THE LIBERATOR EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, WILSLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL

ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

L (1007 PAID,) to the General Agent. and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are anreceive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial ART, VIL -FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY LOREND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILDRICK, and

fount Pantairs of The Liberator, both sides of section are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

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 PERPERBATION OF SLAVENT THE VITAL AND ANNAURA SPIRIT

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

No Union with Slaveholderst THE U.S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH

VOL. XXIII. NO. 5.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1853. WHOLE NUMBER 1150.

# SELECTIONS.

Inm the Dundee (Scottish) Northern Warder. ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING.

De Tuesday evening, a meeting was held in Bell

On Torsiay evening, a meeting was held in Bell and Hall, for the purpose of considering as to the oriest of raising a penny offering to the authorate of Cacle Tom's Cabin, and remonstrating with a inscient in regard to slavery. Provost Thoms would be chair; and on the platform was a large meblage of influential clergymen and laymen, sile to be all was crowded by an attentive audition of the same of the continuous of the inhabitants of habe, assembled for the purpose of raising a standy against American slavery. It was, he provided the continuous continuous and the continuous c and not and women—except for the purpose of inses to continue to keep their fellow-creatures in researcheless, to speak of American slavery use in sorrow than in anger, because it was from than that America inherited what she called her seas that America Interiors y but if Britons par-isome institution of slavery; but if Britons par-orgated in the crime, let Britons, having washed is sain from their own hands, now arise and asthe sain from their own hands, now arise and to as in the regeneration of America also. (Ap-muss.) At this time, when the political borizon as so dark and beclouded, the people of this coun-returned with pleasure to America as the land of institutions; and was it not a sad sight, that is institutions; and was it not a said sight, that it such a time America, instead of cleansing from its loss the black spot of human slavery, should been and darken it by the establishment of the chamicable Fugitive Slave Law! What a horrible chainable Fugitive Slave Law! What a norrible cantridiction it exhibited, that the country which issued, as the basis of its political code, that all me were born with equal rights, should at the use time hold in bondage so many human beings, and should seek, instead of slackening, to rivet the claim which held them in bondage! (Applause.) Stripters and argument had been exhausted in vain is codemnation of the system; but at a time when man's hearts had become faint, and even hope itself had almost expired, a blow had been dealt at the second system, not by a foreign hand, but by a stree American; and the dart which had struck the ster's heart had been feathered and sent home by a female hand. (Applause.) All honor be to flarist Beecher Stowe for her efforts in the cause flariet Recher Stowe for her efforts in the cause of bumanity, and truth, and religion! (Applause.)
Ther had met that evening to do honor to her—to seel the tribute which had been so willingly paid to be in almost every other part of Britain, and to units their voices in the remonstrance which was to be addressed to the Americans by the inhabitated this forecast the proportion of the connections of the connec to be addressed to the Americans by the inhabi-tants of this free country. In appropriate connec-tion with the subject, they would hear read that agist, the report of the Female Anti-Slavery So-sety of Dandee. He (the Chairman) rejoiced to see a number of female friends of the cause present in that ceasion. It was well, it was proper, for females to take an interest in the cause of anti-sla-ter. Let the mothers in Dundee, who that night the aside their curtains and beheld their tender dispute beautifully smilling in Jean means and save asset their curtains and beheld their tender dipring beautifully smiling in deep unconscious suber, and bent the knee and besought Heaven's lessing on them, not forget their sisters in Amer-ia, who dared not call their children their own, and ten from their bosoms. It was necessary, howfors to obtain the extinction of slavery. They had, at present, much to encourage them to do so. The very alarm by which the abettors of slavery were a present convulsed was an encouragement to the friends of the slave to be up and doing. It alara was within the citadel itself, and it only I mained that the attack should be vigorously susimined that the attack should be vigorously sus-mined, in order that the overthrow of slavery night be accomplished. If America had obtain-if a had pre-eminence by following out the accurs-it system, it was pleasing to think that America had set the example of advancing to its overthrow. (Applians.) Let them take courage, for there could be no doubt that a system which was de-somed both by the law of God and of man was all stained to survive, and as the future histostates both by the law of God and of man was at desined to survive; and, as the future histoma pointed to the pillar that would commemorate a dwafall, he would tell his readers that upon as presal was inscribed the name which they was not that night to honor,—the name of that piled and nuble-minded woman,—Harriet Beecher More. (Loud applains)

Mr. Doxxax, at the request of the Chairm the same and read the annual report of the Female his Savery Society of Dundee; after which, the following resolution :-

That, in the opinion of this meeting, the system of that, in the opinion of this meeting, the system of sarsy, as by law established in America, whereby sarsy, as by law established in America, whereby sarsy in the stabilished are millions and a half of human beings are held as such, in subjected every moment to all the Habilities attains to any other description of property, is utterly though the stabilities attains to any other description of property, is utterly though the stabilities are such as the stabilities at the stabilities are such as the stabilities at the stabilities are such as the stabilities

h sapporting the resolution, the reverend gen-iman said, that the resolution referred to the esmail principle of slavery—a principle which had be as thoroughly canvassed, the argument with hard to which had been so definitively closed— that it was not a second or the second of t hand to which had been so definitively closed—that it was not necessary for any man, certainly not fair was not necessary for any man, certainly not fair was man addressing a British audience, at all a spen up the question. In the resolution which is lad read, slavery was stated to be contrary to the law of God, to the principles of all sound meanment, and the inalienable rights of man. All these positions were well proved, and therefore did not need to be argued. That was his feeling shen the resolution was put into his hand, case positions were well proved, and therefore did not need to be argued. That was his feeling when the resolution was put into his hand, and therefore he, with the greatest readiness, the to move it. In coming to the meeting, it hands strangely in his mental ear, when he rested that he was actually going to attend an antiferry meeting—that he was going to deprecate the strange of the strange

was coming to the meeting; and as he neared the hall, it came upon his soul as a dark fact, that notwithstanding the prevalence of ideas expressed by the words 'Liberty, Equality, Fraternity,' they still had slavery in the world, and that, too, where still had slavery in the world, and that, too, where those words were preached from pulpits, main-tained in senates, spoken from platforms, written in newspapers, and published abroad on every wind as the national motto of the land. Slavery! They did not need, in order to come into contact with it, to burrow in the 'dust abysses' of which They did not need, in the 'dust abysses' of which with it, to burrow in the 'dust abysses' of which with it, to burrow in the 'dust abysses' of which it was a sad thing of the present. One of the great charges which they had to bring against America at the bar of nations, and at the bar of God was, that America was resisting the progress of God was, that America was resisting the progress of God was, that America was resisting the progress of would enjoy the sight of its total overthrow, and in it perceive another illustration of the truth of the poet's words, that—

\*\*Eracdom's battle, once begun,\*\* very spoken of in a tone which seemed to indicate that the person speaking laid the whole weight of the blame of slavery on America's shoulders, as though she had originated it. But they all knew that it was not so, and therefore that was not the that it was not so, and therefore that was not the charge to be brought against her. The charge was, that she had resisted the progress of truth in the matter. There was a time when to hold a slave did not argue sin on the part of the man who held him—did not argue an inhuman, or unbenevolent, or unkind spirit:—there was a time when the question had never been raised, whether man had a right to hold property in his fellow-man—when it was supposed that the relation of the slave and the slaveholder was the only means of securing service permanently. There was a time, and had that time continued till now, no very great charge could have been maintained against America. But light had come upon the world, and the question it slave. state time continued till now, no very great charge could have been maintained against America. But light had come upon the world, and the question it raised was, Had man a right to hold property in his fellow-man! and the intelligent world, in the light of Christianity, had answered, No. (Applause.) The charge against America was, that, in the maintenance of the progress of ideas, she had stood up and resisted it. Was her everlast in reference to the past a suspicious fact of her conscious guilt! She never referred to the everlasting truth of things—she always brought up Abraham from his grave; Abraham was a slave-holder, she said, and why not we! The answer was, that Abraham lived in a different age, when the question had not been opened up. A transatlantic theologist had said in answer, had Abraham lived in the present day, he would bave been put in jail as a bigamist. (Applause.) Had Abraham lived in the present day, and retained the same relation to his fellow-man that he did, the people would be justified in passing the same condemnation on him as they did on the Americans. (Loud applause.) Since the days of Abraham, however, light had come upon the world. America professe ed to be in the vanguard of liberty. She claimed the exclusive property of progress, and inscribed the words 'Go-a-head' on her banners—(loud and continued applause)—and yet she, of all other nations, had the audacity to stand up and resist the progress of ideas with regard to the relation of The Rev. George Gilfillar then rose to move progress of ideas with regard to the relation of man (Applause.) That was sufficient ground, he thought, for them to intermeddle in the matter, and say to America, Liberate your slaves! (Loud applause.) There was yet another ground on which they were justified in remonstrating with America on the subject of slavery. America resisted the progress of general knowledge. She said to the man who would teach the slaves the alphabet, that the regard with his privacy and friends and well-wishers. We deprecate, as a calumny, America on the subject of slavery. America resisted the progress of general knowledge. She said to the man who would teach the slaves the alphabet, that she would put him in prison and in irons. What, he would like to know, ailed the American slaveholder, at those crooked characters that constituted the alphabet, that he would not allow them to come in contact with the mind of the slave! Why, they knew that those crooked characters were, in some mysterious way, connected with the truth, and dragged it up from the depths of the mind; and that if the slave knew what the truth was, they would no longer be able to retain the slave, or live under the shadows of their peculiar institutions. (Applause.) If the black men were taught the alphabet, there would be no fear of the result. There was another charge which he thought it proper to indicate. America locked up from the use and necessity of the world a large mass of living minds. She locked up three and a half millions of minds, and said that they as minds would be of no use to society—that they would never give forth one idea, and never put a truth into circulation. That they would never so much as leave their mark on their age, nor lift their hand to the work, nor raise their voice in the business of society. That, in fact, they had no mission in this world as minds, and, that dearest feelings of which it contrast the sare freelings of which it contrast the sare freelings of which it contrast the said to the dearest feelings of which it contrast to the dearest feelings of which it contrast the said to the dearest feelings of which it contrast to the dearest feelings

tion, and liberated all their slaves in the West Indian islands at the sacrifice of twenty millions is sterling; and never was money contributed from the national exchequer of the kingdom with less of a grudge than that which they paid to wipe away the remaining blot from their fair fame among the nations of the earth. It was stated at the time the question was agitated, that there were certain insuperable objections to the liberation of their slaves, and, among others, that the slaves, when free, would combine and cut the throat of every white man in the islands; but all those statements had been most signally disproved. He then referred in laudatory terms to Mrs. Stowe, and the excitement produced by her exposition of American slavery in Uncle Tom's Cabin.' It was not in the whirlwind, nor in the storm, nor the fire, but in that still small voice, that the Lord had been heard to speak, and to shake slavery to its foundations. The knell of slavery, he believed, had now been sounded; and

The Rev. Mr. Cook moved the next resolution,

The Rev. George GILFILLAN then rose to move

mever put a truth into circulation. That they would never so much as leave their mark on their age, nor lift their hand to the work, nor raise their voice in the business of society. That, in fact, they had no mission in this world as minds, and, therefore, they, the Americans, put a ban upon them forever. That was one of the gravest charges that society had to bring against America. Did the world not need all its minds? Had all truth and all science been discovered! Had they discovered in the truths of astronomy, of morality, and of religion! He were a hardy man who would say they had. America, by locking up those minds, kept back the bright day when man would attain to all the knowledge which it was possible for him to attain in the present state. All nations of the earth had therefore a right to stand up to America and say, 'You have no right to lock up those minds from gour use.' (Hear, hear, and loud applause.) They were not the especial property of America, but belonged to the human family, and therefore human family had an interest in them, and demanded their fruits. Shakspeare, Milton, Bacon, and, "eventon, were not solely English minds, nor were the fruits of their minds confined to the circle of Englishmen, but went abroad over the whole world. Dante was not Italian, nor Schiller and Goethe German, and no more were the second-rate authors of America peculiarly the property of America, but had all a mission to contribute to the world. Dante was not Italian, nor Schiller and Goethe German, and no more were the second-rate authors of America peculiarly the property of America, but had all a mission to contribute to the world, their impulse to human progress; and it was for the world to demand that America contributed the additional quots of three and a half millions of minds—(cheers and applause)—by liberating the slaves, that they might think, and write and speak, in helping on the world in its article the disgrace of having no characteristic national literature, and to throw free these minds which it k

men—Liberty, Equality, Fraternity. With such considerations revolving in his mind, he found himself going to address an anti-slavery meeting; and he thought, as he came along, of meeting some person who had led a purely intellectual ille—who came into contact with the ideas of the age, without coming into contact with the men and institutions of the age. Well, he conceived him too an anti-slavery meeting; and supposed his purely intellectual friend to reply. What kind of meeting is an anti-slavery meeting, and supposed his purely intellectual friend to reply. What kind of meeting was that—a meeting of historical anti-quaries?—of men who were to drag up a rare curriosity, a fossil remain from the dead past, that they might illustrate the progress of humanideas, and show how much juster ideas men form the dead past, that they might illustrate the progress of humanideas, and show how much juster ideas men form the dead past, that they might illustrate the progress of humanideas, and show how much juster ideas men form the dead past, that they might illustrate the progress of humanideas, and show how much juster ideas men form the dead past, that they might illustrate the progress of humanideas, and show how much juster ideas men form the dead past, that they might illustrate the progress of humanideas, and show how much juster ideas men form the dead past, that they might illustrate the progress of humanideas, and show how much juster ideas men form the free maning blot from their fair fame among the was ecoming to the meeting; and as he neared the hall, it came upon his soul as a dark fact, that not withstanding the prevalence of ideas expressed by the words "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," the cacumanidate of incoming the prevalence of ideas expressed by the words "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," the cacuman farm of the same from the dead of the propose.

In the consideration of the savery doctors the high examination of the save, and all heard of the hydra, with fire, and heard of the hydra, with fire, and hear 3d, About the prospects of success which the cause of abolition appears at present to enjoy. 1. Then, about the friends of abolition. And here I am aware that I tread on somewhat delicate and difficult ground. For, unfortunately, there are divisions in the abolition camp. There is one party who adore William Lloyd Garrison as almost a demigod, and there is another who vilify and abuse him as a demon. To the one he is the ideal of a philanthropist, and to the other he is an impracticable person, a fanatic, a bigot, and at the same time—strange to tell—an infidel. Now, Sir, I cannot coincide fully with either of those parties, or with either of their views. William Lloyd Garrison I have had the pleasure of meeting, of hearwith either of their views. William Lloyd Garrison I have had the pleasure of meeting, of hearing occasionally from. There is much in his language, and something also in his sentiments, of which I do not approve. He has, too, by circumstances—for misery, Sir, brings men to be acquainted with strange bed-fellows—been brought into close alliance with a party, the leaders of whom are men of high talent, but are generally understood to be Pantheistic or Rationalistic in their exced—I allude to Theodore Parker and understood to be Pantheistic or Rauonalistic in their creed—I allude to Theodore Parker and Parker Pillsbury. He has been, I admit, too, stung by that oppression which maketh a wise man mad, into occasional extravagances of vituperation, which are not seemly, and which have injured the cause dearest to his heart. But I have yet to learn that he himself is a disbeliever in his Bible. I am sure he believes in it more firmly and more practically than the slavery defending and slave-holding ministers of the South. Let them, if they be without sin, cast the first stone at the Liberator! be without sin, cast the first stone at the Liberator!
But, Sir, I protest against our having anything to
do with Mr. Garrison's religious views. To his
own master he stands or falls—would that every
slave in the United States had the opportunity
given him of forming any opinions on religion or
on any other subject whatever! During the great
struggle for the liberation of our own slaves, the cause of liberty was pled by men of all denomina-tions, and it made little difference to the public, whether the friend of the slave were a Church of England man like Wilberforce—a Quaker like tled to contribute of their ill-got gains to any of clarkson—or one who, like Brougham, was pretty its objects, either in America or Scotland!

the slave trade—while Burke loosened the mar-vellous tide of his genius from the ley fetters of form and circumstance which sometimes confined it, into a torrent of truth against Warren Hastings, the great oppressor of India—and while Demost-henes roused the democracy of Greece against the tyranny of Philip—it was reserved for Daniel Webster to halloo the wretched bloodhounds of the South to their chase after human flesh in the person of the unhappy slave. I will not trample even upon the grave of guilty genius, but I will say that Daniel Webster irredeemably disgraced himself by his unrepented conduct to the African race, and that I am compelled to describe him in lanand that I am competed to describe him in larguage, at first untruly applied to a man with whom his worshippers would now vainly compare him—Edmund Burke, a man superior to a world of Websters, alike in genius and in moral sense—

