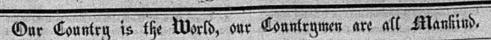
THE LIBERATOR EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL MEET F WALLOUT, GENERAL AGENT

The Two dellars and fifty cents per annum. Fire copies will be sent to one address for TEN it. I payment be made in advance.

tinces are to be made, and all letters at side pecuniary concerns of the paper are to ond, (rost raid,) to the General Agent. inertsements making less than one square inthere times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. of the American, Massachusetts, strang and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auof a resire subscriptions for the Liberator. The filowing gentlemen constitute the Financial hat are not responsible for any of the debts IN SEC. VIL -FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY M. LONCON QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and Figure Pantire The Liberator, both sides of

sim are impartially allowed a hearing. IN LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

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

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding

lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to

SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PUGITIVE SLAVES-OR

engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

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

the name of persons. . . . in fact, the oppressor representing the oppressed! . . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the

government of the nation is to establish an artificial

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

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.' - John Quincy Adams.

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1853.

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SPEECHES IT THE LATE ANNUAL MEETING

MISACHUSETTS A. S. SOCIETY. SEECH OF STEPHEN S. FOSTER.

greatest obstacles in our way remail moment is a tendency to discouragement; at imbacy results from the fact that our numse tery little larger to-day, after twenty years of nd, persevering effort, than they were at the comsomt of the great movement.

h there is in this fact,—for I am free to confess het enough to discourage minds that have not ad theroughly and carefully the philosophy of ies; that we should have worked so long and arit, and yet have made so few additional converts, white made no more than we have lost,-for er numbers are not materially larger to-day for sere twenty years ago, it is not true that we sulemenverts, for our ranks have been thinis two efficient causes, death and defection,-and any has probably taken two where the former calmone, -so that we have accomplished somements matter of multiplying converts to keep our is ged. But the fact that we have done no more all drection is, in itself, calculated to discourage as minds, and lead them to think, that if our success is Others been so small in this respect, there is little as a lope that we shall ever succeed in bringing the past into the position which our cause requires it to

be I morehend that this feeling of discouragement elle fund to be based on a false philosophy, or rathresults from want of knowledge of the true philosofirst our movement. For one, I do not consider it selful that our numbers should ever be materially inmed; and I very much doubt whether, when the servall to free, when the final result of our enterpe still be fully achieved, there will be 'any considmis naber more standing with us than there are tofr. We do not need more. All we need is fidelity to purple on the part of those already engaged in the senent, and rise for its achievement. It is a prinsea regetable physiology, that every plant must have ne to mature, and it is in vain for you to attempt to notes its fruit. You may subject it to the best possi-Seculivition, you may put on to your garden any numbed laborers, and multiply them to any extent, you my maure and enrich the soil to any possible degreet sall in vain; for by a law of nature, the plant re purs time, and time it will have, before it will yield is full Labor you must have. A certain amount of mitivation is useful in the production of fruit, but this

Now, Sir, we are engaged in a great and glorious revdrim, a revolution which, -it matters not how many had engage in it,-requires time to mature. If the naturersy were a physical one, every thing would deend a numbers, and the more hands, the quicker the wit would be done. If our numbers were large enough, smill much against the hosts of slavery, and beat ben down at once. But this is not our object. Our open is to everthrow slavery by the regeneration of spilic mind. We seek not a bloody, but a peaceful beinen, and this can be brought about only by a work and entire revolution in the thoughts, feel-P. purposes and aims of the American people. Our My men are to be educated into a love of liberty billery's sale. They do not possess that love now, il they never did. In the war of the Revolution; by bid not possess it; they loved liberty for themties,-the love that burns in every tyrant's bosom,a they loved it intently, so intently that they said, True bare our bosoms to the cannon's mouth, we til lense our wives widows, and our children orphans, the thin bequests to them the inheritance of a des-Miss that shall dare to tax them even to the extent of fire since a pound on their tea.' It is something to sends of our ancestors, that they loved liberty for stances. I wish I could say as much of the present ty-as much of the living sons of New England, as of her deal fathers. But we have not even this love of bery. We have sadly degenerated from our parent tel Oh, in these dark and degenerate days, even ti bre of liberty is a thing to be respected, and we b me to pty honors to our venerated ancestors; but her of liberty, let it be remembered, extended my is themselves; they loved it not as a principle; it the wife them a selfish feeling.

But his is not the love of liberty we inculcate. It is nt our work to bring back the present generation to stor our fathers stood. That would be a great work, tal rould require time; but we lay deeper and broader be foredations of liberty. We seek to inspire the love Deriy as a principle in the American bosom, and to desity living the foundations of freedom, not for a has we a nation, but for the whole family of man. We unmenced a movement, and have prosecuted it themy years, which is destined in its consummation as free the whole human family. It will never be to guck down the last form of despotism that curses

be found against us, when all her preaching sen to require that she should embrace and deer cause; and that trade and commerce, and hit the pointies of the North, even, should present an is of betility to our movement. The reason why ences are arrayed against it is, because The all unsanctified and selfish in spirit. The in pulpit was once the defender of liberty, Our then fed from the despotism of the Church of Engand planted the standard of religious liberty, on res. And so with trade and politics. Both and the war of the Revolution. But the liberty tich ras sought and established by these various inbe was selfish and unjust. It was not based on the ting American except the anti-slavery movement, is maribed and selfish. Hence they can flourish in a mastified soil, and gather support for a cherished

tial and universal, we necessarily find arrayed against potisms, spiritual and political, will pass away. I do us every thing which in spirit is either local, sectional, not say that the form of our religion will disappear or sectarian. Hence you find against us Church and with the form of slavery : the church may exist in form State; every thing that is unsanctified in spirit is found for many years to come, but the spirit is rapidly taking rising in our pathway. Our work is to revolutionize its departure, and she will soon be a powerless though the whole. We are to destroy not the chattel principle only—we have not merely to break off the chains and My object in these remarks is to cheer up the friends fetters from the limbs of three millions of slaves, but of the slave. There is, my friends, no cause for disto eradicate the selfish principle from twenty millions of couragement, under any circumstances. We are enmy philosophy the doctrine that the mind can be reno- mend him to the world,-and the note of admonition heaven at a single leap is absurd, at variance with ev- \$5000 to any one that would silence that young voice

God is clearly and distinctly held up before the people. That done, all is done that can be done, and it matters not how few or many are engaged in this work, whether that truth be blazoned forth by ten or ten thousand, so that the nation sees it. In time, it will have its leritimate action, and work out its legitimate results on

I know there are certain results that can be effected by the multiplication of numbers; we may, by bringing ousands into this city to attend these meetings, affect the coming elections. But remember, this is not our work. Our work is with the conscience, and mere numbers never yet purified a human heart, never really enlightened a human intellect.

I know it is necessary in our movement, if we would distinctly before the whole people; yet these we have not at present. The augmentation of our numbers would undoubtedly increase the progress of our cause, because it would enable us to put the light before more minds. There are many yet in ignorance capable of beholding the light, if it could only be let into the dark corners in which they dwell.

would be accomplished by our efforts,-a good for the in doing so. coming ages. If but one HONEST man should live in think, therefore, even granting that our cause is not to subject was in 1833. I wrote it with great interest, and feeling of discouragement.

of Jesus, made eighteen hundred years ago, that 'it endeavoring to give liberty to the slave. In that we was a sole numan family. It will never be outward despotism which crushes the broken-nearted that I was surprised at what they said; that I expected that I was surprised at what they said; that I expected that I was surprised at what they said; that I expected that I was surprised at what they said; that I expected that I was surprised at what they said; that I expected that I was surprised at what they said; that I expected that I was surprised at what they said; that I expected that I was surprised at what they said; that I expected the said is the said in the said in the said is the said in the said in the said is the said in the said in the said is the said in the s free in the practical, the highest, the holiest sense of forth to liberate other minds.

The man who looks at the slave only, and at our enterprise as connected with his physical emancipation,-I wonder not that such should think our cause moves slowly, that he should wonder we meet year after year under existing circumstances. But he who views it in this light has no adequate comprehension of its true digwe started, but it is not to be the only result of our labors; for in freeing the slave from his shackles, we are reedom than they were ever intended to be laid by any principle which lies at the foundation of the in effect, striking at despotism of every description, and with the downfall of slavery, there will come the but has lost caste, and fall into diseasement but has lost caste, and fall of the annual brotherhood. Trade, politics, religion, every downfall of the despotism of Church and State through. other class of men, in any age of the world. We are, out the country, and eventually throughout the world. slave system, fraternized with slaveholders, admitted I have regretted that our cause had so many obstacles them into his pulpit, and denounced the anti-slavery agto contend with; that the Church, at the beginning of itation, but has both retained and greatly increased his our movement, should have thrown herself across our power and his popularity in the Church, by so doing !

hearts. This is a work which requires TIME. It mat- gaged in a warfare which, to my mind, is certain of ters not to what extent you multiply the laborers, it success, if there be a single man to go forth to the batannot be done in a day. I do not believe in instanta- tle. Look back twenty years, and there stood one man neous regeneration. I did so believe once, but experisingle-handed and alone,-a printer's boy, friendless ence has taught me better, and I have expurgated from penniless, without education, without any thing to comvated in a day. The change may, and, of course, does from his solitary lips rang like thunder through this mmence in a moment; but for a man to think of pas- whole land, and it so agitated the slaveholder in his sing from the lowest depths of hell to the upper seat in gorgeous palace, that he instantly offered a reward of ery principle of human nature, and with all our expe- in death. Such was the potency of a human voice,human voice, did I say? no! the potency was not in the The growth of a moral principle is like the growth of voice, for other voices had spoken in kindred tones,tree; it admits of cultivation, and will be helped by it, that potency was in the pulsations of the heart. The but it requires time for its development and perfection, potency of a true heart, what can it not do? It can and there is such a thing as stimulating it into an un- make itself felt all over the world; like electricity, it healthy growth. Our cause requires time. Then do will find itself a connecting medium, and go far and not ict us be discouraged because it does not grow more wide to earth's remotest bounds. In this is our hope, rapidly. All we have to do is to see that the truth of not in numbers; and so long as there is a single man or woman with a true heart, so long there shall be no peace to the slaveholder, and our cause shall continue

Then, friends, do not let us be discouraged; do not let us count our numbers; let our trust be in the living God-not theologically, but practically; let it be in the great principles of truth and justice; let us resolve to exemplify them in our own characters. Let there be but one living soul in this nation, whose voice shall be true and clear and distinct for liberty, and the nation will all hear and all read, and in due time, every heart will be brought under its divine and all-pervading influence. Let us resolve, then, to go onward, every man trimming his lamp and letting his light so shine before hasten it, to have teachers enough to keep the truth the world, that others, seeing his good works, may be drawn to unite in this great and glorious enterprise!

to triumph; and just in proportion to the earnestness of

our spirit will be the success of our movement.

SPEECH OF REV. A. T. FOSS. The Resolutions on the Church being under consider-

Mr. Foss said, I feel it in my heart to respond to the resolutions now before the meeting. I have long felt But, after all, I apprehend that we are not so defi- an earnest interest in the cause which has brought you cient in laborers as some seem to suppose. We must together in this place. When the anti-slavery call was have time for any enterprise to mature, and this is re- first sounded, I rejoiced to hear it. I was then favoraquisite whether the laborers be few or many. And even | ble to the colonization scheme, for I supposed it to be If we are greatly deficient in laborers, we have no cause beneficial to the colored man. A friend brought me a r discouragement; for we have only to take a little book, of which you have all heard,—the 'Thoughts on more time, and those already in this warfare will be Colonization.' I read it with great attention and interable to accomplish all that could be accomplished by a est, and I was deeply impressed with the facts and arlarger number in less time. I have no feeling of dis- guments it presented. Soon after that, an agent of the couragement in my bosom. Even if I knew we could Colonization Society came to the town where I was setnot succeed, my course would be still the same. God tled in the ministry, and asked me to grant him the never predicated the condition of my happiness on my use of my pulpit, on the Sunday following, that he success. If I do the work which He has given me to do, might advocate that Society's plans, and obtain some to the best of my ability, I shall have done my part, aid for them. I told him that my mind had become and though I do not succeed, it is not my fault. The very much changed about that Society; but he should results are not mine, and I feel that in the end, whatev- have the pulpit, and I would take fifteen minutes er they may be, I shall have my reward. So, if I knew after he was done, and give my views of the questhat we should fail, I should feel that a great good tion. He declined my terms, and I considered him wise

in doing so.