'Who, born for the universe, narrowed his mind, And to party gave up what was meant for mankind.' And what shall I say of the planters? Why here I suspect there are two classes of them to be spoken of. There are, first, the Almost-Christians spoken of. There are first, the Almost-Christians—the St. Clare's of Mrs. Stowe's inimitable tale—a class of men whom I deeply respect, sincerely pity, and considerably blame. They 'have a lie in their right hand.' They know, too, that they have, but they want the resolution to open their hands and command it to flee. The danger is, that every hour they continue to palter with the evil, it will become dearer to them, more pleasing, less leathsome, and therefore more dangerous. Of less loathsome, and therefore more dangerous. Of the other class of planters—the men who are for perpetuating the infernal system to all its misera-ble minutiæ and low details—who are for writing over the head of this abortion of hell, Esto Perpetua, and for even laving it with the waters of Christian baptism—I say. 'Oh, my soul, come not thou into their sacret, into their assembly, mine honor, be not thou united.' Let the Church perish rather than that such men should be recogniz-

Clarkson—or one who, like Brougham, was pretty shrewdly suspected to be nothing at all—whether the good cause were supported by a saint like Fowell Buxton, or by a sinner like Sir. Francis Burdett. But now, in this ago of superabundant charity, Mr. Garrison's creed is first of all assumed without much evidence, and it is secondly brought up in railing accusation, not only against himself personally, but against that great and holy cause in which he has spent twenty laborious and perilous years. I do not, Sir, wish to identify myself with Garrison, and much less with some of his satellites in America. But I only bears testimony which shall yet be confirmed by that of ages, when I say, that a nobler and more heroic man never set binnel? to stome a terestric finite in the clergy of America, ah! the clergy—they are proverbially a kittle set to handle, especially by more who is himself a clergyman, though not, thank God, of America,—yet I must tell what appears you much allowance for many of our brethren in America. I know that they are surrounded by very personally, but against that great and holy cause in which he has spent twenty laborious and perilous years. I do not, Sir, wish to identify myself with Garrison, and much less with some of his satellites in America. But I only bear a testimony which shall yet be confirmed by that of ages, when I say, that a nobler and more heroic man never set binnel? I do most deeply blame the conduct of the majority of the American clergy in defending slave—in the clergy of America, ah! the clergy—they are proverbially a kittle set to handle, especially by me to be the truth on this subject. I first make much allowance for many of our brethren in America, by the to be the truth on this subject. I first make much allowance for many of our brethren in America, by the to be the truth on this subject. I first make much allowance for many of our brethren in America, by the to be the truth on this subject. I first make much allowance for many of our brethren in America, by the to be t in which he has spent tworty induces and per judices of country and client of the confirmed by that of ages, well how the excidents of education, the statellites in America. But I only bear a testimory which shall yet be confirmed by that of ages, which is any that a nobler and more heroic man never set himself to stem a storent of inquility, no to recipity of the American clery in defending alverance of a base. Men talk of Wellington, and different of the confirmed of the majority of the American clery in defending alverance of the confirmed of the majority of the American clery in defending alverance of the confirmed of the majority of the American clery in defending alverance of the confirmed of the majority of the American clery in the confirmed of the majority of the American clery in the Confirmed was always surrounded by brave soldlers and officers—Garrison at down to his ingly work, and for sometime continued in it alone. Welling two hands always surrounded by brave soldlers and officers—Garrison at down to his ingly work, and for sometime continued in it alone. Welling two hands always surrounded by Large and the confirmed of the sold of the sold of the confirmed of the confirmed of the sold of the sold of the confirmed of the confirmed of the sold of the sold of the confirmed of the c

pain—the hardened front and brazen throat of the Times itself, that new father of lies, cannot much longer uphold it—and without pretending to be a prophet. I may close by predicting, that within ten years either American slavery shall be blotted out, or America itself shall become one great chaos of confusion, blood, anarchy, and servile war.

The Rev. Mr. Bonwuck seconded the adoption of the remonstrance, and he did so for three reasons—because Britain, though guilty of having delivered over the institution of slavery to the Americans, now repented, and sincerely repented of the sin, and sought to have America to wash off the foul stain as Britain had done; because American slavery was corrupting the morality of this country, by imbuing every minister who went across the Atlantic with the sinfulness of silence on the subject; and because slavery was destroying the subject; and because slavery was destroying the morality of the planters themselves, for when the most kind-hearted men once became slaveholders, every spark of philanthropy was extinguished in their bosoms, and they seemed instead to become very demons.

The Rev. J. C. Baxter next moved the appointment of a committee for the purpose of carrying these resolutions into effect.

Mr. P. Warson seconded the motion ; after which the Dean of Guild moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was heartily accorded, and the meeting separated.

MORE FUGITIVES IN CANADA.

In the last number of the Voice of the Fugitire, rinted at Windsor, Canada West, we find the following interesting letter from Rev. HIRAM WILSON, full of thrilling and gratifying intelligence as to the successful escape of sundry fugitive slaves from this most guilty and oppressive country to Canada.

St. Catherines, Jan. 1st, 1853.

Dear Brother Birs:—Most heartily do I wish you a 'Happy New Year,' and may the blessing of the Almighty attend you and your dear wife, and all who are associated with you in the works of charity and mercy upon the western frontier of this glorious asylum. I congratulate you in the successful progress of our common cause; especially, upon the wise and efficient management of the 'Under-ground Railroad,' upon which some hundreds of sable pilgrims of liberty have found their way to this glorious land during the year.—You have probably had a greater influx of strangers through Freedom's Great Western Gute than we; but of late we have been doing a charming good business. Two mencalled on me yesterday morning, direct from New Orleans. They had performed a journey of about three thousand miles since the Presidential election, ria the Mississippi and Ohio valleys; and had to walk half of the night previously to their reaching my house. I could and did administer to their necessities with a good relish, I introduced them to Mr. F., a colored man and master-builder from the same quarter, and happily, they recognized each other. One is a first-rate mason and bricklayer, and will find plenty to do in this country. The other is a capital cook, and you know cooks generally take good care of themselves; so they will both be likely to live. The latter was acquainted with the mother of Mary Elizabeth, the girl from New Orleans, who escaped from treacherous hands in Buffalo last summer, and is a cheerful and happy inmate of my family. She was greatly rejoiced to hear from her poor mother by these strangers.

Two other liberty pilgrims were here yesterday morning direct from Maryland. They had no time to tarry, having heard of a brother of theirs St. CATHERINES, Jan. 1st, 1853.

Two other liberty pilgrims were here yesterday morning direct from Maryland. They had no time to tarry, having heard of a brother of theirs at the Queen's Bush, and they passed on in search of him. Last evening a promising young man arrived from Richmond, Va. in rags and tatters; we clothed him up from head to foot. He called this morning to give us the salutations of the season, and so improved was his appearance, you would hardly have known him. I exhorted him to give his heart to God, and his hands to labor.

I had an interview on yesterday morning with a colored man, I will not at present give his name, but he was a servant to General Taylor through the Mexican war—was with him at Palo Alto, Monterey and Buena Vista—he held a beautiful testimonial in regard to his gentlemanly conduct and martial character from the hand of Col. Grayson. He had large sears upon his person from

testimonial in regard to his gentlemanly conduct and martial character from the hand of Col. Grayson. He had large scars upon his person from wounds he received in the bloody battles. What was rather remarkable, he told me he saved the life of Gen. Taylor at Monterey. A Mexican was aiming at the General a deadly blow, when he sprung in between the assailant and the assailed, and slew the Mexican, but received a deep wound from a lance. So it would seem that a colored man gave to the United States a President, by saving his life in a terrific battle! I examined the scar left from the wound he received at the time, which was as long as my finger. He was emancipated by President Taylor about one mouth before his death, but represents that his brother-in-law was not acting an honorable part towards him as the reason for his coming to Canada. Republics are ungrateful, so it is said, even to their most gallant heroes. How honorable—how creditable to the United States that such a man must fly to Canada for freedom!!!

We have had many important accessions to the liberty-loving hearts of Canada the past year. I have had the pleasure of shaking hands with several of the noble heroes of Christiana, and some who did battle for freedom at Syracuse. In view of the brilliant achievements of the past, and prospect of a bright future, it becomes us to gird, ourselves for the conflict, and go forward. 'The Lord of hosts is with us,—the God of Jacob is our refuge.'

refuge.'
One word respecting the condition of the colored refuge.'

One word respecting the condition of the colored people in this quarter. Generally those who have been some time in Canada are comfortable, but strangers are frequently in need of assistance. If through the winter you are exempt from solicitude in behalf of the suffering along the western frontier, you must be highly favored; such is by no means the case here. I am glad to see that the numerous friends of the refugees are not likely to be misled by unjustifiable flattering reports which have gone forth. It might as rationally be affirmed that ship-wrecked emigrants and mariners thrown upon a desolate shore without shelter or a change of raiment are not in want, as to affirm the same of those who have run the gauntlet from slavery to freedom. It affords me sincere and heartfelt satisfaction to hear of the success of our good brother, Rev. Chas. C. Foote, and of the progress of the 'Refugees' Home Society.' I know the leading men who are engaged in this truly humane and philanthropic movement, and can pray with fervor and confidence for their prosperity. There is no cause presented to the Christian public more worthy of patronage and sympathy; home and foreign missions not excepted.

Fraternally and truly yours,

HIRAM. WHISON.

Not unfrequently a rich scene occurs in Congress.
For instance, about two weeks since, Mr. Cass.
the great Michi-gander, presented to the Schate
a Memorial from the Baptist Union of Maryland. praying that our Government would interpobe half of Religious Freedom in Europe!!!!!

praying that our Government would interpose is behalf of Religious Freedom in Europe!!!!

Mr. Casa 'presented it with pleasure.' 'This body,' said he, 'of pious and intelligent Christians anxiously desire the freedom of religious worship for their countrymen wherever the accidents of life may carry them, and it is not strange that this sentiment should be strongly felt and strongly expressed in this land of Gospel liberty; but it is strange that, in this day of intellectual advancement, any obstacle should be interposed, by any Government in Christendom, to prevent the believers in the faith of Jesus from following the dictates of their own consciences,' &c. &c.

Mr. Hale approved highly of the object of the memorial, but did not see how this country could make such an appeal. Religious freedom was forbidden by the laws of those European nations, and the memorial just presented prayed the interposition of this Government, in order that religious freedom might be permitted.

Was not this asking for the admission and observance by those nations of a law higher than the supreme law of the land! Was not this spreading a 'Higher Law'! The doctrine of a higher law had been condemned in this country. No law higher than the Baltimore Platform and the Fugitive Slave Act was to be allowed, and yet this memorial, so highly commended by the Senator, sought to establish in other countries a law higher than their own. He thought the object sought a most commendable one—he would be glad that all

than their own. He thought the object sought a most commendable one—he would be glad that all nations should be taught that there is a God, whose nations should be taught that there is a God, whose laws and commands are supreme, but he did not think this was the nation to send forth missionaries to preach that doctrine. We were the last people in the world to make that appeal.

Mr. Cass—If I understood what the Senator meant, I would, perhaps, reply to him.

Mr. Hale—The difficulty is, that I meant just what I said, which is such an unusual thing here, that the Senator cannot understand me. (Laugh-

ter.)
The memorial was then referred.

What a sublime farce for Maryland Baptists to What a sublime farce for Maryland Baptists to petition our government to establish religious freedom abroad, while they demand at the same time that she protect them in denying this same freedom to thousands of others; while with their pious hands they wield the lash over their trembling slaves—selling God's image (frequently their own offspring) upon the auction block—sundering family ties, and practising daily, in the name of God, a system of despotism, piracy and murder, whose atrocities are unparalleled in the civilized world! What a magnificent humbus the religion orld! What a magnificent humbug the religion f these Maryland Baptists! Talk of religious freedom abroad! It will be a proper time for that when they tear the shackles from the limbs of their own bleeding victims, and cease to shock and outrage humanity with their monstrous iniquities!

KIDNAPPING OF RACHEL PARKER.

Right Parker, a free colored girl who was kidnapped in Chester county, Pa., in December, 1851, and carried to Baltimore under pretence that she was a slave, has been released on her petition for freedom. The counsel for the claimants, after hearing the testimony in her favor, which occupied several days, abandoned the case; and the jury, under direction of the court, returned a verdict in favor of the petitioner. The same jury was then sworn, and a similar verdict was rendered in the case of Elizabeth Parker, a sister of Rachel. then sworn, and a similar verdict was rendered in the case of Elizabeth Parker, a sister of Rachel, who had also been abducted and claimed as a slave. The citizens of Chester county, it is said, offer \$1000 for the murderers of John Miller, who, in returning from Baltimore, whither he had been to interpose in Rachel's behalf, was missed from the railway train, and afterwards found dead in the woods.

The following is from the Pennsylvania Freema

received since the above was written :-

The case was brought to a close on the eighth day (after nearly forty witnesses had testified to their knowledge that the girls were free citizens of Pennknowledge that the girls were free citizens of Pennsylvania,) by the withdrawal on the part of the slaveholder of his claim of property in their bones and sinews; whereupon there was an interchange of mutual congratulations over the sublime generosity of Maryland, and the astonishing virtue of Mr. Schoolfield, in permitting the kidnapped girls to go free. Wonderful generosity and virtue, indeed, to yield after being utterly beaten on their own ground; to give up when they could no longer hold on without disgrace; to forbear to take up the time of the Court and Jury by examining witnesses whom they knew to be perjured; and whom they es whom they knew to be perjured; and whom they dared not put upon the stand, lest their villany should be revealed. This was what Mr. Preston, the counsel for the claimant, with an impuder worthy of a slave-driver, called 'a termination duced by a spirit of compromise!' and he seems to have been touched, Pecksniff-like, with a deep sense of the extraordinary virtue of his client, in thus re-laxing a grasp dangerous no longer to any throat save that client's own and that of his agent!

We blush as a Pennsylvanian, that those who represented her sovereignty on this occasion had not the manliness to utter the words due alike to her honor, her self-respect, and her historical renown. Remember how Rachel Parker was kidnapped in open day upon our soil, and how that kidnapping, in all its turpitude, had been revealed by testimony which even a slaveholding Court and Jury could not withstand, and then read the cringing, apologotic speech of Attorney General Campbell. His impudent as well as impotent thrust at what he calls the 'foul spirit of abolitionism,' we can pass over with a smile of contempt; but that he should assume that the conduct of Pennsylvania in providing counsel for her outraged citizens needed apology or defence at his hands, is a tax upon our patience which we find it hard to bear. Has Pennsylvania indeed sunk so low that her representative felt it incumbent upon him to admit resentative felt it incumbent upon him to admit the right of Maryland to think it strange' that she should care enough about the abduction of her citizens to provide for their defence! And can our citizens read without shame the unblushing declaration of the Attorney General, that they are declaration of the Attorney General, that they are 'not only ready and willing' to surrender to Maryland her fugitives, but that they even deem it their 'duy' to 'aid and encourage' the slaveholders in the pursuit of them! 'Ready' many of them are, and we fear that even some are 'willing' to surrender the fleeing bondman when they must; but that any Pennsylvanian regards it as a 'ddy' to 'aid and encourage' the master in pursuing him, we should be sorry to believe, and we will not so believe on the authority of a sycophantic politician. The people of Maryland did not believe it, and in their souls they must despise the truckling spirit which could dictate such a libet upon human nature and the sentiments of our citizens. There is comfort in thinking that the ixens. There is comfort in thinking that the slaveholder, though willing to profit by the treachery of the doughface, yet regards him at heart with loathing and contempt.

There is more than meets the eye in the closing scene of this remakable trial; and the counsel

There is more than meets the eye in the counsel scene of this remakable trial; and the counsel from this State, if they were not completely hoodwinked, have acted a part which should expose them to the honest indignation of the people. As we have already said, the claimant and counsel were afraid to pursue the case to the end. They dared not put their witnesses upon the stand, lest a cross-examination and counter testimony should reveal their true character, and lift the veil which covers a conspiracy for kidnapping the free citizens of Pennsylvania. They wanted to release Mr. Schoolfield as easily as possible from the net which was weaving around him, and to guard against the liability of the State to be called upon to surrender the miscreant McCreary and his accomplice to be tried under our anti-kidnapping law. That the abduction of the Parker girls was a case of naked kidnapping—that the kidnappers law. That the abduction of the Parker girls was a case of naked kidnapping—that the kidnappers ought to be indicted by the Grand Inquest for the county of Chester, and demanded for trial by Gov. Bigler, is placed beyond dispute. The Marylanders doubtless thought that an affectation of magnanimity on their part, coupled with a due quantity of complimentary phrases for the receptive ears of the Pennsylvania counsel, would put an end to the affair, and save McCreary from all further trouble. Whether the Grand Jury of Chester County will let the matter drop where it is, or make an effort to bring the kidnappers to justice, we shall know in due time. A letter from Judge Bell in the last West Chester Enwiner, taken in

connection with the scene at Baltimore, excites an apprehension that an attempt may be made to hush the matter up. Perhaps the counsel would prefer that McCreary and Meritt should escape the punishment due to their crime under the laws of Pennsylvania, rather than expose Gov. Bigler to the disagreeable necessity of asking his Democratic brother of Maryland to surrender them for trial. We trust, however, that no consideration of this sort will have weight with the Grand Jury.

ANOTHER ATROCIOUS CASE.

ANOTHER ATROCIOUS CASE.

PRILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.

Richard Neal, a colored man, was yesterday arrested at the stables of his employer, Mr. Townsend Sharpless, charged, on the oath of Commodors Mayo and others, with enticing a number of slaves from Anne Arundel county, Maryland, at various times. According to general report, the accused was formerly a slave in that county; his wife was a favorite slave of the Commodore, who, on Neal obtaining his freedom, gave him a farm close by, that he might have no excuse for enticing away his wife and children. Neal, however, moved North, and subsequently enticed his wife and family away. They were pursued, overtaken, and sold to go to Tennessee. It is understood, however, that his family were freed by purchase from collections made in this city, and were living with him here.

The charge is, that Neal has visited his old neighborhood several times since, and enticed slaves away.

The precessory requisitions and at her decrease.

The charge is, that Neal has visited his old neighborhood several times since, and enticed slaves away.

The necessary requisitions and other documents were obtained, and the prisoner taken into Court; but no Judge being there, a hearing was had before Alderman Kenney, who found the documents correct, and remanded the prisoner into the custody of officer Lamb of Maryland. The prisoner was taken in a vehicle to the Baltimore depot, but the afternoon train had started, and the officers went on to Chester, where they designed embarking on the night mail train. Meanwhile, a writ of habeas corpus had been obtained from Judge Thompson, and the friends of the prisoner, accompanied by members of the Abolition Society, pursued the party to Chester.

The officers in charge of the prisoner attempted to force him into the cars, but the friends of the prisoner and a crowd of blacks interfered. The writ of habeas corpus in charge of police officers from this city was presented to officer Lamb, but in the confusion was unheeded. The parties being notified by the conductor that the train was about to start, officer Lamb, to prevent loss of life in the struggle, gave up the attempt, and lodged Neal in the lockup for the night.

Another account states that the prisoner escaped, but was overtaken after being sursued? willow

the lockup for the night.

Another account states that the prisoner escaped, but was overtaken after being pursued 2 miles.

A fresh party of officers left the city this morning for Chester with a writ of habeas corpus from the Supreme Court. The result is not yet known.

Referring to the arrest of Neal, the Philadelphia Daily Register makes the following comments :-

We have heretofore abstained from expressing an opinion in the case of Mayo vs. Neal, hoping the warrant of extradition so hastily granted by Governor Bigler would be revoked, and that a the warrant of extradition so hastily granted by Governor Bigler would be revoked, and that a persecution so likely to disgrace the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania would be abandoned and suffered to be forgotten. But the facts have already been spread before the world by the press. In a few days more, all Europe will have read them, and sequels to Uncle Tom's Cabin will have recorded them against our civilization.

In justice to our country, let them record also that no case has ever so shocked public opinion. It caps the climax of all those which have grown out of the peculiar institution. The Evening Bulletin, while reiterating its adhesion to the Fugitive Slave Law, pronounces this case an attempt to kidnap under legal process; and other papers are no less plain in their reprobation of Mayo's conduct. What has done more than any thing else to turn the current of public opinion against Mayo is the card published in the Bulletin, by himself or his agent, as a paid advertisement. In this, he parades his vindictive persecution of Neal in a most offensive manner, and grossly insults one of our most respected citizens, by placing his veracity below that of one of the negro spies on his plantation.

The principal facts of the case may be gleaned to the principal facts of the case may be gleaned to the second of the principal facts of the case may be gleaned to the fact of the case may be gleaned to the fact of the case may be gleaned to the fact of the case may be gleaned to the fact of the case may be gleaned to the fact of the case may be gleaned to the fact of the case may be gleaned to the fact of the case may be gleaned to the fact of the case may be gleaned to the fact of the case may be gleaned to the fact of the case may be gleaned to the fact of the case may be gleaned to the fact of the case may be gleaned to the fact of the case may be gleaned to the fact of the case may be gleaned to the fact of the case may be gleaned to the fact of the case may be gleaned to the fact of the case may be gleaned to

Richard Neal was formerly a slave in Maryland 'Some fifteen or sixteen years ago,' he married Matilda, who was then Mayo's property. Acquiring his own freedom, and unwilling to abandon his family, he rented a farm from Mayo, and conducted it for several years, with such industry and success as to accumulate a valuable stock, and clear several thousand dollars. But he was not contented. 'All of a sudden,' says Mayo, 'Neal informed the proprietor that he must give up the farm, as it confined him too much.' The proprietor Dick, you intend to play me some dirty when he fell on his knees and declared he said, 'Dick, you intend to play me some dirly trick,' when he fell on his knees and declared he had 'no such intention.'

The 'dirty trick' alluded to was Neal's rescuing his wife and children from slavery. Mayo had al-

his wife and children from slavery. Mayo had already been informed of this design by his 'confidential servants,' or negro spies. His fears were not at all allayed by Neal's protestation; and he kept a close watch on his movements. Some months afterwards, we find Mayo making a visit to a farm which the future is bound to approve.

family cost Mayo ' over \$700.'

ing accessory to the flight.

Neal followed up his wife and children, spent all Neal followed up his wife and children, spent and he had in purchasing their freedom, and brought them to this city, where he has been living for three years past, respected by those who know him as an honest, hard-working man. These facts having come to the knowledge of Mayo, on his return from a distant voyage, he has made one of his confidential servants '—whether flogged into it by wards not know—testify to the manager or not, we do not know—testify to having seen Neal aiding in the escape of his fami-

On one point, there is a direct contradiction in the statements of the different parties. Although the crime Neal stands charged with is an unsuccessful attempt to rescue his wife and children from slavery,—a crime never before heard of in a civilized country,—Mayo adds that Neal has recently tampered with his other slaves; he offers to prove it by his negro spies, whose word, he says, 'is as good as that of Mr. Sharpless,' one of our most worthy citizens, who has had Neal in his employ, and who states that Neal has never left the city long enough for a trip to Anne Arundel county, Maryland. Granting, for the sake of argument, that the negro spies and the manager, who wanted to cowhide Billy, are equally credible with Mr. Sharpless, we do not think Mayo's word as good as Neal's. The former has shown himself implacable and revengeful; while we know the latter as a man who has labored the best part of his life to redeem his wife and children from slavery, and who, in his humble sphere, enjoys the esteem of all who know him. We carnestly trust that the Governor of Maryland will withdraw his requisition, or that the ægis of Pennsylvania law will be broad enough to cover the intended victim. sessful attempt to rescue his wife and children from

The Telegraph brings us the following gratifying intelligence :--

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31. Neal, the colored man who was arrested last week, on a charge of having incited slaves to escape, was this morning discharged by the Supreme Court, no return having been made on the writ of habeas corpus.

ALBANY, Jan. 29. The jury in the case of Enoch Reed, tried on charge of being one of the Jerry rescuers, after be-ing out all night, returned a verdict of guilty this

morning.

Mr. Hillis, counsel for Reed, has moved
of judgment, and Reed has been bailed for

THE LIBERATOR. No Union with Slaveholders,

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 4, 1853

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCI-

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Massachusetts
Anti-Slavery Society was held in Boston, at the Melodeon, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1863, and by adjournment on the Thursday and Friday following.

At 11 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, the Society was called to order by Prancis Jackson, the Presi-

Annual Meeting.

Voted, That Samuel May, Jr. of Boston, Joshua Perry, of Hanson, and Mrs. Dora M. Taft, of Framingham be a Committee to nominate to this meeting the usua Committees on Business, on Finance, and on the Offi cers of the Society for the year ensuing, and also Assistant Secretaries of the Annual Meeting.

This Committee subsequently reported as follows:

Business Committee — WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISO WENDELL PHILLIPS, PARKER PILLSBURY, ABBY KELLEY POSTER, SALLIE HOLLEY, DANIEL FOSTER, ANDREW T

Finance Committee-James N. Burrun, of Lynn LEWIS FORD, of Abington; JOSHUA T. EVERETT, of Princeton; NATHANIEL B. SPOONER, of Plymouth; an WILLIAM C. NELL, of Boston. [N. B. Mr. Spooner no being present, ELBRIDGE SPRAGUE, of Abington, was flerwards appointed on the Committee.] Assistant Secretaries Samuel May, Jr., of Boston

and Joseph J. LOCKE, of Haverhill.

This report was accepted, and the individuals named were accordingly elected; and the Committee had leave to report, at a future meeting, a Committee on the officers of the Society for the ensuing year.

The President then stated that opportunity would now

be had for prayer, either silent or audible. Prayer was offered by JOHN RAND, of Milton.

SAMUEL PHILBRICK, Treasurer, presented his Annua Report, which had been duly examined by the Auditor, EDMUND JACKSON, and certified to be correct. The re-port showed the entire receipts of 1852 to be \$6618.64. Expenditures, \$6295.02. Balance in the Treasury, Jan. 1, 1853, \$323.62. The Treasurer's Report was unanimously accepted

and ordered to be published with the Annual Repor and Proceedings. EDMIND OFFICE on hehalf of the Board of Mana

gers, then presented their Annual Report; the reading a considerable part of which occupied the remainder of the morning session. AFTERNOON. The President in the chair.

The following letter from Rev. SAMUEL JOHNSON, of

Salem, (now temporarily at Brooklyn, N. Y.,) to the Committee of Arrangements, was read by the Secre-

My DEAR SIR-Obliged to be out of the neighborh f Boston, I shall be unable to attend the meetings the Anti-Slavery Society during the coming week; bu would be doing great injustice to myself, to fail of responding most cordially to the invitation extended me by the Managers, to be with you on that occasion. need not say that the Convention will have my thorough sympathy, and that if any word or act in my power car help to swell their blast of judgment against tyranny and time-serving, it shall not be wanting. I hold the radical protest to be the only right and sufficent onethe only protest which is just alike to the present an the future. What seems to the hardened ears and blinded eyes of the infatuated nation the very frenzy fanaticism, is the afflatus of a prophecy beyond the others, are the men and women who can afford to suffer and to wait.

'Weak and failing as I may be,' said Martin Luther 'small as may be the sound I can make this world hear, my voice sings in the cars of the angels, who shall take up the strain after us, and repeat the solemn call.' One we know, who, standing less than Luther in the strength of human aid,-when he lifted to his lips the warning trumpet of this reform, could plainly affirm that he ' meant to be heard, and that posterity, at least, would say that he was right.' Upon the predictions

he owned some forty miles off, and taking with him, by way of precaution, Neal's wife and her six children—rather a numerous suite for a Maryland farmer. In a few days, Mayo returned home, leaving Matilda and five of her children. The eldest son, 'Billy,' accompanied him to drive his buggy. Next morning, when the manager was about to give 'Billy' a taste of the cowhide, 'for not cleaning and feeding his horse,' Billy was not to be found. He had disappeared, and his mother, brothers and sisters with him. The capture of the family cost Mayo 'over \$700.' the condition of our national affairs, and the more holss seems to have waked up Mayo's spirit of low the watchman's cry of our apostate churches revenge. His first act was to sell the mother and through the night, the more surely must that word be her children; the next, to set on foot means for working, whose present purpose is not to form States the punishment of Neal, whom he suspected of beand churches, but to draw us, one by one, out of the spent all brought and true. Whatever must perish in the process, this brought is the ultimate gain which all loss must go to swell. The nation that undertakes to put the righteous under foot, and lift up the base and profligate to stand for heroes and saints, must go to destruction, as of old; for the spring winds and flowers of a fresh opportunity must stir above its desolation. But when, on the high the manager or not, we do not know—testify to having seen Neal adding in the escape of his family. On this doubtful testimony, a requisition has been issued by the Governor of Maryland, and complied with thoughtlessly, we regret to say, by the Governor of this State. road to this consummation, like Atheist in the allegory their downfall than pride by their strength,-that man is greater than the Temple or the Law. It will take ore than a Kossuth to convince us, in the face of these solemn lessons of history, that to be a patriot merely, is the holiest or the wisest of aims. And, it may be added, it will take more intellect than a thousand Webster can bring to the argument, to prove one single intere humanity can have in our bowing our free shoulder to unhold the ark of a National Union-which is no lightened by the uplifted wings of cherubim, but would bear us down upon our faces under the dead weight of the heathen's calves of gold.

The strength of the anti-slavery movement, - in identity with the purposes of all science, all philosophy, all art, all worship,—lies in this—that its protest is it the name of the individual, his rights, his duties, hi inspiration. These celestial forms of human thought and labor can only be initiated by a race of men and women who have learned that the liberty of masses and majorities is spurious, and that a legitimate community can be made out of those only who know how to stand for truth against the world.

It is thus that the advent of the better day is invest ed with a pathos which solemnizes our thoughts and deeds. The sorrow of the slave unseals our eyes. Tha knowledge of the might of conscience which the elo-quence of pulpit, bar and forum was too listless and too faithless to inspire, starts into life at this dumb pleading of agony and despair. The Dragon's teeth are sown in the track of the hunted fugitive, and they will yet make our soil alive with men and women, mailed in the panoply of God.

Yours for the slave, SAMUEL JOHNSON

This letter was listened to with deep interest, and or motion of S. May, Jr., seconded by E. Quincy, it wa

EDNUND QUINCY said that the letter just read exthe whole philosophy, unfolded the entire mys tery of the anti-slavery movement. It shows why we for the continue to meet, and powerful speech, showing that the argument of Mr. Summer was based upon a false and rotten foundation, and that to go back to the principles of the faction, and that to go back to the principles of the faction, and that to go back to the principles of the faction, and that to go back to the principles of the faction, and truitlessly, so much valuable time, hazarded so-cial position, and suffered perhaps in regard to wordly ly and inevitably resulted. He said slavery was a sponany fruitlessly, so cial position, and suffered perhaposital position, and suffered perhaposital position, and suffered perhaposital perhaposition, and success, as there are usually the prosperity and success, as there are usually the society. He thought in numbers, society. He thought in numbers, we bester at hat of chartes of the tempest for a thousand years, and shook the earth by the tempest for a thousand years, and shook the earth by the tempest for a thousand years, and shook the earth by the tempest for a thousand years, and shook the earth by the tempest for a thousand years, and shook the earth by the tempest for a thousand years, and shook the earth by the tempest for a thousand years, and shook the earth by the tempest for a thousand years, and shook the earth by the tempest for a thousand years, and shook the earth by the tempest for a thousand years, and shook the earth by the tempest for a thousand years, and shook the earth by the tempest for a thousand years, and shook the earth by the tempest for a thousand years, and shook the earth by the tempest for a thousand years, and shook for its own enlargement and strengthening, which have stamped it before all the world as the villany which it is; and which shall yet sink it in the infamy and ruin it deserves. The birth and growth of the Free Soil party are to be traced to the anti-slavery agitation, and it is only through the moral agitation thus kept up, that that party can hope to continue to increase. Twenty of the American church? Now, we find every where a But Washington was the signer of the Fugitive Slave body of men and women who have left these churches, and left them for their sins and their falseness to God and man. Did we make the Deweys and Sharps, the though, for very shame, he was unwilling to create Barrets, the Coxes, the Spencers, the Lords, the Springs? No, verily. But we brought about a state of things which made their development and expression of things which made their development and exposure inevitable, and compelled them to bring to the light the evil which was in them. And is this a worse state of things than existed before, when slavery was safe and having no children to bequeath them to for an inheristrong, and all parties, State and Church, quietly acquiesced in all its claims? No, sir. When men bestir themselves, wage war, and strive to strengthen their position, it shows that they feel they are weak and in

STEPHEN S. FOSTER, of Worcester, continued the discussion, making some timely remarks upon the present aspect of the cause, as they might seem either hopeful or otherwise to any. [His remarks were phonographically reported, and will appear elsewhere.]