From that time, I espoused the anti-slavery cause the nineteenth century, he would not live in vain. I The first sermon which I preached to my people on the succeed, that we should not, for a moment, cherish a I expected it would produce an effect, and bring many to take a decided anti-slavery stand. I expected the But we shall succeed. Our success thus far has Church would take up the subject, and apply her seen all that we could expect, under the circumstances. strength to the work; and I never expected that a ques-There never was before such success attending human tion could be raised of such immense Christian imporeffort; never did the public sentiment move on so rap- tance. I was young too, and ambitious. I wanted idly. I am amazed at the progress of my own mind, to do something which would honor God, and not diswhen I look back over the past, and see where I stood credit myself. I felt that the man who should first start twenty years ago, when the anti-slavery enterprise this cause in New Hampshire, would be an honored man; picked me up, and contrast it with the position in and as I had not heard of any one else doing it, I longwhich I stand to-day. I have myself been sufficiently ed to be that man. I applied myself, therefore, to the benefitted to warrant all the sacrifices that have been preparation of that sermon with unusual real. I put made in this cause. The man that plucks a brand into it a great many facts and statistics out of Mr. Garfrom the burning, that liberates a human soul from rison's book,-told how many slaves there were in the the galling chains of spiritual despotism, that disen- country-how fast they had increased, and went over thrals the immortal spirit, and turns that spirit, freed the whole subject, so far as I had informed myself. I from the tormenting fear of death and the more tor- could hardly wait for the bell to stop ringing on the menting fear of hell, to the Infinite God, that it may Sunday when I was going to preach it; I could hardly more and more expand under His pure and holy influ- wait for the singers to get through, and I only gave out ence;-he who does that, does a great and glorious three verses to be sung. I had a large audience too, work; and that work, I feel the anti-slavery movement | and many came in from the other churches, when it was has done for me, and not for me alone, but for thou- found what I was preaching about. Very soon, a sands and tens of thousands of other minds. We have Committee of the Church waited upon me; I was also literally experienced in this movement the declaration visited by one judge and two lawyers. What do you think they came to say to me? To thank me for my elois more blessed to give than to receive.' We have been quent discourse, and ask a copy for the press? I expected that, sir; -but, no! it was no such thing at all. have not yet succeeded, but we have been liberated our- They came to tell me that I must shut up my head,selves from a despotism more horrible than the mere that I must stop this agitation! I told them that I outward despotism which crushes the broken-hearted hadn't expected things would take such a turn as that to be well-sustained, and to be popular in the position I that word; and that freedom which has been conferred had taken. But my hand was in, I told them, and upon us has prepared us for the great work of going wouldn't back out. I knew where I stood, and I was determined to stand firm. And I have stood my ground Every year, from that time to this, I have brought forward the anti-slavery question in our Baptist religious meetings, anniversaries, &c. I have put in an antislavery resolution,-worked it in, crowded it in, anywhere, as the rules would allow. And for doing it, I have been regarded as disturber of the church's peace nity and scope. I know that was the mission on which and a troubler of our Israel. I have been repulsedthe cause has been defeated, constantly, year after year. Once I had great hope in the Church. Now that hope iberating the mind of the whole community; we are has utterly failed, and gone forever. Sir, this has been laying deeper and broader the foundations of human my experience, and for the truth of what I am going to say, I appeal to my friend Hutchins here, who has long been an elder in the Baptist body;-I have never known

At an anniversary meeting of the American Baptist in this warfare are to look for their reward. They may strong men met at Pittsburg,—strong in moral pursue liberty on the principle of love; and as love is impar- I regret it no longer; for with our triumph, these desthat a deep impression had been made; I thought it shadow of greatness, and that for any man who has was certainly going to be carried. A prominent broth- done well to doubt about his reputation following him. r arose, said it was a solemn and important subject, is as absurd as for a man to run about the streets lookthen did the most unpopular thing I ever did in my ow. The shadow cannot be lost where the substance life-I opposed the prayer! I objected to stopping our survives. Clouds may obscure it for a time, but it comes and were hard pursued by the Egyptians, they cried often distanced his shadow, which, long hours after he that they go forward! Also, I said that I regarded it as with some who stand near me. When they are resting little short of blasphemy for us to ask God whether from the fatigues of their earnest and life-long struggle, (Hear.) If they would pass the resolution, I Fame is sure, though it is sometimes sadly slow. Fame uld then pray with them as long as they pleas- is sure, though it is often left for the next generation to But they voted me down, and voted the discover it. orayer. I told them, however, that I could not join But I have said that I should speak on agitation, and

nem in their prayer. They prayed the hour out. Dea. not of agitators. I understand that it is the intention this, and Esquire that, and General the other, to lead increase of funds, in order to be able to make more in prayer; taking care to call on those opposed to the elaborate efforts to lay before the nation its sins and its

oppressed, bleeding humanity.

ecciving contributions from slaveholders and slave- sachusetts first, and then the nation; and he replied holding churches. A friend of the Bible Society that he was ready. (Great cheering.) black. The Bible would contain just the very words dungeons are agitation. (Loud applause.) which your Bible now contains; but would you send We have now got our fee within our reach. We

that is the difference ? But it was of no effect. rganizations, They have forsaken Christ and his law. when I die, I hope to fill an anti-slavery grave !

[This sketch does imperfect justice to Mr. Foss's anest interest-so true were they to the anti-slavery experience of hundreds present.]-Sec.

SPEECH OF REV. T. W. HIGGINSON.

I am not sure that I fully understand the terms of

latform, not in picture, but in person; the strong men are all their petty plans to that ! and women who taught the first anti-slavery lessons to with whom peace cannot be purchased by victory.'

book'; so I will not compliment myself by showing that nor do I see that any stronger influence will follow here and now.

This work of agitation is destined to go on, and how Nay, I believe that were all these elder leaders to be ow, by some stern providence, struck away, it would carcely mar the progress of anti-slavery sentiment, so intense would be the new sense of responsibility thus infused into their pupils. So when a forest is cut

I have never known one, who has apologized for the There has never been a time or place, I believe, in

on Lincoln of this city was the presiding officer. I ad-tion. It has been said that fame is sure to follow where ocated it with all my power. I had reason to believe there is any real greatness; that fame is indeed but the moved that we spend an hour in prayer! I ing and wondering lest something happen to his shadork, and going to praying! We didn't need prayer forth again. Nay, sometimes the shadow seems so long en. I told them that I read in the Bible, that when in appearing, that we are reminded of the story of that the children of Israel were hemmed in at the Red Sea, backwoodsman of Kentucky, who ran so fast that he out to the Lord. And God said, stop that cry! and he had got home and was quietly reposing, would be seen manded Moses to speak to the children of Israel, hastily following him into the cabin. So it will yet be re ought to adopt such a resolution as the one before their shadow will follow them, if it does not come before

Lincoln called first on this man, then on that-Deacon of this Society to make an effort to obtain a large plution; and at the end of the hour, the anti-slavery duties. That agitation is destined to go on, whether eeling of the meeting had all gone down, further than the you give the funds or not; but you can do much to acn went back on the dial of Ahaz. Then they took up the celerate it. We have this problem before us, whether colution-rejected it-and went on employing slave- now, while there is uprising all over the land a deeper olders the same as before. Again and again, Sir, have anti-slavery sentiment than ever before-deeper, though e been very near to an anti-slavery triumph, but we it may not be so loud—we should relax our efforts, and ave always been defeated by this sort of management. suffer the progress to slacken? It is not for us to con-Once, Sir, I should have thought your resolutions far trol agitation; it is slavery which creates it, and not o strong for me-too strong for the truth. But now, the Anti-Slavery Society. While slavery exists, the fter seventeen years close and constant experience of agitation will go on. Its foundations are laid deeper he churches, of the manner in which things are done, than any poor plans of ours. All history shows but nd the influences which govern them, I have not a word one long agitation on the part of truth and right, opof dissent to utter; but I accord with those resolutions posed by one wrong or another, by one conservatism or ost entirely. I am satisfied they speak the truth, another. Each age has predicted that the next would hey say, and I say, that these churches are a loathing be better, and each age has found itself justified in that prediction, for the next age has always been better. It is just so, also, with the Bible, Tract, and Sunday The work can not stop with us. There is but one enchool Societies; all of them indifferent, unfeeling to- gine which can be brought to bear with any force against wards the slave's sufferings, debasement, and wrongs. agitation, and that is an engine which reacts on itself. They are engaged in serving God, and so busy that I remember, in that sad and stern time-which some of they can't think of their oppressed neighbor, fallen us have good reason to remember-when Thomas Sims among thieves, wounded, and half-dead. They see was led, a surrendered fugitive, through the streets of God in heaven; they see the Redeemer at his right this selfish city, that I once met Theodore Parker, and hand; they see him crowned, glorified, exalted; but they told him that only one thing further was needed-that lon't see him, they wen't see him in the slave, in poor, he should be arrested for assisting a fugitive to escape, and fined a thousand dollars, and imprisoned six Once, at a Bible Society meeting, I was objecting to months; and that with this we could revolutionize Mas-

replied, that he admitted the connection of the So-ciety with slavery, but said that the price of the which reacts upon itself. Daniel Webster said at Sajust as good a Bible as any other lem, in that memorable trial, 'There is no escape from noney. I replied, Brethren, suppose you should confession to one who has committed a crime. There is take a slave up into your Society's rooms, and there no escape from confession but suicide, and suicide is kill him, draw out his blood, dip your types in it, and confession.' So I say now, that in this anti-slavery rint your Bible in red; then, that you should take off cause, or in any moral cause, there is no refuge from is skin, and make of it a binding for your Bible, in agitation but chains and dungeons, and chains and

out such a book ?-would you circulate it as the word have passed through the time of idle indifference, when f God? No! No! No! came from the laily in the men asked, 'What have we to do with slavery?' I necting. But what are you doing now, brethren? have not heard that question for four years. The You are taking the very wages of unpaid toil, ex- stealthy procession which led Thomas Sims down State orted under the lash from the bleeding bodies of men street suppressed that question for ever. Slavery has and women, and printing your Bibles with them ;-and marched from the Carolinas to Philadelphia, from Philadelphia to New York, from New York to Boston, and Now, my friends, as I told you before, I hope nothing now sits enthroned in State street, and we have got it or the slave from the American churches and religious at arm's length. That is where we are stronger than before. The first condition of victory is to have the mean to labor for the slave outside of them, I will opponent within reach. When men understand that levote myself to the anti-slavery cause while I live, and they are not battling with evils in Georgia, or Missis sippi, or Virginia, or even in Delaware, but close among us; not with a distant institution, but with the money mated remarks, which were listened to with the deepposition, and do their work. And it is this conviction which is rousing men to a nobler conflict than any in which they have yet engaged.

I use warlike phrases, for the conflict with sin is perpetual death-grapple. But we make some improvement in weapons from age to age. We fight no longer the resolutions under discussion, for I have not heard, with bayonets and bullets. We have melted all our but only infer them. But I know this, that I stand lead into types for 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' Men said, here to endorse any resolution which locks to increasing 'Let this agitation be suppressed!' and Liberty answer the means of this Society, and enlarging the sphere of ed with fifty thousand copies of that book. They said its operations. Thus definitely and heartily I can state again, 'Let it be suppressed !' and the answer was, 'A my position on that point, and then pass to wider con- little more grape !' and a hundred thousand conies more were sent into the homes and hearts of the people. I have heard that when a man speaks for the first Another hundred thousand, and we shall hear little me in Fancuil Hall, he commonly begins by apostro- more of the claim to have suppressed agitation. The phizing the pictured dead, and then turning to the au- work goes on. The politicians try their little manouence before him; his speech thus serving to illustrate, vres every year, and fix their trifling plans to introduce irst the greatness of the departed, and then, perhaps, into their party a little more anti-slavery than a year the littleness of the living. But when one stands first before, or a little less; and their stratagems go on, like n this Anti-Slavery Convention, the impulse is to be- a body of ants laboring at their little hillock-and gin by bearing a like testimony to those present on the look! there stands the great sun above them, and what

The earth rolls on. It takes with it the conserve as, so that we now venture to stand where they stood. tism of the age and the reform sentiment of the age The men and women who have kept whole among us In each generation, the conservative stands where the he apostolical succession of moral courage, and have reformer of the last generation stood; and still the aught their most powerful opponents what the French earth rolls, on. The Slave Power tries, from time to farshal learned from the Arabs, that 'there are people time, to bribe the anti-slavery sentiment of the North with the glittering bauble of the Presidency, as the sor-But I am not here to speak of persons. Nay, as a ereign of Venice tries to wed the ocean with a gold ring an once said to Dr. Johnson, 'Sir, I am not going to but I have never heard that the heaving waves of the empliment myself by saying how much I admire your Adriatic grew any calmer for those golden nuptials, This work of agitation is destined to go on, and how

ludicrously idle are the efforts of the Slave Power to suppress it, by the introduction of resolutions into the National Whig and Democratic Conventions! What had they to do with the agitation of the anti-slavery question ! Surely, they had few sins to repent of save down, there follows a more vigorous growth in the perhaps, here in Massachusetts. What is it to the anti-young wood beneath, from the soil enriched by the long slavery movement whether the Whig and Democratic parties take this or that position on the subject? What idle folly for the Slave Power to hope any thing by goall history, when the intellects and hearts of young men ing there! It should have sought a different spot for were so deeply imbued with a moral purpose, as here its activities. It should have gone West, to a different and now. It is to this knowledge that the long laborers! National Convention. It should have gone where those

voting. It should have suppressed the Free Democraany thing. It should have passed on to Ohio, and ought to see what it could do in suppressing agitation here, on that rich soil, the natural home of freedom, where our New England men, Garrison, Hale, Parker, have counted their audiences by thousands, and gone from town to town, as Kossuth went through Hungary, sowing sentences and reaping men ! ' Yes, the Siave ower should have suppressed the Western Reserve. t should have come on through New York, (if it had no time to go further West,) and stopped at Rochester o suppress Frederick Douglass-the tongue of this reat nation of three million enslayed Africans! It hould have stopped at Syracuse, and called on the men who rescued Jerry, and who dropped the United States Marshal out of a two-story window! It should have visited Gerrit Smith, and inquired if he had a few thousand dollars left to be confiscated by its legalized obbery! It should have gone, step by step, through the Western and Middle States, trying to suppress agtation as it passed. And if we suppose it to have done all this, it has done nothing; for it has not touched Massachusetts! The Slave Power must come a little further. It must come to Worcester, and see one of hose great assemblages of freemen that I have seen, nore than once, assembled in their City Hall,—the secnd ' Cradle of Liberty,' for it received George Thompon when the first one rocked him out. (Great cheering.) It should come and see this great audience, as I see ou, and read in your faces that there is something felt n Massachusetts besides baseness and compromise. It nust come to this Convention, the birth-place of all this postilent spirit of Liberty; and, if it really wishes o suppress the American eagle, and all the heroic attributes it represents, and substitute the obscene and rapacious bird of Southern climes-if it really seeks to this, it must come here, and suppress the young cagles in their nest; and they look to me as if they would die hard. (Cheers.)

We have something else to think of than these idle forts. It may be that here and there a weak spirit is found that cannot stand against the world, the flesh and the devil; but such weak spirits fall, and are soon forgotten. We may deplore when a Van Buren rememers that his anti-slavery principle is too young to bear the trials of life, and might as well, perhaps, have been drowned before its eyes were open; we may feel sad when a Stanton proves that his anti-slavery principle was born too early, perhaps, and has grown superannuated and weak; we may mourn-how deeply I dare not attempt to say-when a greater than these bows in the dust the most majestic head that Massachusetts or America ever saw; but what are these things, compared to the work we have to do? How transiently do they affect the anti-slavery agitation, or the duties that rest upon us! Said Napoleon, upon that stern battle-field ing before the destructive fire of the enemy-' We are all lost,' said they; 'the generals are being struck down; Berthier is fallen, and La Harpe is fallen; we are in despair; what shall we do? body left alive?' 'Yes.' 'Then onward! onward! enward!' Is there any body left alive among us? Then.onward, as if even WEBSTER were with us still !

It may be that great men have fallen; but greater than they have fallen in times past. Well says the poet-'Still lives the song, though Regnar dies.'

Still lives the great heart of humanity, and still throbs on with the same mighty impulses, though a hundred Vebsters, and a thousand Van Burens, and a million Stantons may silence the beating of theirs for ever. There is work still left for us to do; and this is all the rave man needs to know. All over the nation, the pirit is aroused that leads men to do this work. It hows itself in the softening of the prejudices among anti-slavery men themselves; in a willingness to cooperate with those who differ from them in the details of their plans. Free Soilers see that the disunion abolitionist goes in the right direction, even though, for them, he goes too far. The disunion abolitionist sees that the Free Soiler goes in the right direction, the same with himself, even if he does not go far enough. When I read the other day that Henry Ward Beecher had subscribed for the Liberator, I felt that an era had ome in the history of mankind; and when I heard a neighbor of mine, a good Orthodox deacon, and a worthy and excellent man, say that there ought to be fifty eodore Parkers instead of one, I felt as if the believrs in the Second Advent doctrine were not so wholly deuded as I had hastily supposed. (Cheers and laughter.)

I assert again, that the earth turns round. This nti-slavery movement is doing more than any influence as yet done for us, in reconciling sectarian animositie and clearing narrow prejudices away. Men who work side by side for the slave, cannot long condemn each ther to everlasting fire for errors in theology. I think ve should regard the anti-slavery agitation as a kind solemn sacrament. It needs the courage and love of ingels so to trouble these waters, that the full benefit healing may come out of them.

Meanwhile, every man who has any remains of concience in him, is so far, indirectly or directly, conscious y or unconsciously, an anti-slavery man. Every good act of a man's life is, so far, a protest against every evil on the face of the earth. If there remain in a man single thrill of generous impulse, there is the beginning of an abolitionist. Talk of inconsistency ! many man is saved by a few generous inconsistencies. But re must believe in men first, before we can regenerate

moral sentiment to overthrow it; and this only agitaion can sustain. What said the Spirit of God to the ld prophet, when he mourned the sins and captivity f his people, as we do now? It did not say- Do not raste your influence; '-it did not say, 'Keep silence, or this thing is exciting ; '-it did not say, ' Find some orudent citizen to cipher you out a plan of emancipauses hard words '! What said it, then? It said this nly-' Overturn-and overturn-and overturn-till the Spirit of the Lord to the children of this generation

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After reading the impressive and elequent speech es which occupy our first page, the following veracious elected of the late anniversary in this city, from that special organ of Pandemonium, and seahous defender of the American Church, Bennett's Herald, will be found singularly edifying and remarkably characteristic:-

THE ABOLITION FANATION OF MASSACHUSETIS DESIGNATE GAME.—From the proceedings of the late Abolition Convention held in Boston, which we published Monday, our readers will have die covered the desperate straits to which the relief driven. Their platform has been seduced to two planks—hostility to Christianity and the Bible, and all possible assistance, in violation of the laws, to the escape of fugitive slaves.

to the escape of lugitive slaves.

But to such rabid excess have these crazy wretches carried their impotent malignity, that they have tabeout John P. Hale, because he was charged with being in favor of the erection of a monoment to Henry Clay—they denounce Charles Samner as being teo amiable among the slave-holders of the United States Senate; and they repudiate all those faithless abolitionists who were weak enough to join in any of the public manifesta-tions of regret for the death of Daniel Webster. More than this—they are determined to strike at the very root of the evil. They have determined to abolish the churches, of all denominations—to abolish the Bible—to abolish the principles of le of morals and religion, which shall recognise the entire enormities of slavery, and the duty of all men and all women of the North to rally to the extermination of it by fire and sword When this is accomplished, we presume the South-ern States will be creeted into an independent African empire, like that of Hayti, with the com-

plete recognition of the Abby Folsom doctrines of amaignmation and woman's rights, in the South and in the North. Such is the drift of the disgusting proceedings of the recent atrocious assemblage razy old women and desperate, disappointed

abolition demagogues at Boston.

The convention—a sort of annual summing up of the various abolition orgies of the year—stands adjourned for a twelvemonth. It is manifest they are doing a losing business. Even in Massachusette such miserable creatures as have figured for a dozen years past at these abolition conventicles are beginning to be regarded, at least in the aggregate, as a public nuisance. The deluded victims of Garrison & Co., who have been supplying their funds from year to year, no doubt suspect at that it does not pay, at the price, to support such fellows for nothing, in exchange, but windy filthy speeches, and the most bold-faced hypocrisumbug. Let their supplies be stoppe together, and let them go to some honest calling. We trust that this will be the end of their abolition trickery and thimble-rigging.

The abolitionists who met at the Melodeon have got through and adjourned. I dropped in again on Friday, and heard an English gentleman named Lowe, a few minutes. In the course of his remarks, he came down upon Meagher, the Irish orator, for what I could not very well understand.— He classed him with Kossuth and Father Mathew, each having yielded to the influence of slave-ry. The most ridiculous thing about these antiry. The most ridiculous uning about slavery orators of the Garrison School (to use a convenient designation) is their determination that every man who professes to be a hater of oppression, shall join their snug little circle, speak at the Convention and Bazzar, recognize them as the only abolitionists in the land, and pay appropriate homage to them in that capacity, be flattered by them in return, (and this, by the way, is most important of all,) or else be classed as chief among the worst oppressors in the land. The same squa gets together, year after year, and votes to dissolve the Union. Their operations in this line remind me of the man who left in his will five pounds to pay off the English National Debt. Every emigrant ship which arrives at New York, every day's lirths throughout the country, brings more friends of the Union than this whole company of Union They keep their own Union inviolate. Garrison, the sturdy, persistent follower of his glorious idea; Phillips, the eloquent orator, who might be—oh, such a splendid politician! Pills-bury, the indefatigable traveller and worker, the every-day sort of a man, who has the most forcible way of talking of any in the whole lot, to my liking; Foster, an ass and a humbug; Parker, who likes to go and make speeches, but has too much common sense to follow all the vagaries of the others Quiney, the elegant writer, the Beau Brummel of Reform; and Burleigh, who can prove by impregna ble logic that two and two are not four-all thes people meet together, year after year, to make themselves happy by pulling each other, and miserable by abusing every body else. I admire to hear them, and have no doubt whatever that they have dene more than any other equal number of men towards hastening the abolition of slavery, but don't accede to their claim that they have done all, or that nobody else can do anything.—Boston correspondent of the Lowell (Free Soil) American.

The following is from a dirty pro-slavery, rum and rowdy organ, called the Syracuse Star.

ANOTHER RESCUE. A gentleman from Fulton informs us that that village was the theatre of quite an exciting time, to say the least, on Sunday evening last. The story is as follows:—Rev. Mr. Kino, pastor of a regular Wesleyan Methodist, Abolition, Amalgamation Church at Fulton, has an interesting and quite pretty daughter, whom, for some three or four years past, he has kept at school at that pink of a 'nigger' Institution, called the McGrawville College, located south of us in Cortland County While there, it seems that a certain genuine negro connected with the Institution, called Professor Allen, (Professor Allen! Bah!!) and herself became enamored of each other, and thereupon en-tered into the requisite stipulations and agreements to constitute what is known to those interested in such matters as 'an engagement' to be married. A little time since, the damsel went home to her amalgamation-preaching parents, and made known the arrangements whereby their lovely daughter expected soon to be folded in the hymenean arms

expected soon to be folded in the hymenean arms of anti-alabaster Sambo.

The parents remonstrated and begged, and got the brothers and sisters to interpose, but all to none effect. The blooming damsel was determined to partake of the 'bed and board,' and inhale the rich odors, refreshing perfumes, and reviving fragrance, which McGrawville College teaching had pictured to her in life-like eloquence; and more than this, she would not remain in membership with the denomination that preaches but declines to practice, and sent in her resignation in due form to practice, and sent in her resignation in due form of law.

Whereupon down from McGrawville comes the blushing Allen, all decked in wedding garb, and on Sunday morn he half woke from ponderous sleep, and thought he heard playing on the air such sweet

'As are those dulcet sounds in break of day, That ereep into the dreaming bridegroom's ear, And summon him to marriage.'

But evening came, and, as the anxious couple could not have the nuptial rites celebrated under the Reverend father's roof, they withdrew to Phillips' tavern on the west side of the river, and made preparations for the ceremonies. In the mean time the affair got whispered about the town, and the incensed populace to some five hundred strong made ready to 'disturb the meeting.' Several of the prominent citizens, fearing lest a serious row should follow, repaired to the marriage house, and while some kept the riot down by speeches and persua-sion, others gained admittance to the colors. Allen on being asked if he was married replied 'No,' but that he would be in a few minute. but that he would be in a few minutes. He was remonstrated with, and told the consequences that would ensue—that he would be mobbed, and must leave town immediately. He responded that he knew what he was about-was a free man in a free country, and should do as he pleased.

country, and should do as he pleased.

By this time the outsiders could be held still no longer, and the window curtains being drawn, our hero 'saw and trembled,' and cried for mercy. The damsel didn't faint, but at once consented to go home, and was hurried into a sleigh and driven off, while Sambo under disguise, and surrounded by Abolitionists, was hustled out of the crowd over to the Fulton Heuse. The multitude soon followed, eager and raving to grab the 'nigger,' but after a little, he was got away from the house, by some sly corner, and hurried off to Syracuse in a sleigh, at the top of two horse speed.

Thus the black cloud avoided the whirlwind, and thus ended 'Another Rescue.'

The Fulron Rescue. It was not Phillips' tavern, at Fulton, we are told, where the negro Allen and Rev. Ma King's daughter went for the purpose of being married. They went to the private house of the schoolmaster, whom the trustees summarily dismissed from their employment for the part he took. Good! The fellow went up to Phillips' from his private residence, instead of the Pulton House, as our first article stated.

Rev. Mr. King, we are also told, has not for

Rev. Mr. King, we are also told, has not for nearly two years been pastor of the Wesleyan de-nomination at Fulton, but for three years previously he was. He now has a congregation just out of the village to whom he preaches statedly, but pro-fesses to be a little more 'independent,' it is said, than the regular Wesleyans. He is (or has been until now) a sort of Gerrit Smith-ite or ranting abolitionist, and has taught his daughter and preached to his congregation this McGrawville College doctrine of amalgamation, &c., never dreaming, we suppose, that the viper would turn

and sting the bosom that nourished it.
We are happy to learn that this scrape has already had a most beneficial effect at and about Ful-As we have already stated, the schoolmaster got his walking papers on Monday, for barboring the 'nigger.' One of the hitherto most zealous and untiring abolitionists of the place now denounces fanaticism, and has since the affair cut down an abolition pole which has been standing for some time in front of his house, and says, as we are in-formed by one of the first citizens of the place, that 'he hopes to live a thousand years to advocate anti-niggerism.' This same gentleman, with a large number more, all heretofore active abolitionists, have also cut down the Gerrit Smith or Free Democracy pole, and our informant tells us that he has heard at least thirty of this class declare publicly that they are 'cured of their abolition-

We are glad of the change of sentiment at Fulton. Whenever the comparatively slight evils of fanaticism present themselves at the doors of are foremost in bringing them about, good will sometimes result from it. Such is the case under consideration. Had the marriage between this negro and the white girl been effected, the evil would have been but a small one compared with others that naturally grow out of abolition howling and McGrawville College teaching. The subversion of the law, the overthrow of order, the severance of our beloved Confederation, and the destruction of the political liberties of twenty million of Freemen, are among the tendencies of abo-lition and 'bigher law' fanaticism. This acquisition, then, of even as few as thirty, from th of wrong to that of right and reason, is truly a cause of gratulation and rejoicing.—Syracuse Star.

THE WOES OF SLAVERY. The Portsmouth (Va.) Transcript relates the

following, as strictly true:

A wealthy American merchant of the city of New Orleans, married a Creole lady of fortune, and with the estates and servants, there came into his possession a mulatto seamstress and her daughter, a child of seven years. The gentleman was so much struck with the extraordinary beauty of the child, which had the purest Italian features the life of degradation which was before it, and free it and educate it. He sent her to a Northern school, where she remained until her sixteenth year—by all supposed to be a patrician Creole maiden. She herself knew not to the contrary—so young was she when she went North. Beloved by all her companions, the idol of the institute, and caressed by every one, she left to return South, as she supposed to the 'roof of her uncle.' A young Louisiana gentlemen, who had seen her in Phila delphia, and loved her, and was beloved by her, sought her hand on her return. The marriage day was fixed, the day arrived, when the mother, who had been long sold away in La Lourche Interior, in order that she might never appear as a witness against her child, re-appeared in the bridal hall, in the very hour after the ceremony had been performed, claimed the magnificent and now miserable bride as her own daughter—a bond slave by birth, and an African by blood! The scene, as described by one who was present, surpasses the power of That night the bridegroom, after charging the adopted father of his bride with his gross deception, shot him through the body and disappeared, carrying, no one knew whither, his infamy and his bitter sorrows. The next morning the bride was found, a disfigured corpse, in the superb nuptial chamber which had been prepared high moral worth, and by whose honied and classic elofor her reception. She had taken poison! tion, a cultivated mind and taste, which made her see and understand how great was her degradation, now armed her hand with the ready means of death. The unhappy planter recovered from his wound, and removed to the North where he resides, buried in the deepest seclusion, the residue of his years embittered by the keenest regrets.

FACTS FOR MRS. STOWE .- The Paulding (Missa late date, gives us the follow ing edifying particulars:

On Thursday morning last, James Clark, a well known citizen of the county of Clark, made an assault upon his negro woman for a cause which we have not heard stated. He then ordered he into a corner of the room, and commenced pitching his knife at her, point foremost. As the knife would enter her flesh, he would compel his victim to draw it forth, and return it to him. This demoniacal amusement was continued until the slave was covered with about fifty bleeding gashes! The same day he whipped his wife, cut her all over the head with his knife, not dangerously, we un-derstand, but in a mass of cruel and painful punc-

the stand, but in a mass of cruel and painful pune-tures! He also cut off her cyclids.