Mrs. Saran C. Replox made a few remarks on the

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., from the Committee of Arrangements, announced the hours of assembling at future ssions, and that the small admission fee of five centr would be taken at the door at the evening meetings. Amos Warners, of New London County, Conn.,

spoke some animated and cheering words to those pres-

ABBY KELLEY FOSTER, of Worcester, said she had something to say, although she feared her voice could hardly be heard. She said that she had lately been endeavoring to raise, in Worcester, some funds for the Anti-Slavery Society, and she had been struck with the different tone in which people now spoke of the anti-slavery cause, from that they used a few years ago. The cause is still criticised, but not as it was Uncle Tom's Cabin has done a marked work. and I found, said she, that many could speak favorably of the anti-slavery cause now, though they could not, they said, yet cooperate with us. I asked a Doctor o Divinity, said Mrs. F., if it was not best to do the thing which the enemy most dreaded? He admitted i was. I asked if they did not dread agitation more than any thing else, and why he was not himself on the anti-slavery platform, helping us to agitate this mighty question?

CHARLES L. REMOND, of Salem, said the colored people are in a position to form a pretty just and definite inion as to the progress of the cause. He thought their complexion gave them a fair and true criterion of the public sentiment. And, said he, I may speak for the colored people of New England, at least, when I say, We feel encouraged. We were encouraged by the Jerry rescue, at Syracuse; by the death of slaveholders at Christiana; and we are encouraged by the deaths of Calhoun, Clay and Webster, that trio of defenders of slavery. All these things are helping forward the triumph of freedom.

The discussion was futher continued by Messrs. Tir-COMB of Boston, and FORD of Abington. Adjourned to

Evening. The chair was taken by Andrew Robe ox, of New Bedford, one of the Vice Presidents. The Business Committee reported the following re-

1. Resolved. That whoever maintains the rightfulness of slaveholding is a self-convicted hypocrite; for the law of liberty, which God has stamped upon his soul, renders insupportable the thought of his own enslave. silence at Washington to ill health. ment, and thereby convicts him of the foulest injustice

C. L. REMOND, in a brief speech, supported the relution. He thought it should not require many words to demonstrate its truthfulness to the American people, because it was a self-evident proposition; but hoped the audience would vote for it, and exemplify their belief in it by their conduct from time to time. Many, no doubt, would be slow to admit its truthfulness; but he thought it strange that there should be one man in the country to dispute it, when the evidences o its truth were so abundant and overwhelming. He expressed his conviction that one of the strongest reasons for the growth of American slavery to its present mag nitude would be found in the theoretical education of the people on this subject; they were taught to believe that there was no inconsistency between the professions and practice of this guilty nation. In illustration of this point, Mr. Remond related the anecdote of the young American who was boasting in public, that in his country a man could 'say what he pleased, write what he pleased, and do what he pleased,' when he was interrupted by a Frenchman standing by, who quietly observed that that was probably true, provided he happened to be of a certain complexion. There had been times when he was ready to despair for his brethren in this land, believing that they were cowards, inasmu as they did not engage in a struggle for their rights and liberty, preferring to die rather than live longer in this country, surrounded by all the evils and persecution which beset them. But this time had gone by, and he looked more hopefully towards the future, believing that the American people would yet see the inconsisten-ey and hypocrisy of their position, and do tardy jus-PARKER PILLSBURY, from the Business Committee,

reported the following resolutions :--

2. Resolved, That the anti-slavery enterprise is the right of jury trial for fugitive slaves; -it is an open, direct, exterminating and everlasting warfare against the doctrine, that man ever, under any possible or conceivable circumstances, can be made the goods and chattels of his fellow-man.

3. Resolved, That, however much we may rejoice in the change of public sentiment as it appears in the refusal on the part of the people to execute the Fugitive Slave Law in so many places in the North, or to visit its penalties on those who resist it, even though they take the life of the kidnapper, and as also appears in the refusal to nomin-ate for the Presidency those who had been most active ate for the Presidency the in securing its passage, and as further appears in the phs of the Free Soil party, still we must never forget that all these are but the results of our faithful and inflexible adherence to our original and fundamental principles, and that it is only by continuing Slavery is national, and Freedom no where; that no man in this country can exercise freedom of speech and man in this country can exercise freedom of speech and

Mr. Pillsburr supported the resolutions in an ear-nest and powerful speech, showing that the argument

Charles Sumner had eulogized Washington as an illustrious example, touching the question of slavery .-Law of 1793, (which did not differ essentially from that of 1850,) and the first to hunt a fugitive under itrist in recovering his runaway 'property'; for, like the Scribes and Pharisees of old, co. the Scribes and Pharisees of old, concerning the arrest of Jesus, he 'feared the people.' Besides, he was a slaveholder all his life long, and provided for the eman-cipation of his slaves only after the death of his widow, than electing men to find apologies for kidnapping !-Why, they can hire ministers for a quarter of the ex pense. We have a hundred here in Boston, who will volunteer for the service. Sumner speaks of Washing ton as being in heaven, and yet he was a slave holder and slave-hunter. The speaker thought the pirate on the high seas might as well go to heaven as he, if he only quits his plundering when he can fol low it no longer.

A gentleman whose name was not announced, sain

he thought the declaration of Mr. Pillsbury, in regard to Boston clergymen, was unjust, and some of them could not be bought so cheaply as represented.

Mr. Pillsbury said he believed that one preache Theodore Parker, had never apologized for kidnappers, but he had done almost as bad-he had apologized for Mr. Sumner. [Laughter.]

The President reminded the audience that the anti-

slavery platform is alike free to the friends and opponents of the cause. S. S. Foster urged Free Soilers present, or any o

the political supporters of Hon. Charles Sumner, to come forward, and let us see how this subject appears to the mind of a Free Soiler.

C. L. REMOND hoped that no special invitation

speak would be given to any one present. He believed that, at this day, every body knew that our platform was free, and that any candid and well-behaved person would be welcomed to it.

P. PILISBURY again rose to say that, in making hi remarks upon Senator Sumner, it was no part of his intention to draw Free Soilers into a discussion, though he should be well pleased if that effect were produced But in his progress through different parts of New England, the past three months, he had witnessed a great decline of anti-slavery interest, even among the anti-slavery people; and he knew not to what cause to ascribe it, if not to the influence of Mr. Sumner's speech, and others like it, and to the quiet acquiescence of the Free Soil men in the over-cautious policy of

S. S. Fosten commented on the course of some of the Free Soil politicians. How few of them have done as Joshua R. Giddings has done, who has gone over his district, from town to town, the moment he was releas ed from Congress, and spread the whole subject before the people. Not so with Sumner, Mann, and others, Charles Allen was sent to Congress from Worcester county by a great majority. He did but little there, and the people's interest cooled, and at the next term he failed of a reelection. And it was not until he ha come forward and publicly withstood Daniel Webster' pro-slavery course, that the public interest revived and elected him for a second term.

A. W. Drake made some incoherent remarks in de

fence of Daniel Webster, and in denunciation of the

LYSANDER SPOONER defended Mr. Allen, of Worces ter, from Mr. Foster's remarks, and ascribed his long

Mr. Foster replied that he had not spoken of the rea said, Horace Mann might have been elected Governor of the State, if he had conferred more freely with the people.

A stranger inquired if S. S. Foster had lifted a finge

to help Mr. Mann to be Governor? Mr. FOSTER said he could reply most triumphantly to the gentleman's question; and he could say, that he had done ten times more to help Mr. Mann's election, than the gentleman making the inquiry had done, pro vided he is a member of the Free Soil party. Is it no a fact, inquired Mr. F., that where the uncompromising anti-slavery lecturers have worked most thoroughly there the Free Soil party has reaped its richest harvest? Every one knows it is so.

Adjourned to Thursday morning. THURSDAY.

Met according to adjournment, at the Melodecn; rancis Jackson in the Chair.

The resolutions before the Society were read by the Mr. Garrison, from the Business Committee, re

orted the following resolutions :-4. Resolved, That the declaration, 'Slavery is sec

ional and Freedom national,' is-first, in direct oppo sition to the historical and actual facts of the case; and, secondly, a distinction equally absurd and impracticu

5. Resolved, That with three millions and a half of slaves crouching beneath the American flag, to whom no rotection is given either by the laws of the land or by local statute; who can make no appeal to the U. onstitution for any right or privilege whatsoever, but are doomed by its guaranties to be reckoned as threefifths of human beings to augment the political power of their tyrannical owners,-to be hunted as wild beasts through all the land if they shall seek to regai than a crusade, moral or political, against slavery-ex- their freedom by flight,-and to be massacred whenever tension, by purchase of territory, or by seizing it in they shall attempt to break their chains by revolt wars of conquest;—it is more than a vindication of the right of speech, of the press, or of locomotion;—it is no limitation by Congress, and whose posterity is fated more Than a controversy about the constitutionality of to run the same horrible career of chattel servitude;— Fugitive Slave Laws, or the writ of habeas corpus, or to talk of Slavery as sectional and Freedom as national is to outrage common sense, and to give an oplate the consciences of a people 'laden with iniquity.'

6. Resolved, That with more than one half of or

national territory cultivated by slave labor; with fit ing, buying, selling, and working of slaves; with th right conceded to any and every one of the States, at its own sovereign pleasure, to introduce and perpetuate slavery within its own limits; with nine slaveholding States already added to the original number; with the Slave Power exercising absolute sway over the manner and morals, the religion and politics of the country to affirm that Slavery is sectional and Freedom nations is a terrible satire upon the very name of republican

more than in Austria or Russia; that we are all bigs uniter a bloody and exterminating despoten; the under a moody and externanting despotant that have no common country for freenen, but only for the who forge the chain and wield the lash; and that a great a revolution is needed here, to secure individual porty, as in tyrant-ridden Europe.

S. Resolved, That as there are no elements is da 8. Resolved, 1 nat as there are no elements in the universe more antagonistical to each other than Licent and Slavery, it is as plain a proposition as can be also and slavery. and Slavery, it as as plant a proposition as on beak mitted to the human understanding, that either Lieu or Slavery must rule the land; that they cannot orm or Slavery must rule the land; that they cannot dense on the same soil, among the same people, as in the same government; that freemen and stardelen cannot legislate together, nor enter into soies legislate together, nor enter into soies legislate. and covenant' with each other; -therefore,

and covenant with each case, decision, authors, -9. Resolved, That the American Union, authors, -9. as it does the traffic in human fieth to an enough as as it does the scane in making the slave system its peculiar, sides. tive and all-controlling institution, is an experient tive and all-controlling institution, is an experient of make fire and gunpowder collects a far ply a deceptive term for THE SLAVE POWER PROPERTY. ply a decepated justice, humanity, religion, substitute where making passes, and any, reagen, referred to its fiendish designs—and, consequently, is not to be to its fiendish designs—and, consequently, a bit is he honored or preserved, but is to be executed and assailed, in the name of the great God, of Christ there sailed, in the name or the great too, or thris there deemer, and of Man the sufferer, until not me store of it is left upon another, and until upon is run is it is left upon another, and and upon it rule is erected a glorious temple of freedom for all, vident re-

gard to complexion, clime or race.

10. Resolved, That while, on the ground of principle, 10. Resorved, that when the profiles of Desnicate, we are compelled to take the position of Desnicate, we at the same time claim to be the true and only cowe at the same that the same of the same o union, in the absolute signification of these trus; and union, in the account against the large lerge; and maintain that they are the diserganizes and annelists maintain that they are the disorganizer and associate of the day, who are for perpensing their terement with death and their agreement with bell, mealled with death and then the heaver-wife and teriaring distinction between them and ourselves being thisthat while they are for preserving a goternment which outlaws and enslaves every sixth percen under it, and nourishes a system which admits of no arraignment or examination, except under the penalties of Lynch hy, we are for a government which shall render the mastrous crime of slaveholding an impossible act, and caable every man to sit under his own vice and factor, with none to molest or make afraid.

P. PILLSBURY spoke in support of these resolution. In the course of his remarks, he related several case, with which he had become acquainted during the part eight or ten months, in Ohio, Michigan, and New England, of men of all parties-Whigs and Democrats to well as others—who abhorred the Fugitive Slave Lav. and refused all solicitations and even bribes to give their active support.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., introduced the following :-Resolved, That the friends of the anti-clavery cans

here present be, and they hereby are, requested to us tribute each the sum of one dollar (or such other sum as they may feel able) towards the expenses of this apnual meeting, and the further aid of the Mass. A. S. Society. The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the

Finance Committee proceeded to the discharge of their Mr. GARRISON rend, frem recent Scuthern Journals, t is against things,— t name you ceritical ch which mus

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incidents in slaveholding life, illustrating the entrages suffered by the victims of slavery. These terrible and disgraceful facts came to us, on the authority of papers published in the slaveholding States. He also mentioned the case of the man, who endeavered to precure the freedom of the wife and three children of Peter Still. who was seized by some ruffians, part of then beloging to a Northern State, and, having first been landcuffed and his feet securely tied, was thrown into the bed of the Ohio river !- Mr. G. also read, from a his Cincinnati letter, an account of the attempted ecase of a young woman into Canada, which resulted more fertunately. He also referred to the late anti-slavey meeting in Belfast, Ireland, and read a portion of an address to Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, written by Let. Dr. Edgar, and adopted by said meeting.

Mrs. Replox thought God had smitten Moses Stuar and Daniel Webster for their pro-slavery sins, ad would do likewise, in his unerring Providence, to all who yielded themselves up the apologists and dekolers of slavery. Mr. GARRISON, from the Business Committee, recet-

ed the following resolutions :-

11. Resolved, That ever since slavery has been in our guilty land, its heart-broken and fettered victims have been making their mute appeals to the America Church for succor and deliverance; but, instead of coming up to their rescue in the name of the Lord 6od and his anointed Son, it has perseveringly and impi ously consented to their enslavement, entered into the purchase and ownership of their bodies and scale, and tures, as divinely authorised.

12. Resolved, That for more than a score of year, the American Church has scornfully and maliciously resisted all the admenitions, and warnings, and appeals of the friends and advocates of the enslaved; closel is doors against them, while opening them to the spoligists and defenders of slavery as a Bible institution; and actively exerted all her power to crush all sympthy for 'those who are drawn unto death and resty to be slain ' ;—therefore,

18. Resolved, That, thoroughly steeped in blood and

pollution as that Church is, it becomes us to turn from it with loathing and abhorrence-to waste no time is attempts to bring it to repentance-but to call upon all the friends of God and man, irrespective of religious professions, to rally for the utter and eternal overtheen of American slavery.

Rev. ANDREW T. Fess, of Manchester, N. H., gave his hearty support to the resolutions just read. Herecounted his experience as a Baptist minister for twenty years past, and his endeavors to induce the varieties Baptist bodies to take an anti-slavery positica. Head that the hope he had long entertained, that the churches would take up and carry on the anti-slatery work, led now entirely died within him, and was gove herer! He made a very thrilling speech, of which we shall give brief sketch in another place.

Mr. Trrcoms, of Boston, thought the want of success in reforming the church was caused by not letting we men speak and enjoy equal privileges.

Mr. Foss thought there would be more prospect of reforming the church, if women had more voice is in

JOHN C. CLUER, (of Scotland,) alluded to the preslavery cry in this country against all these person is Great Britain and Ireland, who rptak for the America slave. He (Mr. C.) could testify, that the person is England, &c., who esponse the anti-slavery cause, se the very ones who are both speaking and acting effects ally for the poor, ignorant, and oppressed clases is home. And every pro-starery press in England, and all those who excuse and defend the American state system, are Tory in their politics and nature, and esgaged in keeping down the industrial classes of energy

description. [Hear, hear!]
See, too, said Mr. C., how the pro-slavery meads Boston are bowing and cringing to Thomas F. Mesger!

The very men who seized Thomas Sims and sent his into Georgia slavery, now join to feast and compliant the patriot Meagher, and tell of their love of theri, and their sympathy with oppressed and struggling lie-land. But let T. F. Meagher come into this meting-and make one anti-slatery speech, and he has had the last reception, and the last compliments, that he sill ever receive from these men. Mr. C. said be could be tify, with regard to Dr. Edwar of Belfast, and other tify, with regard to Dr. Edgar of Belfast, and other whom Mr Garrison had quoted, that they are and his been long the open and prominent friends of every is fort to elevate and benefit the needy and suffering an them. His remarks were exceedingly pertinent, and ably vindicated the spirit of philanthropy and referent both sides of the Atlantic.

Adjoursel.