This strange drama wound up on Friday last by the commission of murder. Clark, on that day, ordered his wife to go and call Lewis (a negro, belonging to the family.) She obeyed, but the slave refused to come, through a dread of his enand was whipped by her husband for not bringing the negro! Five times was she sent up on this capricious mission, five times was it fruitless, and each time she was whipped for her failure! Clark then called to his slave, informing him that he would shoot him next morning. then called to his stave, informing him that he would shoot him next morning. The negro, it seems, did not heed the warning, for while splitting rails the next day, he was deliberately shot by his master. The wound was fatal; the negro ran about three hundred yards, and fell in mortal agony.

At Louisville, a gentleman took passage, having with him a family of blacks, husband, wife and children. The master was bound for Memphis, Tenn., at which place he intended to take all except the man ashore. The latter was hand-cuffed, and although his master said nothing of his intention, the negro made up his mind from appearances, as well as from the remarks of those around him, that he was destined for the Southern market. We reached Memphis during the night, and whilst taking a moment, when his master's back was turned, ran forward and jumped into the river. Of course he sank, and his master was several hundred dollars poorer than a moment before.—Cincinnati

Mr. Thompson rejoined that he had a high respect

SUICIDE BY DROWNING [AND SLAVE TRADING.]-A negro woman belonging to Dempsey Weaver, Esq., jumped into the river, night before last, with a child in each arm, and all three were drowned. Owing to her misconduct, her master had threatened to sell her, and she determined not to be sold. It is said that her husband had promised to end feel that his sentiments were obnoxious there, he knew his existence in the same way, at the same time, but did not do so.—Nashville (Tenn.) Gazette.

A DROVE OF SLAVES .- A correspondent of the A Drove of Slaves.—A correspondent of the Chillicothe Metropolis reports the steamer Herman lying at Guyandotte, Va., frozen in with eighty slaves aboard, chained two and two with a long chain between, similar to the manner in which horses are fastened for droving. He says that on one cold night, several of them had their ears and

THE LIBERATOR. No Union with Slaveholders,

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 11, 1853.

THE INSULT TO MASSACHUSETTS. In the Massachusetts House of Representatives, on Monday last, Mr. PRINCE, of Essex, offered the follow-

'That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed 'That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report a resolve or series of resolves, containing an emphatic expression of disapproval (in behalf of the people of Massachusetts) of the discourtesy and super-ciliousness evinced by the majority of the United States Senate towards Hon. Charles Sumner, one of the Senators from this Commonwealth, in the intentional exclusion of his name from the list of Standing Committees of that body, for the alleged reason that he is not a member of a 'healthy political organization'; thus proscribing, for political opinions' sake, a gentleman, a scholar, a philanthropist, and (an enlightened and incorruptible patriot, and thus offering, virtually, an indignity to the State which sent him thither, and which he in part represents.' Laid over.

In the House of Representatives on Tuesday last-The order of Mr. PRINCE, of Essex, relative to the

exclusion of Hon. CHARLES SUMNER from the Committees of the United States Senate, by reason of his political sentiments, was taken up; question on adoption Mr. PRINCE, of Essex, said that he had thought, at first, of embodying the substance of his order in the

form of a resolve, which he should have presented directly, by leave of the House. But as this was not a political party affair, but a matter in which the people of the State were interested, irrespective of party, he concluded to ask that the action contemplated should be reported by the Judiciary Committee, which, being one of the most important committees of the House the majority of which was composed of members differing from Mr. Sumner in political faith-would add weight to the resolve or resolves, should any be reported. The circumstances attending the exclusion of Mr.

Sumner and his Free Soil associates in the Senate from all standing committees were very peculiar, and fermed a most disgraceful precedent in party manoeuvering side at Washington. He did not complain that Mr. Sumner was left off the committees merely, but that he was left off for the reason assigned. He hoped that this, the main point of objection to the course of the majority of the U. S. Senate, might not be disguised. He ad nitted that, by established usage, the majority in any body have a sort of right, or prerogative, to constitute committees, so that a majority of said committees shall be of their political faith; and it is not generally expected. were it possible, that every member of a legislative body shall be honored with an appointment on a committee. But here is a remarkable, if not absolutely unprecedented case, in which a man is intentionally exand complexion, that he resolved to save it from cluded, for the alleged reason that he does not belong to a healthy political organization !-- the majority deliberately ratifying the decision of a special committee officially announced in the Senate, and in the face of the nation insolently dictating what parties are healthy, and what parties are unbealthy!

Do Mr. Sumner's anti-slavery convictions and sym pathies unfit him to serve this State and the country on committees in whose action the interests of Massachusetts, a free State, may be involved? Is he, by his anti-slavery opinions, unfitted to act on a committee, which, for instance, should have under consideration the subject of Postage, or Finance, or National Roads, or Commercial Affairs? Mr. Sumner has travelled resided for some time, and even studied law, in Europe. Is he not qualified to serve on a committee upon Foreign Affairs? He appealed to the laudable State pride of the members, irrespective of party, as well as their sense of justice, and hoped this, if no other consideration, might prompt them to adopt this order. If the indignity had been offered to Mr. Sumner's present colleague, Mr. Davis, or his prospective colleague,-the man of whom we all feel justly proud for his abilities, extensive acquirements, his statesmanlike dignity and quence we have many of us been charmed and delighted by the hour,-if this indignity had been offered to him, would not the majority of this House have felt wounded in a sensitive spot?

Mr. Sumner's course as Senator had been considered as eminently judicious, and no occasion for disrespect had ever been given by him. The language of this order showed that it asked nothing unreasonable, but only a calm, dignified, yet manly expression of disa proval of the treatment of our Senator.

Mr. WHIPPLE, of Salem, thought if the U. S. Senate was to be censured, so important a matter should be taken by yeas and nays, and he would therefore call for them on the question.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. PRINCE replied that the order was not intended s a matter of authoritative censure, but as an emphatic expression of disapproval of the act which had been

Mr. WHIPPLE rejoined that he did not see what we had to do with the U. S. Senate Committees, any more than the individual members of this House had to do with the appointment of its committees.

Mr. PRINCE said that the point at issue should not b disguised. The Senator from Massachusetts had been excluded from the committees by reason of his political sentiments, and the Senate by its action had openly avowed it. Mr. Seaven, of Boston, asked if the remark that the

Senator was not a member of any healthy political organization was not an individual opinion, rather than the direct expression of the Senate. Mr. Usiten, of Medford, said if he was satisfied that

the exclusion of Mr. Sumner was solely from the alleged reason that he belonged to an unhealthy political or ganization, he would sustain the order, as he must regard the act of the Senate, under such circumstances. as an insult to Massachusetts.

Mr. Thompson, of Boston, wanted to know what an thority there was for saying that the Senate had excluded the gentleman in question. He believed there was none, and he would move that the order be rejected.

Mr. PRINCE said the matter was one of Congressional history ; and if a file of the Globe, the official paper, were at hand, he could probably turn to the record and date of the action of the Senate. Mr. Bright, of Indiwithin sight of the town, just before landing, the negro caused his wife to divide their things, as though resigned to the tender separation, and then ed this as the reason in his place in the Senate, and the

Mr. Thompson rejoined that he had a high respec for the Senator while he occupied his elevated place as a gentleman of letters and law, and until a few years back, when he entered the arena of politics. He voluntarily went into that association, and doubtless expected to meet the rough and tumble of such a life. He knew, not why we should make a muss about it.

Mr. PRINCE was surprised that the gentleman and his colleagues, the members from Boston, did not have some local pride in relation to this matter—that they did not feel that they themselves were treated with indignity, in the contumelious treatment of one of their own fellow-citizens and neighbors.

Shall we be tame, supine, indifferent, not daring to one cold night, several of them had their ears and toes frozen. The mate of the boat, Mr. Nawyon, threatened to raise a company to liberate them, unless they were placed in more comfortable quarters. The long chain was loosed, which allowed them to gather around the stove. Their groans from the intense cold are said to have been pitiful. These slaves were bought up at Charleston, Va., for the southern market, and it is stated several hundred of their relatives and friends bade them a last farewell at the shore as the boat left.

Shall we be tame, supine, indifferent, not daring to utter a word of manly protest, when the slave power flings taunts and derision in our faces?—when it rears its hydra head, and seeks to overawe and override us? Is it not enough that the insolent demands of slavery have been complied with in the forcible recapture and return to bondage of poor Sims; when chains were placed about the Court House; when Faneuil Hall and other city property were perverted to the basest uses; farewell at the shore as the boat left. when the day and night police of Boston were pressed

merchants, many of them already vastly affluent, mightrade quietly at Southern ports, and make more money even though human rights were outrageously violated, and we were treated with scorn and defiance! And now, when in the highest legislative body in the nation a Senator from this State is proscribed, for such a reason as that assigned, shall we pass the matter in sience? Have we nothing to say? Are we to sink lower in degradation? O, that we had here something of the spirit that fired Boston three quarters of a century ago !

 Shall Massachusetts stand erect no longer, But stoop in chains upon her downward way, Thicker to gather on her limbs, and stronger, Day after day?'

The manner, too, in which the exclusion was anounced to the Senate should not be overlooked. In reply to the direct inquiry of the Senator from New Hampshire, Mr. Bright had replied that he (Mr. Hale) and his associates in political views, were left off the committees, because they were outside of any healthy organization, and the Senate ratified the exclusive deci-

Mr. Usuen thought the evidence of the motives of the Senate in the alleged exclusion were not sufficient to warrant us in passing the order: the more so, as Mr. Sumner's name was not mentioned by the chairman of

The SPEAKER here ruled that the motion to reject the order was not entertainable, from the fact that the yeas and nays had been called on the question of its

Mr. THOMPSON said he was about to rise to withdraw the motion, but the decision of the chair made it unne-

Mr. Hoopen, of Boston, called for the previous ques-

Mr. PRINCE hoped the gentleman would withdraw the call, to allow of a statement.

Mr. CLARK, of Northboro', was not surprised that the call was made; he expected there would be an attempt to smother the discussion down. It was no wonder that gentlemen felt uneasy when the matter of the exclusion of Mr. Sumner was under consideration. He hoped a full and free discussion of that act would be allowed. He had noticed that when gentlemen on one side of the house desired a discussion of any matter, there was often a seeming disposition to call them to order, or otherwise prevent their being heard.

Mr. Thompson called the gentleman to order, for reflecting on the course of the Speaker.

Mr. CLARK said he meant no reflection upon the Speaker, and to his knowledge had made none. He referred entirely to others than the Speaker, who were in the habit of calling to order gentlemen not of their political kidney. He trusted the previous question would not be taken.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Boston, hoped the previous question would be sustained, and for the reason that a 'free and full discussion' was wanted upon a matter with which the Legislature had nothing to do. He repeated -the Legislature had nothing whatever to do with this matter, or any other that came before the U. S. Senate. or any other legislative body. We had no more to do with such matters than with what transpired in Fancuil Hall or the Marlboro' Chapel. He thought it high time to stop discussion on matters without our province. Mr. PRINCE would ask what the legislation of Virgin-

ia and South Carolina, a few years since, had to do with us relative to the imprisonment of colored seamen? Yet a Whig Legislature at that time passed resolutions on the subject, and one Edward Everett, a Whig Governor, signed them, and transmitted them to those States. Mr. Russell, of Boston, went for the previous questien, because we had legislation enough to do for Mas-

sachusetts, without attending to that of other States or the nation. After we had done up the business of our own constituents, he was ready to attend to that of the rest of the States, and of the whole world, if it were

Mr. PRINCE asked if Charles Sumner was not one of the gentleman's constituents. Mr. WHITE, of Worcester, moved that the order, for

the present, be laid on the table. Lost, 92 to 122. Mr. Robinson, of Lowell, was opposed to the taking opinions as were now held by Senators Sumner, Hale [practically, were they not then, and do they not reand Chase. The possession of the national administration had led them to desert those principles ; but as they demanded ':-That "ridicule took the place of facts was probable they would again take up their anti-slavery professions, become Wilmot proviso men, pass innumerable resolutions against slavery, and assert that they were the only true anti-slavery party. He did not we are told, was too much for Mr. Cheney's endurance. wish them, therefore, for their own political consistency, to be now entrapped.

The call for the previous question was sustained, and the Clerk called the roll, with the following result :-

YEAS-SUFFOLK COUNTY-None. ESSEX-Mes-REAS—SUFFOLK COUNTY—None. ESSEX—Messers. Endicott, Ober, Prince, Merrill, Haskell, Plumb. Pratt, Danforth. Middlesex—Messers. Hayward, Fletcher, Hadley, Morse, Dow. Wors. CESTER—Messers. Steer, Bradford, Wright, Knowlton, Clark, Mirick, Howe, Harding, Hosmer, Taft, Wood, Sawyer, Benchley, Thayer, C. White—Hampshire—C. A. Stevens. Hampden—None.—Franklys—Messers. Taylor, Oakwan, Harding. FRANKLIN-Messrs. Taylor, Oakman, Harding, Kellogg. Berkshire — Messrs. Brown, Turner, Tyrrel. Norfolk—Mr. Richardson. Bessrol—Mes-srs. Daggett, Daily, Stearns, Hodges, Buffinton, Anthony. PLYMOUTH-Messrs. Josselyn, Gardner, Baker, J. E. Churchill, C. O. Churchill, Curtis. BARNSTABLE-Benj. Paine. DUKES-None. NAN-TUCKET-None. Total, 50.

NAYS-SUFFOLK COUNTY-Messrs. Allen, Blancy, Booth, Boyd, Burr, Chilson, Coolidge, Cowdin, Eaton, Eagan, Eveleth, Giles, Holbrook, Holman, Hooper, Jones, Kingman, Krogman, Lewis, Morgan, Odin, Parcher, Parker, Perkins, Plimpton. Resticaux, Rice, Rich, Roberts, Russels, Seamans, Seaver, Stevenson, Thompson, Tilton, Tyler, Wetherhee, Wiggin. Essex—Messrs. Nayson; Fletcher, erhee, Wiggin. Essex—Messrs. Nayson; Fletcher, Wilkins, Miltimore, Currier, Davenport, Wood, Payson, Brown. Ives, Jewett, Moore, Whipple, Hutchings, McKenzie. MIDDLESEX—Messrs. Wellington, Grout, Duncklee, Bangs, Brewer, Green, Livermore, J. Whitney, Wilde, G. W. Coburn, French, S. Whitney, Shattuck, L. P. Coburn, Chandler, Wheeler, Edwards, Butler, Crosby, Eames, Page, Robinson, Van Voorhis, Usher, Dearborn, Kimball, Dow, Batchelder, Clark, Davis, Vose, Trull, Moore, Sherman, Fessenden, Chamber. Naramore, Barton, Kellogg, Dickinson, Bullen, Gilbert, Titus, Clark, Hooker, Bodman, Brewster. HAMPDEN—Messrs. Miller, Fry, Ladd, Parsons, Colton, Stebbins, Southworth. Franklin—Messrs. Bement, Sherwin, Ames, Grout, Drury, Sweet, Smith, Nash. Berkshire—Messrs. Richmond, Tyler, Loomis, Rowley, Emerson, Parish, Shumway, Colt, Gay, Fuller, Ingraham, Carter, Lloyd, Wood-ruff.

allowed to spit with impunity upon Massachusetts!!

adopting Mr. Prince's order in relation to Mr. Sumner, any thing that transpired in the meeting alluded towill be found the name of WILLIAM ENDICOTY, member for where such men as Wendell Phillips, and Foster of the Legislature from Beverly. Mr. Endicott is a and Pillsbury, and Remond, and James Munroc, were brother-in-law of the late Hon. Robert Rantoul, Jr. He has for several years been a member of the Democratic party, but we understand that last fall he voted for down, or any doctrine was advanced which was not per-John P. Hale and Horace Mann.

into the service of the pursuers—at a great expenditure

THE LIFE OF REV. MARTIN CHENEY. By George T.

Day, Pastor of the F. Baptist Church, Olneyville, R.

BELGHERIORY, Pat. We are glad to see this volume. MARTIN CHENEY

re knew, esteemed and honored as an upright man, a believer in continual development and progress, a lover of the truth, a fearless advocate of right against might, a devoted abolitionist, and a successful teacher and exemplar of practical Christianity-true to his conscientious convictions, at whatever hazard or sacrifice, and faithful to the light shed upon his understanding and soul. Slavery, intemperance, war, licentiousness, and every other prevailing sin, found in him an inflexible and vigorous opponent. He was a strong man, a good man, and a great man. His biographer has delineat his life and character in a very graphic and discrimi-nating manner, mingling nothing of fulsome laudation, and avoiding the partiality of a warm personal friendship. ' To exhibit the man,' he says, 'has been the primary object in the preparation of this volume. . . His faults lay on the surface of his nature, obvious to any candid observer; and they who could not love him for what excellencies lay beneath them, he did not wish should love him at all. . . . Men who have no great virtues might fear to have their reputation thus hazarded; but there was enough to admire and venerate in Mr. Cheney, after making the largest allowance for every defect. In Chapter XI., on 'Comeoutism,' Mr. Day says :

'Enough has been presented to satisfy the most skep-tical of the reality and strength of Mr. Cheney's attach-ment to the Anti-Slavery enterprise. And, as a result, he was most warmly attached to the firm friends of that he was most warmly attached to the arm friends of that enterprise during its stormy and perilous days. They who braved the popular odium which Abolitionists were then meeting, were heroes in his eyes; he believed them worthy descendants of Huss and John Rogers. They had proved their sincerity. He regarded them as the chief shrines of freedom in an age when a shamelers despotism, under the shallowest and meanest of all pretences, was hunting liberty from the lands And when they stood firm, and calm, and uncompromising, amid the surges of mobocratic violence; when they cheerful-ly perilled all for the sake of the poor slave who had no ings in his behalf, he gave them his full heart's confiings in his behalf, he gave them his full heart's comdence, his ready defence, and his cheerful co-operation. He felt for them more than the ordinary attachment of a personal friendship; and at the same time, he felt that their accusers, revilers, and persecutors, were both insincere and cowardly.

The leaders in this Anti-Slavery work were, to a gree

extent, identified with the measures that have usually come to be designated by the term 'Garrisonian.'-Mi William Lloyd Garrison of Boston being, in some sense their head and leader. There were men of high talen and moral worth connected with this school of Reformers Mr. Cheney frequently attended their meetings, listened eagerly, and sometimes spoke from their platform. The startling facts, the strong reasoning, the brilliant and impassioned oratory, the fierce, withering invective, and radical measures which successively passed in review before him there, produced a deep his mind. There was very much there that found correspondencies in his own nature. He was firm, earnest, vehement, radical, impulsive, and benevolent, by virtue both of his constitution and his habits; and these charthese champion abolitionists. And so they were his chosen co-laborers; and many of them became personal acquaintances and friends. Whoever vilified the almost certain to meet his rebuke. them, he regarded as either ignorant or bigoted of

slavery; and none of these were, in his eye, venial sins.

A State Society was formed in R. I. under their auspices; and of this Society Mr. C. early became both nember and an officer, and continued to hold that station for years; lending his influence and labors to give it character and efficiency. These leading advocates grew, gradually, less and less guarded in their language an Their condemnations grew more sweeping, and usades more fierce. From condemning the their crusades more fierce. From condemning the ministers as unfaithful men, they began to condemn the ministry as an order; from contending against the posiagainst all church organizations; from opposing false interpretations of the Bible, they came to oppose the Bible itself as a barrier to truth and freedom. Not all known as Garrisonians went to this extent, nor did any of them in all places; but this began to be the attitude Mr. Chency still retained a large measure He insisted, against the assertions of his friends, that they were misunderstood and misrepresen ed. Where a prominent element of Christianity had been so strikingly exhibited, it was hard for him to believe that the very foundations of Christianity were

To sustain these charges, Mr. Day refers to a single anniversary of the Rhode Island Anti-Slavery Society of the previous question, out of regard for the political eral of the speakers made extraneous assaults upon the held in November, 1842, at which it is alleged sevconsistency of the party in the majority. It is but a Sabbath, the ministry, and the church, as the great obfew years since that party held and avowed the same stacles in the path of the anti-slavery enterprise'sere going out of power on the fourth of March next, it and sneers were used to do the work belonging to sobe argument ':- That every minister who rose to speak or the occasion was treated with contempt and contumely, &c. &c. Such uncourteous and prescriptive conduct

"It was a torch flung into the magazine of his ex plosive nature. There was sorrow enough mingled with his indignation to make him calm; and virtue and worth enough in his cause to rouse his great courage, that never knew fear, up to its highest point of activity and development. The mask had fallen off from his antagonists, and pity did not plead with him to spare them. The scene which followed can only be understood by those who knew the parties and understood the issue. Verbal description it is not worth the while to attempt. Suffice it to say that the rest of that Convention was a close hand to hand moral battle; and in the front ranks, meeting the enemy at every turn, and wielding his weapons with a skill and an energy that made every blow tell powerfully on some vulnerable part, stood Mr. Cheney, firm as a rock and dauntless as

The result of this discussion was the formation of new Anti-Slavery Society in Rhode Island the same year, to which Mr. Cheney gave his sympathy and support to the last.

Now, in a work of this character, we submit whether it is fair or just-(1) to make the Rhode Island Anti-Slavery Society responsible for the sentiments enunciated on the occasion alluded to by individuals, on a platform made free to all; (2) to suppress the fact, that the Society, as such, did not endorse those sentiments, but kept steadily to its one great object, while leaving unfettered the liberty of speech; (3) to make such sweeping allegations, without adducing a particle of proof from the records of the proceedings to sustain them. We do not mean to say that nothing unguarded, unwise, uncalled for, was uttered by any of the speakers; we were not present at the meeting; but we de Dearborn, Kimball, Dow, Batchelder, Clark, Davis, Vose, Trull, Moore, Sherman, Fessenden, Chamberlain, Lamson, Foster, Richardson. Worcester—to be made the justification for a hostile secession, and Messrs. Smith, Sawyer, Watkins, Hammond, Keith, Hammond, Hammond, Keith, Hammond, say, that a discussion which occurred more than ten Shepley, Goddard, Thurston, Putnam, Hero, Hill, Sanford, G. White, Miller, Albee, Harrington, Prout, Rugg, Gill, Lamb. Hampshee—Messrs. When it was said, and why and how it was said, and by whom it was said, is needed, before accusations on Greene, Bridgeman, Cudworth, Orcutt, Cutting, either side can be fairly determined by a public jury. But the reader has nothing to rely on, except the man ifestly exaggerated assertions of an anonymous person who is made to represent the meeting as 'a nest of vipers,' hissing at every minister who arose to speak merely on account of his profession, 'without stopping to hear what he had to say ! We have been present at Colt, Gay, Fuller, Ingraham, Carter, Lloyd, Woodruff. Norrolk—Messrs. Potter, Humphrey, Stoddard, Colburn, Ford, Stratton, Cummings, Wales, Boit, Crafts, Gaston, Hall. Bristol—Messrs. Shove, Morton. Plymouth—Messrs. Swift, Ellis, Howard, Perkins, Bumpus, Sproat. Barnstanle—Messrs. S. Doane, Underwood, Lewis, H. Paine, Cobb, Small, Stubbs, Baker. Dukes—Messrs, Ferguson, Barrows. Nantucker—Messrs. Folger, Swain. Total, 190.

thousands of anti-slavery gatherings, and we have never, on any occasion, witnessed any manifestation like this: on the contrary, we think elergymen present have had a large share of deference paid to them. This account, therefore, of the Rhode Island meeting, we are satisfied, is grossly distorted, by a partisan and sectarian spirit. It is true, Mr. Cheney was deeply wounded by the remarks of some of the speakers, and was led to tender his resignation as a member of the Executive thousands of anti-slavery gatherings, and we have tender his resignation as a member of the Executive And so the order was rejected, and the Slave Power Committee, and to associate with others, whose regard for the cause of the slave was entirely subordinate their sectarian exclusiveness. On his part, it was an impulsive step, not wisely taken, and not justified by lieve that freedom of speech was allowed to be clove mitted to be freely interrogated and exposed.

DEAR SIR, I requested a friend in Beston to have

DEAR SIR, - 1 requested a greens in neares to base; copy of my recent ' Election Sermon' at year the set now learn that it was noticed at some length is yes paper of the 21st ult., which I have just see, and

After looking over your article, I would charre the my advocacy of the great 'cause' of Christia lasolence was not a pica for any individual organical and involved a general approval of the beauty sociations of the day, without the 'landing' of ay

I used the term 'evangelical' in no technical sme I used the term evangement in an area less by 'evangelical truth,' I meant good trut I in by contact the word has a restricted application; lat aware that any hearer or reader wall made to it, in the connection, a meaning less band but

My reference to the recent death of Mr. Winner My runer case. whom Massachusetts has honored above all her sus and who has now made his grave with ber Paring Winslows, was designed to 'imply' only that was to sected, viz. : that his removal, under its attendant cumstances, was an 'impressive admention' is see public men. I hardly know of an event is our jellepublic mean cal history which seems to me fraught with note is

My 'theological creed' could probably be infamed from incidental allusions and remarks in the discurse, but I am sure that it is nowhere essentialy introduced. I expressed on the occasion, on every topic, just what was demanded by fidelity to my orn contribute of was truth and duty—the only merit which the Sermen can Yours respectfully, SAMUEL WOLCOTT.

Extract of a letter to a friend.

- And now you 'wender' that I 'const ever lecture with the Garrisonian abelitanists. Tes ask, 'how, with reverence so large,' I can be 'happy

I am glad to reply; and in the sermon-style of Ped. F., that used to amuse us so much, allow me to bega with 'First, what it is not.' It was not their being Disunionists—it was not that they held the Trind States Constitution to be pre-slavery, that attraceine Accept this simply as a fact. It was their deep carees. ness of heart and life that irresistibly drew me to then. They seemed to me to be the Caristians of our ter. This may startle you. It would cause a shader of he. ror in some, a smile of atter incredulity in others visa we might name. But, in the sincerity of my sail is peat it, it was their vital, living confidence in Gol is the Eternity of Rights, their practical appreciation the spirit and principles of Jesus Christ, that was ar reverence. I now particularly allule to Mr. and Mn. Foster, Mr. Pillsbury, and Mr. Garrison. The others do not know as well.

While most of my religious acquaintances were our pied in discussing questions of speculative theilig. these were, as it seemed to me, actually going along doing the will of God

While others were engaged in 'bunting up' the er dences of immortality, these seemed to me to be already living and working in those great moral sentiments as principles in which the question and answer are one. With a consecration undreamed of by the multitude.

with a devotion sustained and nourished by 'ment' the disciples 'knew not of'-with a nighty faith is the Eternity of Right, these apostles seemel to me h be grappling with this Dragon of the Pit, Antrica Starery, that devours three millions of Christ's beets. ren in our land; while the external rites and our monies of religion-the mere shadow-the little notings-(for in the real conflict, in the great engineer and extremities of human life, we feel that principle are everything, ceremonies nothing)-were absolu the interests of my 'orthodox' friends. By the vir, don't you think it would by quite as well to rester ' orthodox' to its frue signification, and not be pesing

it up on every sort of exclusiveness? The 'State' and the 'Church' may dishis the anti-slavery reformers-may regard them as 'train' and 'infidels,' as 'madcaps' and 'hair-braised fastics.' This is no new thing under the sun. It curitat to astonish us. The heralds and advocates of news plications of truth, in all ages, have been so regule The Great Teacher himself was crucifed; and is in enough that the servant be as his master-the dain

as his Lord? ages subjected her faithful followers. He who spakes never man spake' uttered the sublime requirement those ever-memorable words, ' He that leveth-netry utation with the world-but, closer still, even faller mother more than me, is not worthy of me.' SALLIE HOLLET.

Yours, truly, Brookfield, Feb. 6, 1853.

Philosophy of Mysterious Agents, Human and Mudane : or the Dynamic Laws and Relations of Man Embracing the Natural Philosophy of Phenomes. styled 'Spiritual Manifestations.' By E C Roger In Five Numbers .- No. III. Boston: John P. Jesett & Co. 1853.