HERCHINS, of Charlestown, of the Bar gion, said he put himself in the place of and wrongs, who should Cart's door and pray for their sympathy an the least empty away. In such a case, said is roud be a matter of consciousness, which the real to a market or consciousness, which ties of the great majority of the Amer-He next spoke of the various Bible a section. He next spoke of the various Bible get, and help to oppress, the slave; they ignore or whost that great and vital principle of after, how can they be the representatives of surp pretend and claim to be?

i barnox asked. Who are meant by the Amer we have no one body organized and We mean those numerou ar large and powerful—which are styled Pres Methodist, Congregational, Episco The editor of the (Methodist) Chris burst, Rev. Dr. Bond, when giving an accou Bernit, Rec. Dr. Sales, Boston last May,—that once which went in a body to Paneuil Hall arrend and complimented by that great, bad see was only once disturbed, (alluding to the in ass of the question of slavery,) and then the es and Christian forbearance of the brethre and arrested the unprofitable discussion (!) and elgod feling. All this was said to please and

the describator recently asked a group of colored See Orleans if they did not want a Bible as see slaves—property. Their proprietor ment to trial. Before the Court it was declared perhemployed the agent, that it was a mistake per istended on their part. The agent was re-Absterly upon assurance being given that the same der secur again.

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persons in cause, are ing effectu-classes at gland, and lean slave-e, and en-s of every

essection with this fact, Mr. Garrison comm ale care of the Madiai family, imprisoned in Flo gir having a Protestant Bible in their possession scholarly the outery raised in New York, and art of this country, against the Papal govern series persecution of this family, and the demand a rea our Government to interfere for their relief sented the excitement in this case,—the indig a of the Rev. Dr. Bethune, Dr. Cox and othsh the perfect indifference with which the New un Elle case was received everywhere. Whatever shormy be doing in Italy, it is certain that the is it it is country is refusing the Bible to more than wallin slaves in it, -to a sixth part of its pop is sel taking from them the ability to read it, if

hispinst such a church,—the church which do s tings,-that we array ourselves. "Call it by mane you please, it is an oppressive, cruel, and wird church, which is the foe of God and man, third nost inevitably be overthrown.

k t. F. Foss said that, some years since, when iseion Bible Society voted to place the Bible in fre reirs, in every family in the land, the Amerand fereign Bible Society, (which is the Baptist mera ast to be behind in so good a work, voted to do part to the same end. Rev. Abel Brown, in that eng isorirel whether the slaves at the South were onjured in this arrangement. The moment the miry was made, shouts of ' Order! order! order! when every part of the house. Rev. Dr. Cone, the sizgoffeer, rose greatly excited, and in a loud well, 'Sit down, Mr. Brown ! you are out of or-And it was so. The meeting before was greatly ed much sobbing and erving; but every tear was d then Mr. Brown asked his impertinent and deeme (!) question, and great indignation was exsed in every direction.

Mr. laxis, of Salem, introduced a man to the mee the represented himself as a fugitive slave, and wird to obtain money for the purchase of his chil-

sheltimists to buy slaves : they have a higher work th, is which few will aid them. The anti-slavery gitten has created a very extensive outside feeling ich is occasionally disposed to contribute to the purhas of individuals, though it will do nothing against he slave system. If the friend just referred to will me is Worcester, -or if that other friend of whom Mr. arise told as this morning, who has a wife and three alles in Alabama, will come, -I will put him in a up is get one hundred dollars, I doubt not, from perand it that city, who do little or nothing to sustain the mi-fatery azitation

Useray protested against bringing the as trade, foreign or domestic, into this meeting.

burns, James N. Burrum, one of the Vice Presi-

lan A Ixxis again brought up the slave case, spois d'jut prior to the afternoon adjournment.

Larra Mar, Jr. and Stephen S. Fosten spoke as the rightfalness and expediency of contributing monof to the purchase of slaves. Timeta Puntars came forward, and was received

to sol cheering. He presented, from the Business lander, the following resolutions :-

Il Regired, That the object of this Society is now, a In the been, to convince our countrymen, by arcants addressed to their hearts and consciences, that arbiling is a heinous crime, and that the duty, they and interest of all concerned, demand its imate abolition, without expatriation. A Leelvel, That since 'the evil that men do live

de Orn, and because dread of the verdict that history noted against them is one of the strongest holds where a macropulous leaders, it is the imperative by a slegood men to put aside the fear of man and at the delicacy, and utter frankly their deliberate and perdapprobation, even over the graves of those who about high station, and prostituted great talents his hary of mankind; that this is a duty which men a be position of the abolitionists most especially owe to see buth, to justice, to humanity, and the slave; and and known fidelity to it is one source of the power as well as of the odjum which they incur. a basical, That in the death of Webster, Clay state in the desired of three great obstathe below of thought and the anti-slavery cause at an long to longer chilled by the shadow of their acos, we may reasonably hope for humaner many in the nation, and a more patient hearing, at

L' belvel, That, in our opinion, their constant recentle sacrifice, life-long and on all occasions and humanity, the plainest principles of law, vital provisions of our National Constitution to refere of three million of human beings, b ers with ambition and the demands of the Slave scoffs at the sacredness of individual conand God's Law—their sneers or bitter opposiau many effort to rouse this nation to mercy and ade their influence and lives a curse to the my, and marked them the foes not only of the slave as the experiment of self-government, and of ret Resided, That we do not look upon Mr. Webster's in the 7th of March, 1850, as the fall of a man that bred and trusted; but, on the contrary, we to hear of his life when the abolitionists placed sundence in him, and no anti-slavery word he thered, which we did not feel, at the time, to be et empty rhetoric, or a clumsy attempt to make gain a dagenerous impulses of better men than himself.

Mr. Phillips spoke during the remainder of the ever ing session, principally to the 14th resolution. ITh session, principally to the 14th resolution. [This sech was phonographically reported, and will be given in a future paper. It was a very able and eloquen vindication of the course of the 'Garrisonian abolition ists,' and a masterly exposition of the philosophy reform.]

FRIDAY. Met again in the Melodeon, FRANCIS JACKSON in the

SAMUEL May, Jr., from the committee on the organ zation of the annual meeting, reported the following as a committee to nominate officers of the Society for the

Edmund Quincy, of Dedham; Stephen S. Foster, of Worcester; William Ashby, of Newburyport; Joshua Perry, of Hanson; Ezekiel Thatcher, of Barnstable; William Whiting, of Concord; Eliza J. Kenny, of Salem Paulina J. Gerry, of Stoneham; E. D. Draper, of Mil-ford; Stillman Smith, of Norton.

Mr. GARRISON, from the Business Committee, reported following resolutions :-

19. Resolved, That in behalf of the millions enslaved on our soil, this Society gratefully acknowledges the aid rendered to their cause by their transatlantic friends, in public meetings assembled, in Bristol, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, Belfast, and many other places—and by various addresses from large bodies of philanthropis men and women in the old world, appealing to all Chris tians in the United States, in the name of a commo Christianity, to wash their hands of all participation is

the awful crime of slaveholding,
20. Resolved, That, as an auxiliary of the American
Anti-Slavery Society, this Society gratefully proffers its heartfelt acknowledgements to those philanthropic friends of the slave in England, Scotland and Ireland whose beautiful and munificent contributions to the lat-National A. S. Bazaar in Boston added so much to it value, elegance and productiveness-as well as to all those in this country, who co-operated in the same beneficent work for the same glorious end.

21. Resolved, That we hail the appearance of a new periolical in England, entitled . The Anti-Slavery Advocate '-designed as it is to disseminate accurate in telligence of the workings of the slave system in America, and to lay before the people of that country correct reports of the aims, purposes and labors of the Amer ican Anti-Slavery Society; especially in view of the shameful fact that, for the last twelve years, the very existence of that Society has been ignored in the Britis and Foreign Auti-Slavery Reporter, or, if ever alluded to, then only for the purpose of giving it a deadly sectarian stab, as unworthy of the confidence and support of a religious people!

22. Resolved, That our acknowledgments and warm est thanks are due to the Bristol and Clifton Ladies Anti-Slavery Society for the thorough and masterly exposure, made in their recent Report, of the narrow policy and sectarian spirit of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, as exhibited in the almost total suppression, in their publications, of all information operations,-in constant but secret aspersions of the members and friends of that Society, at home and abroad :- and in underhanded efforts to disparage and injure, in the estimate of the British public, even those fugitive slaves whom necessity and danger have driven to British soil, and who have there dared to express their gratitude and friendship to any of these men and women, connected with the American A. S. Society, who have protected them, and aided them in their perilous

These resolutions were advocated by JAMES Low, of England, in an earnest speech, highly creditable to the 1rst eight months. mind and heart of the youthful speaker.

CHARLES C. BURLEIGH showed that, under our presen will write it out for publication.]

Business Committee, by Mr. GARRISON:

23. Resolved, That, in regard to the Colonization en terprises we make no issue on any of the following points whether Africa ought not to be reclaimed from barare not better adapted to its climate than white ones; nor whether it is wrong to assist voluntary emigration trade has not been crippled, or driven from their localities by the colonies already established; nor whether the settlement at Liberia has not attained, in the same period, as high a position as did the Plymouth or James colored people in this land is not one of great hardship, penniless freedom is not preferable to a life of chattelizand measures of the American Colonization Society, and ed and Christian people?

24. Resolved, That we abhor and repudiate the Colonization Society for the following among other rea-sons:—(1.) Because it sanctions the infernal doctrine, -(2.) Because it is managed and controlled by slaveblacks-(3.) Because it declares the leprous spirit of complexishal prejudice is natural, and not to be removed even by the operations of the Holy Ghost upon the heart-(4.) Because it is the bitter, malignant and active enemy of the anti-slavery enterprise-(5.) Because it stimulates and sanctions the enactment of soulcrushing laws and proscriptive edicts against our free colored population, under the pressure of which they shall find it impossible to stand erect on this their native soil, and may therefore be induced to emigrate to Africa-(6.) Because the motives it avows, the sentiments it inculcates, the means it uses, the measures it sanctions, are base, cruel, demoniacal-and, (7.) Because from its institution to the present time, the objects of its professed commiscration have unceasingly borne the strongest testimony against it as uncalled for, hateful,

persecuting and unnatural. Mr. Garnison said, it is not the colored man, so long as he can be held as a stare, however ignorant and wishes to send away. No : Slaveholders have no diffiinfinite pains to get them back ; and we help them, and to his feelings at the time; but yet, although he treate is the educated, gentlemanly and Christian colored man as he was apt to treat every subject, in a humorous an

Rev. A. T. Foss said he had derived from Rev. Mr. Constantine, once a missionary at Liberia, some reliable meant he should have the general supervision of all-information concerning that colony, as it was a few that he should be a Committee of the Whole. This was Constantine, once a missionary at Liberia, some reliable years ago. From that information, he found that the all very witty, but it seemed to him (Mr. Garrison) en colony had knowingly countenanced and aided the African Slave Trade. (Hear.) This was formerly the case; if it be not so now, it is because the anti-slavery stir in this country has compelled them to be more cautious.

If the traffic had ceased, it was not owing to any voluntary movement on the part of the Colonization Society,

but to the fact that the exposure of their wickedness compelled them to move.

Mr. Garrisox commented on Edward Everett's recent statement, that neither of the early colonies at Jamestown and Plymouth, at the end of twenty-five years, and attained so strong and favorable a position as Liberia had gained, in an equal time, among the family of nations. What a compliment this, said Mr. G., to the capacity of the colored man! We have been used to register his testimony against that ourage, though standing, for conscience sake, outside of the government. Mr. Sumner should have risen in his place, and

ng, it would seem these Liberia colonists are decid-EDNUND QUINCY, from the Committee on that sul

ect, reported the list of officers of the Society for the urrent year :--

FRANCIS JACKSON, Boston.

Vice Presidente, ANDREW ROBESON, New Bedford; EDMUND QUINCY, Dedham; STILIMAN LOTREOF, Cambridge; AMOS FARNSWORTH, Groton: ADIN BALLOU, Milford; JOHN M. FISK, West Brookfield: JOSHUA T. EVERETT, Princeton; EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON, Worcester; JEFFERSON CHURCH, Springfield; OLIVER GARDNER, Nantucket; HENRY I. BOWDITCH, Boston; A. A. BENT, Gardner; JOSIAH HENSHAW, West Brookfield; CAROLINE WESTON, Weymouth; BENJAMIN SNOW, Jr., Fitchburg;

GEORGE MILES, Westminster; JAMES N. BUFFUM, Lynn; CYRUS PETRCE, Newton; JOHN T. HILTON, Brighton; THOMAS T. STONE, Bolton: BOTTEN SPOONER Plymouth: WILLIAM ASHBY, Newburyport; JOHN BAILEY, Lynn; CHARLES F. HOVEY, Boston; J. S. STAFFORD, Cummington: JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, Cambridge RICHARD CLAP Dorchester

Corresponding Secretary. EDMUND QUINCY, Dedhan Recording Secretary, ROBERT F. WALLCUT, Boston, Treasurer, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, Brookline.

Auditor, EDMUND JACKSON, Boston The report was unanimously accepted, and the off

rs elected accordingly. SAMUEL MAY, Jr., brought the case of Daniel Kauf man, of Pennsylvania, before the meeting. For allow ing some fugitive slaves to pass a night in his barn, an giving them some food, Mr. K. has been fined by the notorious Judge Grier, of the U. S. Supreme Court, and stripped of all his property.

Mr. Garrison again brought forward the case

AFTERNOON. FRANCIS JACKSON, the President, in th

THOMAS HASKELL, of Gloucester, made some brief but excellent remarks.

Groupe W. Purnay, of Lynn, snoke on the influ ence the old organized societies have had in keeping relating to the American Anti-Slavery Society and its alive the anti-slavery movement in the land; -- a move ment without which, the Free Soil party could have ha no existence, and 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' would have had only tens of readers, where now it has tens o thousands. Mr. P. advocated the publication of a new series of cheap tracts for gratuitous distribution.

LEWIS FORD, of Abington, spoke with regard to con tributions to the Society for its operations during the resent year.

DANIEL FOSTER, of Cambridge, continued the ject, and presented many encouraging features of the cause, which had occurred in his experience during the

Rev. T. W. Higginson, of Worcester, spoke in favo of the most thorough agitation of the community on the Constitution and form of government, we are inextrica- subject of slavery, and according to the principles and bly linked to the support of slavery. Mr. Burleigh's methods of this Society;—while he declared himself to argument was very close and able. [It is hoped that he be a member of the Free Democratic party. [Mr. H's rill write it out for publication.]

speech was phonographically reported, and will be pub
The following resolutions were reported from the lished, probably, next week.]

Mr. GARRISON, from the Business Committee, report ed the following resolutions :-

25. Resolved, That the recent act of a large majority of the U. S. Senate, proscribing Messrs. Hale, Sumne barism and idolatry; nor whether black missionaries and Chase from all the Committees in that body, on the ground of their not belonging to any 'healthy politics nor whether it is wrong to assist voluntary emigration to the shores of that continent; nor whether the slave with either the Whig or the Democratic party, and are opposed to 'the Compromise measures, including the Fugitive Slave Law,'—is unparalleled for meanness and baseness in the history of political legislation, as gro an insult as was ever offered to honorable men, an town colony; nor whether the condition of the free of daring usurpation, and a precedent of a most alarm ing nature, which, if tamely submitted to, foreshadows and surrounded by many afflicting circumstances; nor with other admonitory events of the time, the ultimate whether, to those who are held in bondage, exile with establishment of a military despotism over the whole country.

one of the Senators from the Commonwealth made him is it worthy of the countenance and support of a civilizdastardly and tyrannous act, in the name of the sov-ereign State of Massachusetts which he was sent to Congress faithfully to represent, we had a right to expect from the anti-slavery professions and position of the that man can rightfully hold property in his fellow-man other Senator, (the Hon. Charles Sumner,) who was one of the proscribed, something more than a dumb and ar holders, whose aim is to give quietude, security and inglorious silence on that occasion; and yet, no sound value to the slave system, by the removal of the free was heard from his lips, and Massachusetts was allowed to be spit upon with impunity.

27. Resolved, That the people of this Commonwealth without distinction of party, have a right to expect, or the part of their Legislature now in session in this city a prompt and stern protest against the virtual dis ranchisement of Massachusetts in the Senate of the United States

Mr. Garrison said he had but little to add to the lan runge of the resolutions. It was well known that the nnouncement had been formally made in the Senate o the United States, that the Free Soil members woul hereafter be proscribed from all Committees in tha body-though they were necessitated often to place on man on two or three, or even more committees, as the cas might be; thus disfranchising, so far as in their power the Senator from the Granite State, (Mr. Hale,) the Sen ator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Sumner,) and the Sen ator from Ohio, (Mr. Chase.) This was done, too, by a as he can be held as a stare, however ignorant and degraded he may be, whom the Colonization Society those gentlemen did not belong to a healthy organization of the send away. No Start the send away is the send away. culty or prejudice on the score of complexion. When their slaves run away, they run after them, and take infinite pains to get them back; and we help them and make Fug'tive Laws for them. There is no insuperable the matter with his usual ability, there was lacking as prejudice of color, under those circumstances, making expression of stern moral indignation, in behalf of the it necessary to transport the colored man to Africa. It State he was there to represent. He rather treated it whom this country hates, will not tolerate, and seeks to wilty manner, saying that he felt glad to be relieved from the duty; but that he supposed, by their not put ting him on any one particular committee, that the tirely out of place on such an occasion. He had no right to think of himself-of John P. Hale. He was there to represent a sovereign State, and had the same rights, and was entitled to the same privileges, as the Senator from any other State of the American Union
So far, Mr. Hale had found utterance; but Mr. Sum-

ght yet return to plague the inventors. Whigs and Democrats were one in this proscri-but if was good in this case, it would be good for ever party is strongly dominant hereafter, against any ever party is strongly dominant hereafter, against any other party that may be found in either house of Con-gress; and therefore it should excite common indigna-tion as well as common alarm. It was by just such steps as these that despotism at last conquered a peo-ple. Step by step, and each step tamely submitted to, until the manhood of the people is gone, and then the usurper has only to spring into the seat of power, and, having his armed myrmidons about him, rule with a red of iron over the whole country. It might be thought ridiculous by some to express any fear lest this nation, should ultimately fall under the power of a military despotism; and yet, what might not happen to us? With such a system as that of slavery in our midst,so huge, so volcanic, so destructive in all its elements, so demoralizing, so full of retribution, so Heaven-daring,its present course, submitting to one act of oppression after another on the part of the Slave Power, (which tries to exalt itself above all that is called God,) the day tries to exalt itself above all that is called God,) the day punished for crime, she is entitled to a voice in making was not far distant when even the form of a republican government would go down to the dust, as that of It would be a disgrace to our Schools and civil Institu-France, and we shall have our military despot, in some

the immediate presence of the Slave Power. This was with our Institutions. Yet such men are allowed to vote, well known, and yet we submitted to it all 1 'To this complexion has it come at last.'

In thus alluding to Mr. Sumner, the speaker disclaimed all personal feelings. Mr. Sumner was his personal friend, and one on whose friendship he wished still to have a strong hold. The necessity of an allusion still to have a strong hold. The necessity of an allusion still to have a strong hold. The necessity of an allusion still to have a strong hold. The necessity of an allusion still to have a strong hold. The necessity of an allusion still to have a strong hold. The necessity of an allusion still to have a strong hold. The necessity of an allusion still to have a strong hold. The necessity of an allusion still to have a strong hold. The necessity of an allusion still to have a strong hold. The necessity of an allusion still to have a strong hold. The necessity of an allusion still to have a strong hold. The necessity of an allusion strong holds are not all strong holds. The necessity of an allusion strong holds are not all strong holds. The necessity of the strong holds are not all strong holds are not all strong holds. The necessity of an allusion strong holds are not all strong holds. The necessity of the strong holds are not all strong holds. The necessity of the strong holds are not all strong holds. The necessity of the strong holds are not all strong holds. The necessity of the strong holds are not all strong holds. The necessity of the strong holds are not all strong holds. The necessity of the strong holds are not all strong holds are not all strong holds. The necessity of the strong holds are not all strong holds. The necessity of the strong holds are not all strong holds. The necessity of the strong holds are not all strong holds are not all strong holds. The necessity of the strong holds are not all strong holds. The necessity of the strong holds are not all strong holds are not all strong holds are not of this kind was painful to him; but, remembering his tion. Besides, our Institutions are not based on the idea anti-slavery professions, and the position which he occupies in the name of the people of Massachusetts, he but on the well recognized rule that each class or sect is on any occasion he could utter a word, to have risen in itself. his place, and borne his protest-not for himself as a ed on the subject. He (Mr. G.) had been astonished a the indifference of the Free Soil party in regard to this daring usurpation. If they were not prepared to stand by their Senators, and to vindicate their sovereignty, it Mr. Hale said, ' act as Committee of the Whole."

Legislature of Massachusetts would take the matter up as acquired. Legislature of Massachusetts would take the matter of such a share on the moral condition without delay. It should not be left to a Free Democrat; but yet, if no other party came forward, the Free personnel of society is still more important. Crowded now into the personnel of society is still more important. Crowded now into few employments, women starve each other by close. ject, would be a traitor to his professions, and recreant competition; and too often vice borrows overwhelming to the cause of liberty. But there should be Whigs and power of temptation from poverty. Open to woman to the cause of liberty. But there should be waige and Democrats in that body to step magnanimously forward, and, overleaping all party distinctions, insist that no such insult shall be cast upon Massachusetts with imendowed will find full scope in honest effort, and the punity by any body of usurpers in the Congress of the United States. He hoped to see it done, and to see such head. a protest as would make that usurping body cower be-

STEPHEN S. FOSTER opposed the resolutions, so far relates to censuring Mr. Sumner for his silence on the prescriptive course of the Senate. He would rather lie opinion is more advanced on this question than it censure Mr. S's constituents for bearing it so silently generally supposed. Beside, there can be no time so and tamely. We do not know all Mr. Sumner's rea- proper to call public attention to a radical change in our sons for silence; and, besides, he rather doubted the propriety of Mr. S. making any protest whatever. If Government is to be subjected to examination and dishe (Mr. S.) should censure Mr. Sumner at all, it would cussion. It is never too early to begin the discussion o be for his being a member of the Senate.

Mr. Gannison rejoined, that if the speech which his friend Mr. Foster had just made was not a severely sa- and secure, at the same time, the immediate attention tirical one if it were really intended as a grave defence of the general public. of Mr. Sumner's silence-then he must say, that, henceforth, whoever shall represent Stephen S. Foster as having no bowels of mercy, and being utterly destitute of charity, forbearance and long-suffering, will stand a self-convicted calumniator. But he totally differed in this view of the case from his friend, and must a noble example in this the most important of all civil reiterate his conviction, that Mr. Sumner ought to have registered a strong and dignified protest against such

high-handed Senatorial proscription.

Mr. Pillsbury differed from S. S. Foster. He thought the apology, which his friend Foster had made for Senator Sumner, was equally good for the clergy of the country, in regard to their silence and apathy in the cause of the slave. In my judgment, said Mr. P., Senator Sumner should have called that tyrannous Senate to account for their insult to Massachusetts, and their dastardly proscription of himself and other Senators. But, culpable as Mr. S's silence may be, much more mera culpable are his constituents for their quiet sulmission to the insult heaped upon their Senator and their State.

Mr. Innis said a few words in defence of Mr. Sum Adjourned.

Evening. Mr. Garrison presented and read the following from Rev. S. S. Griswold, of Greemanville, Ct. To the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, convened in its Annual Meeting : FRIENDS OF FREEDOM, OF HUMANITY, OF GOD :-- Per-

nit me to express my deep sympathy and abiding interest in the great cause of universal philanthropy in which thousands of breachy slaves jump over ever which you are engaged, and for which you are now asocean of the past, since that great Herald of 'freedom river, though not exactly an underground railroad and of justice,' the 'Prince of Peace,' proclaimed on sometimes answers the same purpose. A couple of furthe mountains and plains of Judea, an 'acceptable year gitives—husband and wife—arrived here this morning of the Lord, a day of salvation from our God.' Ages have passed, and yet the full fruition of that blessed anered the earth, and gross darkness the people.'

ing!; a glorious era is bursting on our world. The rays of truth have already begun to penetrate, if not to

Bethlehem, has been driven from its native home! it in their own way, as every body has a right to do.

Yet, like Jesus, may it not return when Herod is dead,

The lady, with her sergant, was bound to Wheelir who sought the young child's life, and only an Archelaus reigns in his stead ?

May wisdom guide your deliberations, and the God of peace bless your interview! Though absent in body, yet I am present in spirit, and shall esteem it a SHERMAN GRISWOLD. Greenmanville, Jan. 24, 1858. The remainder of the evening session was mainly or

cupied by Rev. Thronone Parker, in a very eloquent speech, which was listened to by the large audience with the closest attention. [This speech also was pho nographically reported, and will be printed.]

The Resolutions before the meeting were then adopted by a full and unanimous yote.

The brothers Judson, John and Asa Hutchinson there

sang the 'Fugitive's Song.' It was received with great

FRANCIS JACKSON, President, ROBERT F. WALLEUT, Secretary, SAMUEL MAY, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

A complete list of the pledges, donation tions made at the late annual meeting in ton will be published in the next Liberator.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION OF WASSACHUBETTS.

FELLOW CITIZENS -- In May next, a Conv. assemble to revise the Constitution of the Commonwealt At such a time it is the right and duty of every one point out whatever he deems erroneous and im that Instrument, and press its amendment on progress of the State. On every principle of na justice, as well as by the nature of our Institutions is as fully entitled as man to vote, and to be eligible office. In governments based on force, it might be pr tended, with some plausibility, that woman, being an posed physically weaker than man, should be exclud from the State. But ours is a government professe resting on the consent of the governe

is as competent to give that consent as man.

Our Revolution claimed that taxation and representation should be coextensive. While then the propert and labor of women are subject to taxation, she is ex titled to a voice in fixing the amount of taxes, and the use of them when collected. While she is flable to be tions for any one to argue that a Massachusetts woma

France, and we shall have our military despot, in some American Napoleon, to rule over us.

We had no manhood, as a people; we were a cowardly race. In one half the country there was no freedom of speech, no right of assembling peaceably together, no freedom of the press—we were all as dead men in the immediate presence of the Slave Power. This was the illiterate foreigner, landed but a few years before upon our shores,—unable to read or write,—by no means free from early prejudices, and little acquainted with our Institutions. Yet such men are allowed to vote.

felt constrained to say, that Mr. Sumner was bound, if entitled to such civil rights as will enable it to protect

The exercise of civil rights is one of the best mean man, but in the name of the people of Massachusetts, of education. Interest in great questions, and the disand the State which he represented. But he was dumb, cussion of them under momentous responsibility, call as the resolution said; he had never peeped or mutter- forth all the faculties and nerve them to their fulles

strength.

The grant of these rights, on the part of society, would quickly lead to the enjoyment by woman of a share in the higher grades of professional employment. was time for somebody else to look after them, and, as Indeed, without these, mere book study is often but a waste of time. The learning for which no use is found In conclusion, Mr. Garrison said that he hoped the or anticipated, is too frequently forgotten almost as soon

frightful vice of our cities will be stopped at its fountain

We hint, very briefly, at these matters. A circula like this will not allow room for more.

Some may think it too soon to expect any action from the Convention. Many facts lead us to think that pubcivil polity as now, when the whole framework of our any desired change. To urge our claim on the Convention, is to bring the question before the proper tribunal

Massachusetts, though she has led the way in most other reforms, has in this fallen behind her rivals, consenting to learn, as to the protection of the property of married women, of many younger States. Let us re deem for her the old pre-eminence, and urge her to se reforms. To this end we ask you to join with us in the accompanying petition to the Constitutional Convention

Sign this circular immediately, and return it to LUCY STONE, West Brookfield, if you are willing to let i go forth with the aid of your name for procuring signstures to the accompanying Petition.

To the Convention assembled to revise the Constitution of the Commonwentth:

of the Commonwealth:

The undersigned, citizens of Massachusetts, respectfully ask that you will report an amendment to the Constitution, striking out the word 'MALE wherever it occurs in that instrument.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE ESCAPE.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 18, 1853. FRIEND GARRISON:

Pardon my again troubling you so soon with anothe of my communications, and I will remain silent for some time. One cannot remain long in this city withou meeting with incidents, growing out of our beautifu slave system, of thrilling interest. The Ohio river is no impassable barrier between freedom and slavery. It is a fence along the Northern side of our great plantation Eighteen centuries have been rolled into the boot, to bring them back again. Besides, this sam from Alabama, by this route, a la William and Eller ent has not been realized. 'Darkness has cov-dark and of small stature, was disguised in female ap-But a better day is dawning; a 'good time is comwhite, and withal very beautiful. The husband test the slave of William R. King, President of the U. S. Senate, and Democratic Vice President elect. The wife permeate, the murky clouds of ignorance, superstition and oppression. The clarion notes of peace are beginning to swell in choral anthems, while the tocsin of war must ere long be hushed in silence. And what place so fitting to begin the sacred lays as Boston, whose bells that with her refinement and cultivation, all the territary of the sacred lays as Boston, whose bells that with her refinement and cultivation, all the territary of the sacred lays as Boston, whose bells that with her refinement and cultivation, all the territary of the sacred lays as Boston, whose bells that with her refinement and cultivation, all the territary of the sacred lays as Boston, whose bells that with her refinement and cultivation, all the territary of the sacred lays as Boston, whose bells that with her refinement and cultivation, all the territary of the sacred lays as Boston, whose bells that with her refinement and cultivation, all the territary of the sacred lays as Boston, whose bells that with her refinement and cultivation, all the territary of the sacred lays as Boston, whose bells that with her refinement and cultivation, all the territary of the sacred lays as Boston, whose bells the sacred lays as Boston, whose bell the sacred lays as Boston, whose bell fitting to begin the sacred mys as poston, whose being first chimed the songs of Liberty, while its infant charge ble realities of slavery might burst upon her at any moment. So they made up their minds to make a What though the child of Liberty, like the babe of Northern tour, as other Southrons do; and they made

The lady, with her sereant, was bound to Wheeling with the intention of making a short visit to Cincinnati So she only purchased tickets to this place. On th way up the river, the supposed female slave was severa times told that when she arrived at Cincinnati, sh would be free, and she had better cut stick for Canada privilege to be reckoned as one with you in your labors Her reply was, that \* she liked her mistress very wel and did not care to leave her.' The captain, also, wa very polite and attentive to the mistress, and on arriving near this place, kindly offered to land her at Co vington, on the Kentucky side, where she could kee her slave safely, while she remained at Cincinnati This offer she politely declined, saying that she trusted to the fidelity of her servant. And so they both lander western. Principles and will be printed.]

Western. Principles made a few impressive closing remarks, chiefly in reply to some observations of Mr.

The cars on the underground railroad do travel fast; and may
'Heaven expedite their speedy flight,
And aid them on their way.'

Before you receive this, they will be in a land where the slave is free from his master; and where, if the latter wants to get them, he may go ask John Bull for them. Yesterday, I crossed the river to Newport, and thence over the Licking to Covington. Both these places are favorably situated for trade. But the slave system, like some horrible nightmare, has crushed both. At the former place is a Government barrack, where poor fools are taught the trade of being shot at. Things about these places have a thriftiess, slovenly asper The streets are cumbered with old rotting timber :

abbish. At every corner are droves of great body; and the hogs have a fierce, wild-boarish look, with long maky noses, gaunt bodies, and tall bristles standing straight up on their backs. How a New Enginder can feel at home there, I cannot understand.

But I know the crowded state of your columns, and rill trespass no further.

LORING MOODY.

In our last number, we gave the proceedings of a large and highly respectable anti-slavery meeting, recently held in Belfast, Ireland. In the present, occupying our first page, are the proceedings of a similar meeting lately held at Dundee, Scotland. Read! read

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT was, on Wednesday last, elected by the Massachusetta Legislature U. S. Senator, in the place of Hon. John Davis resigned.

We thankfully acknowledge our indebtedness to lessrs. WM. H. SEWARD and CHARLES SUMNER, of the U. S. Senate; for several valuable books and documents, manating from that body. The sum of Twenty Dollars has been received

from Warren Lincoln, of Raynham, to be used for the relief of fugitive slaves. It shall be faithfully applied ecording to his request. A daring but unsuccessful attempt was made in this city, on Saturday last, to kidnap the child of one

of our most respected colored citizens.

Datices of Meetings, &c.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES.—The Officers of ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES.—The Officers of the recently formed 'Worcester Anti-Slavery Society,' beg leave to announce to the public that they have arranged a series of Lectures on the subject of American Slavery, to be delivered weekly, in the City Hall.

The aim of the Society has been to obtain the services of Lecturers of eminent ability, without regard to party

The first Lecture will be given on TUESDAY, Feb. 1st, by HORACE GREELEY, of New York.

For the ensuing Lectures, the following gentlemen have been already engaged:

W. L. GARRISON,

Horace Mann, Ferderick Douglass, Henry Ward Beechen, JOHN PIERPOST, THEODORE PARKER,

the regular evening for this course will be Friday, but it has been found necessary to adopt Tussnar as the evening of the first Lecture.

The Lecture will commence at 74 o'clock, P. M. Admission, 10 cents. Packages of 10 tickets, to be used at any Lecture,

T. W. HIGGINSON, President. O. K. EARLE, Secretary.

The Old Saratoga Anti-Slaveny Society will hold its Annual Meeting at Union Village, Washington Co., N. Y., on the 9th and 10th of February inst. FREDERICK DOUGLASS WIll attend.
SAMUEL WILBUR Secretary

WM. LLOYD GARRISON will lecture on the subject of slavery in Manchester, N. H., on Sunday next, Feb. 6th, forenoon, afternoon and evening.