Like its predecessors, this number is created with valuable facts and curious phenomens, showing her fearfully and wonderfully ' man is male, and those ing a great deal of light upon a subject as intricate at it is unique. The entire work, thus far, indicates it observing and penetrating spirit on the part of its arthor, and is worthy of the careful (by which we alse mean the candid) perusal of all who are yearning it obtain a satisfactory solution of the 'spiritual natulas tations,' so called. Whether it meets and remove if the difficulties attending this subject, or not, no etc as fail to be pleased with its philosophical ability, ard and by its views of the dynamic laws and relating of

MASSACHUSETTS A. S. SOCIETY. The following persons were chosen at the late annual meeting of the 30 ciety, to constitute its Board of Managers for the ess-

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, WESDELL PHILLIPS, MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, JOHN BOSESS, AXXE W. WESTON, CORNELIUS BRAMHALL, JOHN M. SPEAR, FLIZA LEE FOLLEN. SANTEL MAY, Jr. CHARLES K. WHIPPLE. JOHN T. SARGEST WILLIAM I. BOWDITCH,

EF In THE LIBERATOR of next week, we shall per lish a full phonographic report of the traly magning speech of WENDELL PHILLIPS, made at the late small meeting of the Massachusets A. S. Society, on the pogress and philosophy of the anti-slavery enterpris

The speech of Mr. Forres, on our first page, rat phonographically reported for THE LIBERATOR by B. res Leighton; and that of Mr. Hoodses by J. S. W. YEBRINTON - both worthy of a close perutal

67 Our columns were so crowded last seek, dat w could find no place in which to acknowledge our make edness to Mr. May, the indefatigable General Agent # the very full and excellent report of the proceeding a the late annual meeting.

De Correspondents must possess their such is ! lience. Their favors are multitudiness, and all dies duly appreciated. Among the number is a replace ELIZABETH WILSON, of Ohio, to Joseph Banker, and Bible Question, which alone will fill an entire part We have also communications from Canads, proceed con, respecting the Refugee's Home Society. These we shall try to publish next week.

EF We are indebted to the Commonwelli fe be ketch of the debate, under our editorial head, with took place in the Massachusetts House of Representation tives, on Tuesday last, on the dastardly processes.

Messra. Sumner, Hale and Chase, in the U. S. Sasta.

OLCO1 5, 1858.

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Anti-Slavery Society,

THE OF EDWARD EVERETT ON AP-RICAN COLONIZATION. EASTHAMPTON, Jan. 24, 1853.

to be rest translated a careful, candid and deliberate and deliberate on of the relebration of the thirty-sixth annior of the American Colonization Society, hoping out of the America id seeming its trady statesman, that would cheer us on and reary states of the state o in the Bases and the deeply engaged; but I cannot and the lears upon its face the same accursed presatisfactor colored brothers, which exists in the and almost every American who resorts to expein a preference to principle, in regard to the and a part to the sheer. I wish, in my humble manner, to for points, which, in my estimation, stand on of the onward progress of truth and righteand which weigh heavily on the feelings of and the love God's colored children equally the the west paler faces, but blacker hearts; the believes that God hath made of one blood all as believes that the man made of one blood all mer of men, and that wherever we find the form of swint the image of Gust and the mark of immorof who believes that God will hold us accountor de dismable spirit of hatred which we, as a de sel people, are exercising toward the poor, de crubed and bleeding Africans. e Ferrit asks, 'Does the fact that the free colored

a support streated in this country—that he is opall excluded from all the eligible careers of life Laited States-farnish any argument why he all as resort to the region where his fathers were in a climate more congenial with the African con-10. 9 a coll more generally fertile, and one which orr lay becoming more probable is rich in de and pid? For myself, I must own that this state and public opinion seem to me strong conintens in favor of emigration.' But does he utter are rord in condemnation of this state of legislaand public opinion which keep the free people of or from assuming the rights of citizens, and the de of being respected as men-as children of the wilst, and as members of the same great human is a surselves ! Not a syllable falls from his lips abunation of so mean, detestable and despicable Does he condemn the oppressive, cruel, unes and fiendish legislative decrees framed by the per who sat listening to his eloquence, and the opor spirit of which he thinks favorable to emigra Xita single word rolls from his mouth laden avered for these modern Pharaohs of oppressive dation, which he contends is favorable for driving be colored man to the land of his fathers. Does he maxingle word against this state of public opinion. hard of the colored man who happens to be free interate and cursed prejudice against color, and all the hearts of the demagogues, baby-stealers of Sephees who composed his audience, and which se strongly in favor of emigration? Not a single sure even hints such a thing; not a single sentence napleted, nor a single period rounded, with the det shalow of so foreign an idea. His language ens to be this :-- Free people of color, the legislation discres, the laws of our country, were not intended peried you, or aid you in gaining a-sustenance, or in calibration of your minds. Public opinion crushes er attempt which you make to rise from the ignoer and degradation into which we have cast you; perfect we think you had better leave for a climate an engenial to your constitution. Our government hoes of being the freest under heaven-an asylum frile oppressed and persecuted of every nation and for; and we are ready to welcome the Scotch, Irish, Ses, Germans, Norwegians and Hungarians to our mes, that they may partake of our liberty and Chrismy; but we think you, free people of color, had bear go where the 'soil is more generally fertile,' and there, in all human probability, the land is 'rich in egets of gold.' We think you had better emigrate hou this country of civilization and Christianity, where pur testion is one of hardship and disability; to a atry which promises you every imaginable advanur. In short, we think you had better go where you as le treated like men and Christians, for our laws adour prejulices are such, that we cannot recognize a you that germ of immortality for which Christ died; nether can we love you, because your skin is black.

But what does Mr. Everett wish them to do in Afrithe moment when the work itself is ready to be commented, the chosen instruments are prepared. Do I err in the spinion, that the same Providence which has artured or permitted this mysterious sequence of events stalling and inviting them to the auspicious work? . Sr, I believe that the auspicious work is begun; that Afhavil be civilized-civilized by her returning children ad decendants.' Yes, Mr. Everett, the providence of hed is calling and inviting the free people of color to the bet of civilizing and Christianizing the heathen tribes Africa, and our state legislation and public opint are strong considerations in favor of emigration hat they may commence the work; so, of course, this sas of legislation and public opinion act favorably to is development of the dispensations of divine Proviline: I do not see, brother Garrison, why you may so stop writing and speaking against this legislative bi public epinion, which crushes to the level of the rate hot only the slave, but the free man of color, for is weeking out, according to Mr. Everett's reasoning apterious plans of Providence. The more we hate al despise, the more we legislate against the poor coled aus, the quicker will he leave us to enter on his uptions work; the quicker will Africa be civilized of Chistanized, and, consequently, the quicker the speach of the millennium. People of America! y the pay and labor for the civilization of the world, inme your prejudice against color, cultivate your habif brard the African race, pass your cruel laws to These them, legislate to keep them beneath your arro may, and to make them the servile tools of your pride al self-esteem, and then tell them they ought to leave schlardships and sufferings, and obey the voice of besience, which is calling them to the auspicious tri of civilizing Africa ! I wonder if I err in the plant that the same Providence calls and invites the was people first to perform the auspicious work of civsing America, and teaching her sons the first princihad Christianity; that 'God is no respecter of per bas, and if thy brother be waxen poor, and fallen a bony with thee, then thou shalt relieve him; yea, legs he be a stranger, or a sojourner, that he may by with thee, ' Do, Mr. Everett, let the free people of the my with us long enough to civilize this part of be roll, and teach us that the poor whom we seek to the from our shores are God's poor, and 'as much a je do it unjo one of the least of these my brethren, h h a nate me; ' if ye love not your brother whor have seen, how can ye love God, whom ye have not The same prejudice, the same public opinion, hand legislation, which seeks to drive the free coland man from our shores, would perform the same act Orist, privided he should appear in a colored skin. too, h fact, drive Christ, in the person of his folfrom our midst, and tells him he has an auspiwork to perform in Africa, where he will find the diants more congenial to his constitution, the soil more brilt, and gold more plenty. but I have said enough. The colonization scheme

he ever been, and still is,

A monster of such frightful mien As to be hated, needs but to be seen.

Brother Garrison, -Go on in the spirit of love to bal's fallen poor; raise them from their plundered and saniel condition; place them upon your own beast of similable, and convey them to God's everlasting inn, ther projectice and hatred cannot exist; and your resed will as surely come, as that God will remember these who do his will.

A SUGGESTION TO ABOLITIONISTS. IN THE CONDUCT OF THEIR LYCEUMS.

PRIEND GARRISON-On a certain occasion, your corespondent was sent by the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society to Westminster to attend a quarterly meet-ing of the Worcester (North) Anti-Slavery Society. At that meeting, a proposition was made to him to come and lecture before the Westminster Lyceum. The requi-site amount (five dollars and expenses) was raised by a few friends, and the Committee called upon for their consent that a Garrisonian Abelitionist should give one of their course of lectures. The pastor of the Congregational church refused his sanction. He was the head man of the Committee. He was informed that there would be a mutiny in the Lyceum if he persisted in his refusal, as the people were determined to hear the lecture. Then he consented. So among the wonders of 1853, please note down the advent of Garrisonian infidelity into the Westminster Lyceum, under the enforced sanction of the Orthodox clergyman of the place. The result was good. There was a full attendance, good attention, and men and women who shun an anti-slavery meeting as Jerobeam did Jerusalem, heard radical truth, and were interested in spite of themselves. Methinks they could not fail to have perceived how much what is now popularly called infidelity resembles the teachings of Jesus of Nazareth, the great Radical, and as the term is now commonly used, the great Infidel of the world. I hope and believe that some of the Westmin-

ster opposers of progress will be wiser and better for that lecture. But I wanted to make a suggestion to the abolitionists. Lyceums are now assuming vast importance in our country. They are in operation in most of our towns for four or six months of the year. Abolitionists are generally invited to aid in sustaining them. They generally afford generous aid. Now I would suggest to them the propriety of insisting upon the admission of the men and women who advocate their principles, a due proportion of the time, and that a due proportion of the common fund be appropriated in this direction. I do not believe it either right or wise to submit to such discipline as the priestly committees of many of our Lyceums inflict upon the abolitionists. For instance, I am informed that one of the priests of Concord declares that the Concord Lyceum shall not be troubled this year with infidel lecturers. This priestly holder of one of St. Peter's terrible keys is one of the curators of the Lyceum. Hence his magnanimous resolve to keep the Lyceum in a healthy state, by the exsolve to keep the Lyceum in a healthy state, by the ex-clusion of unhealthy men from the Lyceum pulpit. By infidels I suppose he means such men as Henry D. Tho-reu, Theodore Parker, Wendell Phillips, Wm. Lloyd Prince of Wagram, grand-daughter to Marshal Ber-Garrison, R. W. Emerson, Parker Pillsbury, and S. S. Foster. Well, let the abolitionists submit to such popish dictation, and they will have it to the end of the chapter. But let them insist on their rights to a fair hearing, and they will get it, as they did in Westminster. Let the radical reformers be admitted on equal terms to the Lyceum, and then we can make this an institution of great usefulness to the people; but exclude them, assemblages. Is not this a suggestion to be heeded? Do abolitionists stand by their colors as humanity demands? If we begin to compromise, when shall we stop short of the Baltimore platform? Have we any strength, except

in uncompromising adherence to our principles? The town of Westminster is just now alive on the spiritual phenomena of this volcanic day. Hence the priest cannot lead the people as when all is inert and Tribune, 3d inst.

marked success, who had been given over by the medical faculty as past cure, and this has led to interest, investigation, and discussion of the true conditions of society necessary to progress. So may the longings of humanity everywhere find expression, and rest at length be found in the universal Love !

The evening before speaking at Westminster, we had a meeting at Leominster. Although the attendance was small, the meeting was full of interest and encouragement. The cause is making progress, though not so fast as it might do, in Westminster. If the ladies in each town in the State would do as much as they do here, your annual fair would hardly find old Fancuil Hall large enough to hold the articles gathered yearly for the Barrar

Last Sunday I spent in Fall River. A most salutary work is going on there, and a most happy influence is at work. The Sunday meetings are fully attended, and from present appearances I should think bid fair to make Fall River one of the most efficient anti-slavery places in the old Commonwealth. The clergy keep aloof, and denounce these meetings as infidel gatherings, but the people are there, which is the great desideratum, after all. My heart was cheered and my hands made strong by the grand meeting we had there on Sunday evening. I do hope the friends in Fall River will see their way open to persevere in these Sunday meetings. And I wish the abolitionists in other places would go and do likewise. We must organize and sustain free Sunday meetings. The time has come for the move, and we have the strength, if our faith is only equal to our

From Fall River I went to Dighton. The visit of you agents, Messrs. Ford and Grover, to D., last year, created an interest which has lived on to the present time. I found a few true souls waiting and working for the kingdom. I enjoyed a refreshing season with them, and after my work there was done, went on my way rejoicing. No one knows the beauty and the power of disposed of \$1000 in specie to one of the city banks at true sympathy as the unpopular reformer does, and I fifty dollars premium.—Utica Herald. question, after all, if he does not receive more of this than falls to the lot of other men. This is a compensation of no slight worth for the persecution which encoun ters the disciple of Jesus at every step of his toilsome way. I have precious friends not only in Danvers, Chester and Concord, where I have preached the Gos pel of Reform for longer periods, but also in many fields of my transient efforts, whose kindness to me and mine will never be forgotten, and whose memory I cherish as the miser does his gold.

In Taunton my meetings have been small, and a large expense would have fallen upon me but for the generosity of two anti-slavery friends, who gave, in addition to the collection, five dollars each, to make up the deficiency. I have not seemingly done much here, but I hope good will come of the effort. Taunton is far behind Fall River in anti-slavery real and efficiency.

Yours, fraternally, SAXON. Taunton, Feb. 4, 1853.

MISS HOLLEY AT PAWTUCKET.