PARKER PILLSBURY will lecture before the Lyceum in Essex, Mass., on the evening of Wedn Feb. 9th. Subject—' The French Revolution.'

S. S. FOSTER and P. PILLSBURY, Agents of the Mass. A. S. Society, will hold a meeting at HAVER-HILL, on Sunday, Feb. 6.

J. J. LOCKE, an Agent of the Massachusetts. S. Society, will lecture in the following places:— West Newbury ...... Tuesday evening, Feb. 8
Amesbury ...... Wednesday " 9
Salisbury Saturday " 12 Salisbury Saturday
Newbury Tuesday
Groveland Thursday

ET DANIEL FOSTER, an Agent of the Mass. Anti Slavery Society, will lecture as follows:—

Sharon Monday,
Wrentham Thursday,
Sheldonville Friday,
Foxboro', Sunday,
South Canton Monday, Mansfield..... Thursday, Friday to Sunday, Norton..... South Acton ..... Monday,

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Mass. A. S Society, will lecture as follows:

SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS, S. C. HEW-ITT. Editor of the New Era, will lecture or Spirit Manifestations, in the Universalist Church in Hanson, on Saturday evening and on Sunday, the 5th and 6th of February.

John M. Spear will be present, and will relate some of his experiences in these wonderful phenomena.

NOT N. E. FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The TN. E. FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Ninth Term will commence on WEDDEBDAY, March 2, 1853, and continue four months. Professors—Wm. M. Cornell, M. D., Physiology, Hygiene and Medical Ju-risprudence; Enoch C. Rolfe, M. D., Surgery and Ma-teria Medica; Elwood Harvey, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; Abraham Liverey, M. D., Principles and Practice of Medicine; Seth Pan-coast, M. D., Anatomy; Samuel Gregory, A. M., Chem-istry; Almira L. Fowler, M. D. Demonstrator of Anat-omy.

omy.

Fees—To each Professor, \$10; to the Demonstrator,

\$5.

LEMUEL SHATTUCK, President.

SANUEL GREGORY, Secretary, 15 Cornhill, Boston.

MARRIED - In Essex, by Rev. J. Prince, Mr. Axonew Williams, of Salem, to Miss Matilda S. Rich-

ARDSON, of ESSEX.

In Andover, Jan. 27, by George Foster, Esq., Mr. Honace A. Fletchen, of Johnson, Vt., to Miss Hannah A. Budlong, of A.

In Shrewsbury, Jan. 19, Mr. Moses Sawin, of Southboro', to Mrs. Catherine Angelie

In this city, on Tuesday last, Feb. 1st, by Rev. The-odore Parker, Exerne. Thachen, of Barnstable, to Alice H. Easton, of Nantucket. DIED-In Plainfield, Ct., on the 25th ult., Lydia Bunkeron, wife of Rinaldo Burleigh, aged 73 years 94

in THE LIBERATOR; for the slave had no truer friend than she; and that Christianity which puts the life before the creed, and seeks to honor the Father by doing good to his children, especially his poorest, needlest hildren, no sincerer votary; and one more true and faithful in the discharge of the duties of a wife and mother, it would not be easy to find. This venerable woman was the mother of CHAS

C. BURLEIGH, who, in a private letter to us, save-'I reached home too late to see my mother alive, but

not too late to follow her cold remains to their narrow resting-place. She had gone, even before the news of her illness reached me. Six days ago she was, to all appearance, in her usual, pretty good health, busy with usual domestic duties. Five days ago, she was at her usual domestic duties. Five days ago, she was at rest. Yesterday we looked our last upon her still life-like features; and now, if her spirit could speak to me from its new abode, it would say to me, 'Return to your work, and show your reverence for my memory by being true to the principles I instilled into you from infancy upward.' I purpose to obey, if He will give me strength, who has called her home.'

In Washington, on the 80th ult., Hon. Alexander H. Buel, member of Congress from New York.

In Augusta, (Me.) Rev. Sylvanus Judd, pastor of the Unitarian church and society in that place. His loss is most deeply to be deplored. He was the author of 'Margaret,' 'Philo,' 'Richard Edney,' and other works of sterling merit. He has died young.

gring Ire-in meeting, has had the int he will could tes-and others e and have

WORCESTER

NO. 1 GLEN STREET.

JOHN CURTIS, JR. & CQ.

O. 6 ANN SI., (IMBLE AND VESTINGS IN CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS IN CLOTHS, PARTIES AND VESTINGS IN CLOTH AND VESTINGS IN CLO

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CLOTHING STORE, 121 CAMBRIDGE STREET,

EVERY, variety of Coats, Pants, Vess, Siru, Ibs Soms, Collars, Cravats; Carpet Bap, Trails; in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods in gueral; a set as sortment of fashionable Hats and Caps, &c. &c. &c., in ling at the lowest rates.

WRITINGS OF W. L. GARRISON

SELECTIONS FROM THE WHITINGS AND SHOPE OF WILLIAM LLOTD GARAGOS—316 page, such imo. Price—In cloth, \$1.00; extra gill, \$1.51.

O, my brethren! I have teld
Most RITTER TRUTH, but without bitteries.
Nor deem my zeal or factious or mis-timel;
For never can true courage dwell with then.
Who, playing tricks with Conscience, due not left.

For sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Combill

Six Years in a Georgia Prison

TARRATIVE OF LEWIS W. PAINE, who make

imprisonment six years in Georga, for the coa of aiding the escape of a fellow-man from that See after he had fied from slavery. Written by hims

Price, 25 cents.

For sale by BELA MARSH, No. 25 Cornhill.

O, my brethren! I have teld

At their own vices.'-Courner.

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Jan. 1, 1853

TAILORS,

WATER CURE INSTITUTION

### POETRY.

For the Liberator REV. THEODORE PARKER.

BY W. A. YOGG. [The following lines were suggested by the following sestion asked me by a church-member, during a dis-usion with her, in a serious manner: 'What's Theodore Parker? ']

A servant of the living God, Who dares the evil to disclaim, To scatter seeds of truth abroad,
Though worldlings bute and him his name.

A man who dares to do and be Whate'er is good, and just, and right. Though priests and tyrants he may see Striving his fair, pure name to smite.

His course is onward; he cares not How many sins the churches nurse, If Abraham held slaves or not, Or Jesus thought slaves not a curse. Nor heeds he what the Pope of Rome, Or Calvin or Mahammed said: These were weak mortals; he dares For wisdom to the fountain head.

Thus does he labor, pray and wait, Amidst the false world's sneers and scorn, Trusting that yet, however late, Earth shall behold Truth's glorious morn

And his reward shall be on high, When the weak ties of earth are riven And angel hosts shall proudly fly
To bear his Christ-like soul to heaven

For the Liberator. THE TITLE-DEED OF MAN. BY GEORGE W. BUNGAY.

No man can own another man ! For he who buys or sells another, Of any color, class or clan, Insults his race, and steals his brother. And he who runs, may plainly read :-No mortal man in man shall barter; God gave to each a title-deed,

And signed and sealed the holy charter. And he will break the galling link That binds the slave before him kneeling He gave the negro mind to think, And filled his heart with human feeling.

He gave him hands to earn his bread. And feet to fly from the oppressor ; He lit the North Star overhead, And He will be the slave's redressor Which is the greater sin-to steal

A man, and kill him at his labor. Or eat him at a common meal, As eats the cannibal his neighbor?

For the Liberator. THE TASKMASTER'S HOME. Arn- Old folks at home.'

Away off upon the stormy ocean, Or where the British hold dominion. There, there alone can I stray. All up and down the States of freedom I may not roam,
For they'll send me to the old plantation, And to my taskmaster's home.

Chorus .- All my lot is sad and dreary, Everywhere I roam, I for freedom long till weary, Far from my taskmaster's home.

Oh, for a home fir away on the billow, With all I love, Where, with my wife and children precious, I may in freedom rove! What is life worth without such blessings,

Freedom and home, Where none my loved ones can from me sever, Where none can make me roam!

Chorus .- All my lot is sad and dreary, Everywhere I roam, I for freedom long till weary,

Far from my taskmaster's home. White men, who love your friends and freedom. Oh, 'twill not rob you, but add to your blessings, If all the slaves are free!

All through life will my wife and children, And, too, will I, Pray to the Lord on high.

Chorus .- All my lot is sad and dreary, Everywhere I roam; Give me freedom ! take, oh ! take me Far from my taskmaster's home!

> From the Boston Journal. MONODY.

P. A. H.

ON THE DEATH OF HON, ANDS LAWRENCE No trumpet's note-no muffled drum. No martial train in dark array:

We bear unto his final home The hero of a brighter day, Death's hand with rapid shuttle weaves. His scythe is in the tallest grass.

Where scattered like autumnal leaves, The great, the good, the gifted pass The loftiest place that Fame assigns

To those that most the world shall sway Is not more great than those great minds Who were the Howards of their day

His was the power least understood By many rich and would-be great. To be the almoner of good, To break the stroke of adverse fate

His was the open, generous hand, The heart that beat so wide and free; To scatter o'er a smiling land

The bounties of blest Charity. In Learning's halls, the Muses' seat. Some youths would win, but lacked the dower; He paved the way for willing feet,

And Genius soared with con-No more his voice, with kindly tone, On childhood's ear like mus His chair stands vacant and alone, No more his presence cheers our halls.

Our friend, our father's gone to sleep, Gone to that dim and silent shore; His children round his grave will weep, When they shall hear his voice no more.

Assemble, good men, round his grave, Your grief, at least, is all sincere; Pay back the bounty that he gave, Pay back the tribute of a tear.

J. R. P.

A BRIGHT STAR. A star has risen-one which beams With radiance, pure and holy— It gilds not life in fancy's dreams, But 'Life among the Lowly.'

It breathes not of a feudal age-Of knightly star and garter— But angel Eva, infant sage, And Uncle Tom, the martyr.

## THE LIBERATOR.

AND WINDHAM COUNTIES.

FRIEND GARRISON

and severe disappointments avoided. For instance, could I have known what would be the result of a meeting at New London city, I would have gone on to Poquonnoc cover, are under the law of Moses far more than they are subject to the spirit of Christ. I have never before vis ited a place that was so fully imbued with the unboly prejudice against people of color as this city seemed to me to be. On Saturday afternoon and evening, I put up in various parts of the city, forty printed notices of my meeting on Sunday evening. The pastor of the Methodist church promised to give notice to his people of the lecture, but did not do it, as one of his hearers in the evening informed me. One of the Baptist clergymen promised to give the notice, and I presume did , as I do not know to the contrary. The other Baptist minister refused to give notice of a Garrisonian meeting. There is a Wesleyan church in New London and when I called on the pastor, he invited me to speak to his people the next day. I did so, taking the 'higher law as my theme. Notice of my evening meeting was given there, but so close had been the application of the truth in the discussions of the day, that none of them ventured out in the evening. The prejudice against the people of color is very strong in that church. Some were offended at what I said on that subject, so they did not come to the anti-slavery meeting Well, the conclusion of the whole matter was as follows small attendance, small collection, and large expenses I was glad on Monday morning to get away from New

The meeting at Central Village was a failure, because no adequate notice had been given to the friends. The letter sent by the Agent notifying the meeting did no reach the man to whom it was sent till a few hours be fore our meeting. THE LIBERATOR, too, failed of reaching the subscribers at Central Village that week, so that nobody knew of the meeting till just before it began consequently, the attendance was small, but I should have had a good meeting with proper notice. This place is near the residence of C. C. BURLEIGH. He has lectured often in this and other neighboring villages; hence there is a good deal of true and reliable anti-sla very principle among the people.

At Danielsonville, two meetings were held, of deep interest and power. At both these meetings, the clergymen of the Baptist and Methodist Societies were present, and they participated in the discussion. Both eve nings, prayer meetings were postponed, to give the people an opportunity to attend these meetings. The subject had been announced for the first evening by Dr. Fisk, viz., 'The corruption of the American Judiciary as revealed by its action upon the act of tyranny and the law of mercy-the Slave Act and the Temperance Law,' The lecture upon this subject called out a good deal of feeling, and elicited short speeches from several earnest men. One incident must not be lost. Some seven years ago, the Congregational church here adopted the Baltimore platform; that is, shut out anti-slave ry by vote. One of their members thereupon withdrew so far, at least, as to refuse all contributions to the yearly fund. Many efforts have been made to bring him in; and the church is quite anxious to do this, because he is a man of property. But he was stubborncould n't be moved by threats of discipline from his position. So a short time since that vote was rescinded. and the house thrown open to anti-slavery. But now, Hunkerism in the church took the alarm. One said, Why, this man will now be bringing Parker Pillsbury into the very pulpit on the Sabbath day.' So, at the next meeting, a reconsideration was carried, and the old Baltimore platform brought back and laid down again in this sanctuary. The man who has caused all this trouble by his obstinate disregard of the minister's and deacon's advice, related these facts at our first meeting, and said, 'The ten dollars yearly which would pay to the church if free, I hold for the anti-slavery cause.' One dollar of it, he put into the contribution at that meeting; still more of it, I suppose, he gave to brother Needham, for the benefit of the fugitives in Canada. A church which drives away such men is already overthrown.

Our meeting the second evening was held in the Methodist vestry, thus saving two dollars for the cause, which otherwise must have gone for the hall. I would suggest to friends there the propriety of this saving in future meetings. PARKER PILLSBURY and STEPHEN FOSTER will not injure the hall any more than I did. Though I am a regularly licensed and ordained clergyman, vet I am just as much of an infidel as these men are, and on the same points wherein they are charged with infidelity, I am open to the charge. To the religion of this country I am infidel, and mean to continue to be as long as I live. I found many earnest friends in Danielsonville. Much very efficient labor has been performed there. The noble women in the anti-slavery army have done abiding good in this field. Particular mention is made in this whole vicinity of recent labors by Miss Stone and Miss Brown, as productive of much

At Brooklyn, our meeting was held in the afterno in the Town Hall. This was in consequence of a previous engagement, by which the hall was occupied evenings for the whole of last week. The attendance was small, but the meeting was interesting. A good feel ing was elicited. Several spoke of their conviction the criminality of the Free Soil method of spasmodic effort and compromise with slaveholding, and their re solve to occupy the gespel ground of no compromiswith, but unceasing effort against oppression. lyn is a most lovely place, one of the finest and most healthy spots in New England. SANUEL J. MAY was formerly settled here, and much of the present mor healthy anti-slavery feeling in Windham County is doubtless owing to his efforts for freedom while living

cheerful and happy home. Our meeting there on Thursday evening was in the school-house, which was very well filled. We are to have another meeting here to-night, (Monday eve.) in the Baptist church, the pasof which voted for Frank Pierce last November This church is opened by a public sentiment which demands the removal of that restriction which has been heretofore placed on freedom by that church. At our meeting on Thursday evening, brother Lyon, an Advent gist for slavery preacher, formerly of the Baptist persuasion, spoke and endorsed what I had said. The cause is onward in wish to reply.

In Quinebaug I spoke five times—twice in the hall twice in the Congregational church, (on Sunday,) and once on Sunday evening in the Baptist church. Mr. Garrison had been called an infidel, and a terrible man, and was much feared in this vicinity. But he came here not long since, and tarried with them over Sunday,

two churches are opened on Sunday to a Garrisonia preacher. He is invited to occupy the Congregation desk on Sunday, no pastor now being settled over the church, and has an attentive audience while preachin the radical truths of the uncompromising gosp-sus Christ. So vanishes prejudice against our 13th, I was unable to keep the appointment made for me at Poquonnoc. I regret this, because I am sure I should have had a good meeting there. If we could always read the future, hard knocks might be warded off, and sever disappointment. their house he free to the Christian reforms of the day let their bigoted creed be given up, and let their whol action be based on the principle of the gospel of Jesus i. e., no fellowship with known sin, and cordial union between all honest seekers after truth and holiness in ef New London city, I would have gone on to Poquonnoc on Saturday, instead of stopping there. By so doing, I presume I should have met sympathising friends, and secured a candid hearing—all which I found unattainable in New London. In this city, there are signs sistible influence. But if they will not do this manifest sistible influence. But if they will not do this manifest in the components of the few while the many are manifestly poor and dependent. Some of the churches are very costly, and all, so far as I could discuss this world, and that wrong cannot escape the rules this world, and that wrong cannot escape the inevitable and the just award of Jehovah's law. Yours, fraternally,

DANIEL FOSTER. Woodstock, Jan. 24, 1853

N. B. Our meeting this evening has been one of the best of our course. The Committee give a pledge that the house will be open hereafter to the anti-slavery

cause. So our way is on to victory.