PAWTUCKET, 1st mo. 26, 1853.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON : It has been our privilege to have a visit from that eloquent advocate of the poor slave, Miss SALLIE HOL-LEY. She delivered two lectures on slavery in this place, which were well attended; the hall-the largest and

best in the place-being on each occasion nearly filled. Miss Holley is a very able and eloquent speaker, and has a happy faculty of eliciting the attention of an audience by her exceedingly appropriate illustrations. She compared most graphically, and with much effect the similarity of treatment of the reformers of old, who faithfully advocated the right, with reformers of the present day, who valiantly and perseveringly do the same-all manner of evil being charged upon them by their opponents. Her earnest appeals to the hearts and consciences of her hearers seemed to have the desired effect, for the reason that it evidently came warm and \$25,000 richer for his trip to the land of gold. their opponents. Her earnest appeals to the hearts and fresh from the heart of the speaker. She spoke with deep feeling and heartfelt sympathy of the woes and sufferings of the poor despised outcast, and was listened to with marked attention for an hour and a quarter or each occasion, by a highly respectable and intelligen audience, who, at the close of her lecture, responded in a very liberal contribution, to 'help the cause along.' At the conclusion of her lecture, she spread out before At the conclusion of her lecture, she spread out before making the passage in ninety-serea days, the shorte the assembly THE LIBERATOR, and after passing a just on record. and well-merited eulogy on its Editor, and the claim it

the freest papers printed; and the result was, that on the following day, she obtained, by the aid of a friend who volunteered to assist her, eight subscribers to that

Miss Holley's visit to Pawtucket and vicinity will no soon be forgotten. She most certainly left a good impression, and I doubt not has done much good by arous ng the indifferent to action, and encouraging the hearts of those who sympathise with the oppre-Very truly, thy friend,

THE CONSTITUTIONAL ARGUMENT. IR. GARRISON :

DEAR SIR,-As if in response to your expres wish, there is a general desire on the part of many of your readers, that friend BURLEIGH may publish, in THE LIBERATOR, his remarks at the late Annual Meeting. The speech is much commended. The result of its publication cannot but be beneficial to the cause. Yours for the promulgation of the truth,

A SUBSCRIBER. Bosron, Feb. 7, 1853.

France.-The news, to the exclusion of eve ry thing else, is the Emperor's marriage to Mile. Montigo, which has taken Paris by surprise, and was unfavorably received by the Bourse. Mile. M. is a Spanjard, 25 years of age, a blonde, and grand-daughter of the British Consul at Malaga.

Napoleon has informed the officers of State of his approaching marriage. His speech is an able document.

proaching marriage. His speech is an able document. He says he conforms to the nation's wish and marries, but in the choice of a partner, casts away old political traditions and royal alliances, and substitutss family interests for national. Besides, it is humiliating to go begging for a wife. For seventy years past, foreign princesses have ascended the French throne, only to be unhappy, except Josephine, and she was not of royal blood. He sneers at Austria jumping at an alliance with Napoleon the First, and sarcastically alludes to Louis Phillippe's long chase after wives, instancing the

with Napoleon the First, and sarcastically alludes to Louis Philippe's long chase after wives, instancing the Duchess of Orleans, a princess of third-rafe rank.

For himself, he says he does not want any monarch's alliance. He frankly admits he is a parvenu—but a parvenu elected by a great nation, and is therefore determined to select a wife to please himself; so being more free, he will not be less strong. The lady is a Catholic, and endowed, with every virtue. He says he will soon, at Notre Dame, present her to the people and will soon, at Notre Dame, present her to the people and the army.

The speech made quite a sensation. The Bourse fell,

on the 30th.

The Empress' name is Eugenie. She is of Scotch descent. The mother's family name is Kirkpatrick.

It is said that the civil marriage has already taken place and that the religious coremonies will be held on

Accident on the Harlem Railroad .- The Express train due here at 91 o'clock last evening, met with a serious accident about three-fourths of a mile the other side of Groton Falls, by which the engineer and fireman (whose names we could not learn) were killed, and the locomotive ran against a rock, and was thrown off the track, and completely demolished. The tender fell down a bank, a distance of forty or fifty feet, into the and progress, life, liberty, depart from these popular river; the baggage car was thrown across the track, one end of which rests upon the engine. This car, toriver; the baggage car was thrown across the track, one end of which rests upon the engine. This car, together with the first passenger car, was considerably injured. The fireman was found lying under the driving wheels of the engine, where it is supposed that he was thrown by the force of the concussion, and was completely crushed; the passengers were unable to extricate his remains from under the engine. The engineer was thrown upon the track, and killed instantly; his remains were placed in the baggage car.—M. V.

> Fearful Accident .- A sad accident occurred on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, on the afteroon of the 25th ults, near New Brighton. As the mail train was proceeding eastward, the front axle of the middle passenger car broke, and it was instantly dash-ed down a steep embankment. Forty passengers were in it, all of whom were bruised, and some four or five seriously injured.

> Fatal Railroad Accident. A despatch from Troy, N. Y., states that Mr. Peter Stovel, a very wealthy man residing in Peterstown, while crossing the track of the Boston and Troy Railroad, near Schagacoke, Renselaer County, was knocked down by a freight train from Boston, and instantly killed.

> Fatal Fire.-A fire occurred in Nassau st New York, last week, which destroyed property to the amount of \$25,000. The building was occupied by a watch case maker, an engraver, a porte-monnie maker, and others. Two men were burned to death, and another, who leaped from a window in the third story, had both legs broken.

Man Killed .- We learn by Fisk & Rice's express, that a man named Goddard, of Cambridge, was found on the track of the Fitchburg railroad dead. He is supposed to have been run over by the down train.

Uncle Tom's Cabin .- The demand for this work shows no signs of abatement. Messrs. Jewett & Co. have already, within eight months, issued more than a quarter of a million copies of it, and its American readers may now be counted by millions. Of the pamphlet edition, 120,000 copies have been printed. This very significantly shows the state of the public

mind relative to the slavery question.

We learn that large orders for Uncle Tom's Cabin ar now beginning to come in from the South. The pub-lishers have just received one order from Vicksburg Miss., another from New Orleans, another from a book seller in Georgia. It triumphs over slavery's Index Expurgatorius, all the nobler elements of human nature, every where, being in league with it—and it will be circulated as widely among readers in the South as in the North .- Commonwealth

The Preciousness of ' Change.'-We were

Death of Prof. Walker .- A despatch from Cincinnati announces the death in that city, on Sunday morning, Jan. 30, of Prof. Sears C. Walker, the distin

A Veteran Shipmaster Gone.-Capt. Free man died at Trinidad 22d ult. He was master of bark man died at frinding 22d uit. He was master of bark Franklin of Boston, a native of Sandwich, Mass., and about 65 years old,—had sailed in the employ of Benj. Burgess, Esq., since 1816, and had accomplished 110 voyages to the West Indies.

Judge Truman Crittenden died at Wil liamston, Vt., on the 1st inst., in the 82d year of his

Death at Sea .- Ship Celestial Empire, a New York, from Liverpool, had eleven deaths on the passage—one of them a seaman, Henry Bennett of Cas-tine, and the remainder emigrants.

An immense fall of cliff occurred a Dover on the 20th ult. Eight thousand to ten thousand tons of chalk were precipitated upon the workshops an other buildings, causing great loss of property.

Elder Bingham, a Free-will Baptis clergyman, was killed at Summer Hill, New York, or Friday last. He was drawing saw logs on a sleigh which, from some cause, upset, and threw the log upon him, and crushed him in the most shocking man-

Jesse Hutchinson turned Flour Dealer. A letter in the Tribune, dated San Francisco, Jan. 1, states that 'Jesse Hutchinson has gone into the flour business, and says he is fully impressed that it is his duty to endeavor to persuade every man, woman and child in California that they should eat unbolted (or Graham) flour, which he calls the 'Bread of Life,' and is so eager to fulfil his mission, that I have often met him on the street with a fifty pound bag on his shoulder, on his way to some new convert.'

Littlefield, the Janitor of the Medica

The Cincinnati Gazette gives the amoun of hogs packed during the season just closed :-Total, 1852-3, Total, 1851-2,

Shortest Passage.-The clipper ship Pana ma, Capt. Dearborn, recently arrived from Shangha China, having sailed thence on the 11th of October

The owners of the emancipated slave had to support, very earnestly appealed to her hearers in the Danish West Indies are to receive fifty Span to come forward and subscribe for one of the best and dollars per head for each emancipated slave.

Dotices of Meetings, &c.

NOTICE. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON will deliver the Introduc-tory Lecture before the 'GARRISON ASSOCIATION,' in the Belknap Street Church, THIS (Priday) EVENING, Feb. 11th, commencing at 7 o'clock. Every body is invited to attend.

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

or sect.

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:

HORACE MANN, FREDERICK DOUGLASS, HENRY WARD BEECHER, W. L. GARRISON, THEODORE PARKER,

together with several elergymen of Worcester.

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

The Lecture will commence at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Ad

nission, 10 cents.

Packages of 10 tickets, to be used at any Lecture T. W. HIGGINSON, President. O. K. EARLE, Secretary.

J. J. LOCKE, an Agent of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, will lecture in the following places:

Salisbury Saturday " 1

Newbury Tuesday " 1

Groveland Thursday " 1

DANIEL FOSTER, an Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows:— Sheldonville...... Friday, Foxboro', Sunday, South Canton Monday, Stoughton...... Tuesday, Wednesday, 16. 17. 18, 20. Mansfield Thursday, South Acton Monday, West Acton Tuesday,

ANTI-SLAVERY OPERATIONS IN WORCES-TER COUNTY. The Executive Committee of the Wor-cester County South Division Anti-Slavery Society have TER COUNTY. The Executive Committee of the Worcester County South Division Anti-Slavery Society have much pleasure in saying, to all persons concerned, that they have engaged Rev. ANDREW T. FOSS, of Manchester, New Hampshire, to lecture and labor, as their agent, for the ensuing two months. Mr. Foss has been long a Minister of the Baptist denomination, and was recently an agent of the Free Baptist Mission Association. For twenty years he has been deeply interested in the Anti-Slavery question, and has labored assiduously to induce his brethren to take an Anti-Slavery position. His experience in this work is very interesting and valuable.

Anti-Slavery, once scouted as an impertinent intermeddling in what was said to be no concern of ours, and afterwards denounced (like that Gospel of which it is an essential part) as seditions and infidel, has come to be the great moral question of the age. Whether American slavery shall live or die—be countenanced, justified, strengthened and extended, or be rebuked and opposed, in the name of the living God and humanity, until it ceases to defile and curse this earth with its presence—is a question which every individual soul amongst the man and the agent and the soul amongst the man and the strength and curse the searth with its presence—is a question which every individual soul amongst the man agent and the strength and curse the searth with its presence—is a question which every individual soul amongst the property and the search and curse the searth with a search and curse the search with the process of the search and curse the searth with its presence—is a question which every individual soul amongst the process of the search and curse the search with its presence are searched and curse the search with its presence—is a question which every individual soul amongst the search and curse the search with its presence are many search and the search and curse the search and

presence—is a question which every individual soul amongst us must meet, both at the bar of his own conscience, and at that tribunal where every one must give account of himself to God. Few of us, it may be, can do much towards the right answering and decision of do much towards the right answering and decision of this fearful question, but every one can do something. Mrs. J. Buffum That something, each one is bound to render as much as if it were the entire work. More important is it for us to recollect that no one person can do the work unaided—that the united strength of many humane, fearless, and true hearts, is absolutely necessary,—and that to such the sure promise is given, that God himself will be with them for their Captain, and that Rightequaness, Justice, and Peace shall triumph in the earth. Wrs. S. May

With them for their Captain, and that righteensness, Justice, and Peace shall triumph in the earth.

We respectfully ask the aid and co-operation of all persons friendly to the Anti-Slavery cause, in this new effort of our Society. Rev. Mr. Foss will commence his labors without loss of time. Letters relating to his present mission, may be addressed to the Chairman of our Executive Committee, SAMUEL MAY, Jr., 21 our Executive Committee, SAMUEL MAY, Jr., 21 Hallers III.

LIE HOLLEY will lecture, for a few weeks to come, within the limits of our Society, at such places as shall be M. A. Sylvester

For the Executive Committee of Worcester County

(South) Anti-Slavery Society.

A. A. Bent
J. T. Sargent

Rev. Andrew T. Foss, the gentleman spoken of in the above notice, will speak at MILLBURY on Saturday and Sunday, Feb., 12th and 13th; at GRATTON during the early part of the week (see English Part of the the early part of the week, (say from Feb., 14 to 16;) and at Westbonovon Feb., 17th and 18th.

Miss Sallie Holler will lecture in Warren and West Brookfield the remainder of the present week; at Brookfield on Sunday next, 13th; and at North Brookfield on Wednesday, 16th. Also, at Blackstone on Sunday, Feb., 20th.

J. F. I. S. Smith Maria S. Page Joshua Coolidg

THURSDAY, the 19th, 20th and 21st of April, 1853.

To the friends of Universal Liberty, we again send

E. Y. Perry
S. Philbrick
Paulina Ger
R. H. Ober

forth our earnest call to come together in Convention.

Freedom is an inestimable blessing, Slavery an unspeakable evil; all history bears record to the struggles of the wise, the good and the great in behalf of Freedom. The noblest of men, and the greatest of the na-tions have always valued it above all price. In our day, it certainly ought to be no less precious. And Slavery, being the very opposite of Freedom, is its dead-

Can we, then, fellow-citizens, be engaged in a better work than that of assembling, in a zealous and Christian spirit, to consult how most effectually the abolition

The slaveholders and their numerous allies have be come the ruling power in this nation. This Slave Power controls the two great political parties, makes Presidents, governs official appointments, directs legislation, and what is worse than all, corrupts the sources of religion and morals, making our Christianity a pretence, and our Republicanism a sham. It desires, above all

things, to be let alone, quietly to perpetrate its abominations, and determines to stop agitation.

Humanity, Duty and Interest, on the other hand, call aloud on the friends of Freedom to agitate without ecasing, and to maintain an active and unflinching opposition to the power of Slavery.

Fully persuaded of the righteousness of the cause, and confiding in the blessing of Almighty God, we invite all, without reference to sect or party, sex or color, (so they be agreed in one thing, an honest hatred of to come together to counsel, to encourage, and to plan for renewed and increasing efforts-to unite in

to plan for renewed and increasing efforts—to unite in sending forth a voice from the Metropolis of the Great West, declaratory of the growing hatred of the people to this cruel iniquity.