I am requested to state by Mr. Cutler of Quine-baug, with whom the anti-slavery lecturer always finds a home, and with whom Mr. Garrison stopped when in Q., that he pledges to the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society family contribution of twenty-five dollars. Some little talk has been had about employing an anti-slavery preacher in Quinebaug, and a few individuals hav promised towards this object nearly one hundred dol lars. The requisite amount, I doubt not, can be raised Mr. Cutler has taken five copies of the edition of Mr Garrison's Writings, in gilt-edged binding, to present to his children. May they find inspired and inspirin truth there, and be led on by it to a higher and happier culture! May we all progress together, now and ever more, in our journey Godward! D. F.

### SALLIE HOLLEY.

FRIEND GARRISON: Miss Holler has again visited this city, and addressed a large audience in Westminster Hall last evening. There are none, as I can learn, who are not much pleased with her. She has a good voice, and her sympathetic words take a deep hold on the hearts and She read from the 23d iences of her hearers. chapter of Matthew, which (after a prayer by one our colored ministers) seemed to be a kind of text for her address, which abounded in many pathetic senten ces, and seemed to hold her hearers spell-bound. Her words of severity, as they may be called, in relation to ecclesiastical organizations of this country, were truthful to the life-no one present could possibly com plain of the language she used. If she has not made deep impression on many hearts, which will show itself in the life of her hearers, it will be very remarkable. Previous to the commencement of the services, the en closed note\* was sent to her, containing the old stereo typed objections, which have been answered over and over again. Miss Holley read them, and replied briefly to each one. Being considerably exhausted, she was not exuberant in words, but referred the questioner to the books and writings of abolitionists for further light on the subject matter of his questions.

When she gave an opportunity for any one to speal rather small man, but a ready speaker, arose and said, that he propounded the questions; that he was born in the State of New York, not far distant from where the eloquent lady came from. He was lavish of his praises of the person who had addressed the audience, but was not satisfied with some of the answers, and especially the one given in regard to the dissolution of the Union; he believed Mr. Garrison's sentiment was dissolution, rather than slavery. He here broke out into a Fourth of July rhapsody about our glorious Union, Henry Clay, &c. &c .- evidently with a design for applause; but no applause came, although previ ously he had been cheered. He attempted to show that the slave's case had been worse since the agitation, o the question at the North, in that they could not obtain passes to visit their friends as formerly, and suffered from other restrictions. He seemed to condemn slavery as much as any body; had been in the slave States of late several years; acknowledged the great difference there was every where manifest between the slave and free States, on our great rivers where he had been He seemed to think, however, that we had better have slavery, than that the Union should be dissolved.

Miss Holler spoke a few words, and put the matter right about Henry Clay, and showed that there was really very little of Union now existing between the free and slave States.

Mr. Ivenson, (a teacher of a colored high school i this city.) nearly white, replied to some of the remarks made in relation to agitation, and showed conclusively the great good that had been accomplished by the Garrison school of abolitionists, and complimenting the lady who had addressed the audience, and those of her class. Had it not been for this agitation, the 30,000 fugitives in Canada might now be groaning in slavery, and he himself (now a free man) might and would have been in the same state. He was in favor of the Union &c.

Mr. Iverson is a Free Soiler. Strange inconsisten cy! He must, of course, hold similar sentiments with the gentleman from New York, who made such a flourish about our glorious Union !! Do these people ever think on the question whether institutions are made men, or men for institutions? and that all institution which degrade men ought and should be abolished, without regard to consequences?

Our friend Sallie Holley has spoken to good acce tance in Pawtucket and Valley Falls, and speaks again in Pawtucket this evening. God bless her words and works ! PROVIDENCE, Jan. 24

\* The following are the very novel, profound and appalling propositions submitted to Miss Holler :-

Question first .- Do the abolitionists of the proay, led on by Garnison and others, design to affect slavery in the States? If so, by what means? Question second .- Why do you not go South, and persuade the Southern people to give up slavery, and show them its evils?

Question third .- Would you prefer that a dissoluti and preaching in this county.

At the Pomfret depot, (Quinebaug,) I found Mr. than slavery continue for a century to come?

Outstian fourth,—Can you show by arguments. of the Union of the States should take place, rather Question fourth.-Can you show by argument, or

well authenticated fact, that either the physical or moral condition of the slave has been bettered by the efforts of the abolitionists of the present day?

Question Milh.—Do the harsh epithets and hard

ames used by many abelitionists, and applied to the people of the South, conform to the doctrines of love, s set forth in the word of God?

The above questions are not propounded by an apoligist for slavery, but by one who desires knowledge. If you shall give answer to them, the writer may

Yours most truly and sincerely,

VALLEY FALLS, R. I., 1st mo. 25th, 1858.

Garrison had been called an infidel, and a terrible man, and was much feared in this vicinity. But he came here not long since, and tarried with them over Sunday, and spoke to them on various matters pertaining to the welfare of the human brotherhood. The people went to hear him, and were astonished at his doctrine, for he taught them not as the scribes aed pharisees do, but as Christ of old did. So at least their consciences testified. They exclaimed, 'Is this William Lloyd Garrison, whom we have been taught to look upon as an infidel and a disorganiser? Do our priests call this infidelity? Then, verily, we ought all to be infidels.' The effect whose earnest and eloquent appeals in behalf of human

liberty have been uttered among us, within the past few joined in indissoluble wedlock. This the wor days, and are still moving the atmosphere around us with a healthful, invigorating influence. Three times in Providence, twice in Pawtucket, (where she closed last evening,) and once here, have been heard, by good and attentive audiences, her faithful words of truth and soberness, and she carries away with her our hearts' best blessings and our tender love.

and no means are considered too vile for the accomp ment of its purposes, it is important that the people should be kept informed of the progress of this mountain of oppression which is already crushing thom with its weight. God bless the good old Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, which is doing all of this work that its means will allow, and open the hearts of its friends to sustain it by their liberal contributions to its treasury, and hospitable entertainment of its devoted ministers!

Thine for the promulgation of truth,
ELIZABETH B. CHASE.

#### RANDOM THRUSTS. BY SHARPSTICK.

Appeals are made to 'Mr. Webster's friends' great attorney's well-known negro servant, William. and her owner will dispose of her to be sent South, unless her market value is paid to him speedily. But how many times has it been asserted by Websterized d Africans! How continually have these scribblers ed Africans! How continually have these scribblers and spouters told us that the condition of the free people of color at the North was infinitely worse than that human governments have any right of any of the slaves at the South! Yet here we see is their appropriate field of labor. them passing round the hat to save a poor woman from a fate, which, in the first place, they say no decent and Mrs. Professor Cowles, one of their number, pre-

their logic about questions of human rights the same

A Northern doughface will stoop to any act of meaness which party tactics demand. If the bottomless pit could be sounded, and a ditch of degradation dug below it, only drop a few dollars or a fat office into it, and a hurried plunging of doughfaces after the spoils would ensue. Look at the general acquiescence of both great parties in the Fugitive Slave Law, with all its grinding despotism and fiendish cruelty. Look at the efforts making in two principal Northern States to permit slave traffic and transportation to go on within their borders-thus giving countenance to a business which the whole civilized world brands as piracy when its victims happen to be heathen and not Christian, and its scene the Eastern and not the Western Atlantic. Look at the streams of pro-slavery filth which are running out of our pulpits, through our newspapers and magazines, and settling into our permanent books, there to corrupt the wells of instruction to which the young must resort. Plenty more proofs could be cited of the truckling, cringing, crawling disposition of the thumb every kind of political and ecclesiastical machin- to ask, and assa. thumb every kind of political and ecclesiastical machin-ery now running. But enough for once. I think it to worship God? So far as the majority are concerndealing their blows most wisely when they lay the axe case, let us inquire what is the object of the thousands at the great root from which grow so many bitter and who weekly crowd these proud structures. In the first deadly fruits-Northern selfishness in the high posts of place, it is fashionable; and in the second, it is a con-

A man high in authority among the Lowell cottonlords ' dropped a remark in conversation, recently, that shows the hardening effect of mammon and office on a display their own finery to the admiring gaze of those naturally generous soul. A physician of the spindle who have come for the same purpose. Besides, it furcity' was telling him that many girls were killed evenishes them with gossip for a week to come, about what ry year by the system of prolonged labor established in Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. This and That wore, how he factories, and urging upon his attention the benefits much it cost, and where they got the money to pay for of the 'ten-hour system' to the health as well as cul- it. For instance: Miss Jones says to MissePringle, ture of the operatives. 'No matter if they do die fast,' 'La, me ! did you see that nice cashmere shawl that replied this turnkey of the huge brick Bastiles, 'we Mrs. Nipkins were to meeting last Sunday? I am can get plenty more from across the water! He evidently looked upon his toiling sisters as mere machines fafty dollars, but where the money came from is more to tend machines, and no more thought of pitying and than I can tell, for her husband is nothing more than r sparing them because excessive labor was so fital to poor mechanic, and I am sure that he cannot afford it their lives, than he would think of checking and stopping his looms, because at a high rate of speed they extravagance! So this is Mrs. Nipkin's reward for creak and rattle to pieces. 'Our money,' quoth he, attempting to make a display, when she was really will obtain all the help we need; and why hesitate flattering herself that half the congregation were admiabout wearing out bodies and souls, any more than we ring her shawl. would as to wearing out belts and shuttles?' Such corporation mill-pond seem to produce on the hearts of many agents the same result that the waters of certain of the audience have heard hammered and twisted a

N. P. Willis, writing in the Home Journal for the New Orleans in extravagant terms. The fixtures and tures on Geology, and kindred subjects, which would decorations of these places are most splendid, he says, explain to them the wonders and beauties of Nature's the bar-keepers wonderfully expert and affable, and the glorious work? An exchange might be kept up, and by drinks prepared by them are delicious as nectar. Were these means we should become better acquainted with concubinage as openly 'genteel 'among the 'upper-ten' Chemistry, Astronomy, Botany, Physiology, and a hun-as intemperance, Mr. Willis would doubtless puff the slave magkets of the Crescent City in yet more glowing terms as great moral lessons as any sermon which man ever than he has her grog-shops. Fashion is his only code of morals; and he can look with equal complacency on establishments for turning generous men into brutes, and on establishments for trading in beautiful women as things and studied sermons for rich sinners are an provided always that these horrid practices have the sanction of wealthy example, and are shielded by law and custom. What a blight to expanding young minds is this frivolous writer! If every Home in America was poisoned with his trashy and unprincipled Journal, and had no better sheet to serve as an antidote to it, wrath of the faithful on our devoted head; but being we should become a nation of soft-handed, shallowpated, icy-hearted fops. But, thank God ! there is too much good sense and sound morality in the bosom of the masses for his gilded and sugared infection to spread very widely or strike very deeply.

Precept drives men with the power of logic : Exam ple draws them with the persuasion of love. Where Precept, in his hard, stern way, makes one convert, Example, in her tender, winning way, makes ten con verts.

## THINGS AT THE WEST.

CINCINNATI, (Ohio,) Jan. 15, 1853. FRIEND GARRISON: Ohio is a great State; there as not a few great men and women in it, as you have al-ready found out. And this latter class are determined she shall not be behind her sisters in the race of freedom and progress, now being run this side the At-

The mud here, at this time, is truly terrible. I have travelled, or rather waded, miles upon miles through the 'horrible pit and miry clay'; so that I now fully comprehend what our Methodist brethren mean by that phrase. I sense it, as brother Elkanah would say. But, while the mud of Ohio is tolerable, its schiskey is in-tolerable. One is reminded of its presence wherever the turns. If you look up at a sign-board, 'RECTIFIED WHISKEY' glares at you in gilded capitals. Enter a public house, and the liquid devil is seen peering through a glass show-case, and a printed bill informs you that 'All liquors and cigars must be paid for on delivery; and in no case will they be considered. whilskey glares at you in gilded capitals. Enter a public house, and the liquid devil is seen peering through a glass show-case, and a printed bill informs you that 'All liquors and cigars must be paid for on delivery; and in no case will they be considered as going into the general bill.' Walk into a grocery, and the

apply some corrective to this curse, until 'forbearance' has ceased to be a virtue,' have taken the work into their own hands. They held a State Temperance Con-vention, at Columbus, on Thursday and Friday, thi week. I was present during a small part of Thursday afternoon, and the whole of the evening. The after-noon was partly occupied by an address from a young woman, which I did not hear, but heard it spoken of in terms of commendation. In the evening, the Convention met in the large hall occupied by the General Assembly, the use of which that body had courteously granted them; so that in this case the legislators were not quite so bad as the dog in the manger. Although they would do nothing to stop drunkenness themselves, they would stand aside and let others work; and, in this ase, work was done, and well done. Two addresses were delivered; one by Jane Elizabeth Jones of Salem, the other by Josephine Griffin of Litchfield-which, for scope of thought, depth of reasoning, and power of appeal, I have seldem heard equalled, never surpassed, on that subject. A clergyman, who had ventured, or invitation, to open the proceedings with 'a short prayer, ase and emancipate Daphne, the wife of the stared as if a new revelation had burst upon and so it probably had, for, doubtless, he never saw or She is 'held to service' in the District of Columbia, heard it on this wise before. Every seat, and nearly every standing place in the hall, was occupied; and the great concourse, numbers of whom curiosity, to say nothing of inferior motives, had drawn together, listened prints and politicians, that slave families are never sep- in almost breathless allence to the bold and fearless utarated in this way, and that Mrs. Stowe's book is far terance of truths from the anointed lips of women, too highly colored where it depicts the awful and eter- which time-serving priests and politicians dared not and sundering of domestic ties between the warm-heartlaw against intoxicating drinks; and their reasoning was sufficient to convince every candid mind that, if human governments have any rightful authority, this Oberlin sent to the Convention a strong delegation

a vast deal better for the accursed children of Ham cornm. I was glad of this; it is an evidence that the than liberty would be. These Websterites display in theology of that place is somewhat an improvement their logic about questions of numan rights the same upon the old Calvinistic; it recognizes the right of wo-limping, crooked, zigzag propensities that marked their man 'to tgach,' and to usurp authority, in their own idol in the latter part of his career. The lure which Conventions, at least. I hope it may yet fully recognize their humanity, and hence their equality every where. Mrs. Jones introduced resolutions, which were adopted, appointing a committee to draft a Constitu tion for a Woman's State Temperance Society. It will not, however, be a woman's Society merely, but a human one; for no where else but in a Convention of scomen, and among the abolitionists, are the rights of the race acknowledged and respected. This Convention will form an era in the history of the temperance cause in Ohio, and the lessons of instruction which the members of the Legislature received, and which they so much needed, from this Convention, it is hoped will guide their benighted footsteps up to the sound ground of an enlightened State policy on this question, so as to redound to their and its spiritual and everlasting good. But I am making a longer article than I intended, and must stop.

LORING MOODY.

For what are the costly and splendid churches erectdough-souls' who at present direct public opinion in the more intelligent half of this land, and have under their church? are queries which we have taken the liberty nothing can be plainer than that the abolitionists are ed, we answer in the negative. Then, if this be the venient cloak, which covers a multitude of sins, and stamps you with an outside respectability; and also gives your wife and daughters (provided you have any) a good opportunity to study the latest fashions, and

Most of the men not being so interested in the goods and millinery sermon is half over, the text of which three quarters ponds produce on pieces of wood-converting dozen times before to suit their creed; so they quietly fall asleep, and do not wake until they are aroused by the deep tone of the organ. Now, would it not be much better, if, instead of employing ministers to war upper ten' of our country, puffs the liquor saloons of the Scriptures, to engage scientific men to deliver les preached, and the people would become more interest goodness and the works of God, to whom long prayer

We feel aware that we are trespassing on forbidder ground, and interfering with old customs and antiquat ed notions-striking the axe at the very root of priestcraft-and that we shall bring down the consecrated conscious that what we have said is true, we fear the not. Such are our sentiments on the subject, and if there are others who think differently, we wish that they would make it known. We give this to the public with an extended hand.

N. WILBUR MIDDLEBORO', Mass.

of money in aid of the Colonization Society in this country, is recorded as a practical 'address' of the right kind. There can be no objection to such a donation. But, for consistency's sake, it might be asked of some who approve of it, and disapprove of the other kind of 'address,' whether money is not as much needed as sympathy for the distressed classes of England, and whether the argument, which is supposed to demonstrate that the latter had better stay at home, cannot be conclusively urged in regard to the former? If non-interference is the true doctrine, the application of it should be rigidly impartial.—Boston Christian Register.

The Duke of Sutherland has offered to

delivery; and in no case will they be considered as going into the general bill. Walk into a grocery, and the crifter is there, ready to work its 'ministration of death' upon whole regiments of imbibing wretches.

But my object chiefly is, to say a word or two on the third of my opening propositions. Rum and Ruin are

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