That veteran champion of human rights, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, of Boston, intends to take part in the Convention—so also does Miss SALLLE HOLLEY, of New York; and many other distinguished speakers will be specially invited, and are expected to attend. CHRISTIAN DONALDSON, MARY M. GUILD,

SARAH OTIS ERNST, WM. HENRY BRISBANE, MARY W. MANN, JOHN JOLIFFE, AMANDA E. LEWIS, ELIZABETH T. COLEMAN, JULIA HARWO NATHAN M. GUILD. Board of Managers of the Ladies Anti-Slavery Circle

of Cincinnati. N. B. We respectfully request the Editors of news papers to insert the above call.

EF N. E. FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.-Th Ninth Term will commence on Wednesday, March 2, 1853, and continue four months. Professors—Wm. M. 1853, and continue four months. Professors—Wm. M. Cornell, M. D., Physiology, Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence; Enoch C. Rolfe, M. D., Surgery and Materia Medica; Elwood Harvey, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; Abraham Livzey, M. D., Principles and Practice of Medicine; Scth Pancoast, M. D., Anatomy; Samuel Gregory, A. M., Chemistry; Almira L. Fowler, M. D. Demonstrator of Anatomy; Almira L. Fowler, M. D. Demonstrator of Anatomy

omy.

Free—To each Professor, \$10; to the Demonstrator, \$5.

LEMUEL SHATTUCK, President.
SAMUEL GREGORY, Scretary, 15 Cornhill, Boston.

BOSTON DOMESTIC JOURNAL OF MEDICINE. Dr. HATCH is desirous of procuring a number of A-gents for the Boston Domestic Journal of Medicine. A per centage will be given, which will enable an active person to make from \$5 to \$8 per day. Apply to 268 Washington street, Boston.

NOTICE. All letters and communications for J. J. Locke must be addressed to Haverhill, Mass.

DONATIONS
To the Massachusetts A. S. Society; January, 1858!
Mrs. Sarah S. Russell. \$50 00 Friend in South Middlesex 25 00 James N. Buffum 25 00 Benjamin Show, Jr. 10 00 William Ashby 10 00 A. M. Chase 10 00 William Perry 10 00 J. A. Stafford, Cummington 9 00 Joehua Perry, Hanson 5 00 E. D. and M. Hudson, Springfield, 5 00 E. W. and A. M. Twing, 5 00 J. and E. Church, 8 00 A. S. Currier, 25 50 A. Stanwood, 3 00 P. B. Cogswell 8 00 H. Moody 5 00 Luther Melendy 5 00 James M. W. Yerrinton 5 00 G. W. Symonds, 10 G. W. Symonds, 10 E. Ayres 100 Harriette M. Carlton 100 Sarah J. Davee, Plymouth, 6 00
PLEDGES
To the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, made
at the Annual Meeting, January, 1858.
Francis Jackson
Samuel Philbrick 100 00
Wendell Phillips
Edmund Jackson
Samuel May, Jr 50 00
Daniel Foster
D. B. Morey
Mary G. Chapman 10 00
E. D. Draper
Thomas J. Hunt
J. S. Stafford, Cummington 10 00
Henrietta Sargent 8 00 Henry Abbott, Chelmsford 5 00
I Rand O W
Jane Wright
Hannah L. Leonard, 2 00
James G. Khapp, 2 00
Tomes Sweeting 1 00
William Jones, South Boston 5 00
John T. Sargent 3 00
William Dunkins, Charlestown 2 00
A. C. Davis, Boston
S. F. Tappan, Jr., Boston 2 00
Thomas Thomas 1 50
S. P. Remond 1 00
Careline E. Putnam
C. H. Canfield 1 00
F. H. Henshaw
Mary F. Gilbert, " 8 00
John W. Thompson "
Hannah E. Stoddard ": 1 00
Michael Barrett " 1 00

Committee.

Michael Barrett
Zachariah French
Mrs. E. B. French
Mrs. E. Manchester

Mrs. E. Manchester

Allen C. Slade

COLLECTIONS For Expenses of Annual Meeting, made by Financ \$1 00 J. Clement 2 00 Jacob Leonard Richard Clapp 1 00 O. G. Cheever 1 00 J. G. Dodge 0 25 Samuel Barrett Warren Low E. Burnham 1 00 B. Spooner 2 00 A. Foster 1 00 William Spooner 1 00 Z. W. H. Spooner Ezekiel Thatcher Alice H. Enston 1 00 R. Clapp. Jr. B. Snow, Jr., Merrill & Johnson 0 50 H. A. Morse 0 50 G. W. Flanders 2 00 J. Gilman Almira A. Fay S. H. Gay M. H. Jackson J. W. Scribne 0 25 R. Weston 1 00 D. White 1 00 Charles Andrew Eliza Neill 7 00 E F Eddy 1 00 V. Wentworth 0 25 A. C. Davidson 1 00 Perley King 1 00 L. Melendy 1 00 | G. W. Putnam Wm. Kitchie 1 00 H. Jenkins 1 00 Francis Jackson Paulina Gerry E. L. Capron 1 00 Ira Gray 5 00 H. O. Stone 1 00 E. Quincy 1 00 Miss Weston Mr. Spooner Mr. Wyman John Bailey J. R. Morse 1 00 Nancy Lovell Levi B. Pratt 1 00 Miriam B. Johnson W. L. Garrison 1 00 Samuel May, Jr. 1 00 J. Buffum 2 00 Mrs. Wilderworth Edwin Thempson 1 00 Mrs. Davis 1 00 Dr. York Montague Bartlett 2 00 R. Marston 1 00 M. B. Goodrich S. Whitmore H. W. Blanchard

1 00 M. B. Goodra 1 00 James Jackson 0 50 F. W. Bonney Gavah Ford Luke Reynold 1 00 Chester D. Pratt 0 50 E. D. Draper D. B. Morey Ignatius Sargent 0 25 C. Cowing 0 50 T. Southwick George Jackson 1 00 Mrs. A. C. Taft 0 25 John Noyes 0 50 James N. Buffum H. I. Bowditch Robert Roberts William Pope 25 Mary Willey 1 00 John Rogers 1 00 Mary C. Sawyer 1 00 Miss Brown 1 00 H. B. Manning Lewis Hayden 1 00 J. L. Whiting 1 00 Anstis H. Whiting 2 00 M. B. S. Whiting 1 00 Henry Abbott 3 00 J. B. Peirce 2 00 D. M. Miles 1 00 Cash from various

27 56 0 60 friends, E. Sprague L. F. 0 50 Briggs Arnold N. B. In addition to the above, the sum of \$112.71 was taken at the door, at the three evening meetings

The General Agent acknowledges the following sums for account of THE LIBERATOR, from the following persons in Edinburgh, Scotland :-

James Gulland, Christian Scott, \$2 40 2 40 Heury Wigham, Agnes Ranton,

RUSSIA SALVE.-We were recently amus

BF RUSSIA SALVE.—We were recently amused by hearing a child hardly old enough to talk, and who had received the merest scratch on the finger, inquiring for 'Russia Salve,' of persons who had never seen the article. We had ourselves supposed that it was one of the numerous humbugs of the day, but have been mistaken. We learn that Rev. W————, a most estimable Baptist clergyman, with whom we were well acquainted, and who has now been dead some ten years, was presented with the recipe for its manufacture, by a native of Russia. Mr. C., in his walks among the poor, while a city missionary in Boston, often applied it, and found that remarkable cures were effected. At length, so extensive was the demand, he was obliged to charge a small price for the article, in order to meet the expense which was incurred. We have just seen a box of this ointment which was put up by him some twenty years ago, and which is still just as fresh as when new. We have not written the foregoing for any selfish purpose, but to express our own confidence in the excellence of 'Russia Salve,' for wounds and burns.—Christian Watchman and Refector.

0/3/11/0	
	RECEIPTS
81	Into the Treasury of the Mass. Anti-Slavery & from Jan. 1, 1852, to Jan. 1, 1853.
	Rec'd from proceeds of Mass. A. S. Bazaar in Beston of 1851-2,
	Rec'd from proceeds of Ladies' A. S. Fair in Worcester.
	Rec'd from preceeds of Reading A. S. Society, "collections at Annual Meeting in Boston,
	Rec'd from collections at New England A. S. Convention.
	Reo'd from collections at 4th of July celebra-
	Rec'd from Worcester Co. South A. S. Society, "collections at 1st of Aug. celebration at Framingham,
	Rec'd from Nantucket A. S. Society, Weymouth Female A. S. Society, collections by Agents, donations and pledges, during the year, as published in Linerator,
	Total amount rec'd during the year, &6 Add balance in Treasury, Jan. 1, 1852,
75	Making a total of \$6
ade	The disbursements during the year have been

\$6078 57 540 07 \$6618 64 year have been as fol-Paid office rent and taxes, 21 Cornhill, Francis Jackson, Treas, American A. Society, Paid for printing 500 copies Annual Report, 2300 00 140 00 " sundry bills for printing,

" expenses of annual meeting,

" for reporting the proceedings and speeches 158 01

at do,
Paid for 500 copies of 'Letter to Kossuth,' per
order of Board,
Paid for use of Town Hall in'Beverly, for lecture,
Paid expenses of New England A. S. Convention,
Paid expenses of J. Barker's meeting at Salem,
expenses of 4th of July celebration at
Abington,
Paid expenses of 1st of Aug. celebration at Framingham,
Paid for fifty copies LIBERATOR for members of Congress, 73 50 Paid Samuel May, Jr., for services as Gen. Ag't, 749 99 during the year,
Paid Robert F. Wallcut for services in office, during the year, Paid Daniel Foster, for services and expenses 451 77 442 96

Paid Geo. W. Pufnam, do do do, " A. J. Grover, do do do,
" J. J. Locke, do do do, 198 46 "Lucy Stone, do do do,
"D. S. Whitney, do do do,
"Parker Pillsbury, do do do,
"Lewis Ford, do do do, 88 55 247 70 W. H. Fish, do do de, 89 50 " Chas. C. Burleigh, do do do,
" S. S. and A. K. Foster, do do do, 43 58 113 28 Sallie Holley, do do do, Wm. L. Garrison, de do de, C. L. Remond, do do do, G. B. Stebbins, for services. 16 38

Total am't expended during the year, Bal. remaining in Treasury Jan. I, S. PHILBRICK, Treas. Mass. A. S. Society. Brookline, Jan. 8, 1853. Bosron, Jan. 20, 1853.

I hereby certify, that I have examined this account of the Treasurer, and find it correct, and properly vouched.

EDMUND JACKSON, Auditor.

6295 02

The sum of ELEVEN DOLLARS for Capt. DANIEL DRAYTON, collected by friends in Cummington, and forwarded by J. S. Stafford, has been received .- s. M.

Miss ELIZABETH D. BROWN, after a prolonged illness of nearly two years, which she bore with Christian pa-tience, cheerfulness and submission, taking an interest in reforms to the last.

TO BOOKSELLERS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

MRS. H. B. STOWE'S NEW WORK. A Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin,

Presenting the Original Facts and Documents on which the Story is founded ; together with Corroborative Statements, verifying the truth of the work.

WE shall publish, during the month of February, the above valuable work, which is destined to have a run second only to that of Uncle Tom itself. We have orders already on hand for nearly 20,000 cop ics, in advance of publication; and but a small propor-tion of the trade have yet ordered. The Ker will contain as much matter as Uncle Tom's Cabin, but we shall make the original issue in the same form as the cheap edition of Uncle Tom, viz., in one royal 8vo pamphlet double columns. The retail and wholesale prices wil

be the same as the cheap edition of Uncle Tom.

Orders from the trade are most respectfully solicited at an early day, to govern us in the size of the first edition to be printed, in order, if possible, to avoid the trouble and perplexity of not having half books enough to answer first orders.

GERMAN UNCLE TOM. We take pleasure in announcing that the German translation of this great work is now printing, and will be ready for delivery before the 15th of February, complete in one royal 8vo volume, double columns, printed from new and beautiful type, on thick and fine paper. To retail at 50 cents. Same discount as upon the other editions. Early orders solicited.

Also, in Press, and nearly ready, the Second Edition, making 5000 copies of the SUPERB ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, with 153 Engravings.

A SPLENDID BOOK IN PRESS. BY HON. CHARLES SUMNER, M. C. White Slavery in the Barbary States With 40 splendid Illustrations by BILLINGS, en-

graved by BAKER & SMITH, This will make one beautiful 16m volume of about 140 pages, bound in cloth, thin boards, printed in the most elegant style, on the best paper. Price at retail, 50 or 624 cents. Ready about the 20th of February.

WE HAVE ALSO IN PRESS, TO BE ISSUED IN MARCH, The Speeches of Hen, J. R. Giddings. WITH A PORTRAIT. In one volume 12mo, of about 500 pages, cloth. Price, \$1. A valuable volume of strong and truthful utterances from the Ohio veteran, who is still in the harness.

The Writings of Hon. William Jay, On the Slavery Question and on War.

This volume will be a most invaluable contribution to the standard literature of our country. No man stands the standard iterators of our country. To man stands higher in the estimation of the truly great and good, than the venerable Judge Jay. And no one has centributed a greater number of articles of sterling value to the cause of freedom and peace than he. To be published in one 12mo volume of about 500 pages, with a fine Postwiit of the Author. Price S1 Portrait of the Author. Price, \$1. JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.,

17 and 19 Cornhill, Boston.

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(Corner of Cornhill, entrance in the Arch,) Boston THE subscriber has taken the above-named stand.

The subscriber has taken the store-named stand, for the purpose of executing all orders he may be favored with, in the best possible manner, and at short notice.

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BENJ. F. ROBERTS.

This is the only Printing Establishment in the country that is conducted by Colored Persons. All persons who regard the welfare of that class of people are requested to govern themselves accordingly. 8m f4

POETRY.

For the Liberator BE HONEST, BOYS! A PATHER'S ADVICE TO HIS BOYS, BUT WILL DO FOR

OLDER CHILDREN. Be honest, Boys! no other way Can satisfy your soul's desire; Let worldlings have their short-lived day, But simple truth your path inspire.

Be honest, Boys! Let others strive For ill-got wealth, or ill-got fame; Far from the snares the base contrive, Seek only for an honest name.

Heed not the prize of Fashion's mart-Its empty claims and worthless toys Can only lure the weak of heart; Remember this be honest, Boys! Behold the miseries of wealth !

Behold the miseries of fame! What will repay the loss of health, Or what repay an honest name? 'Tis true that, in the world's esteem,

An honest name's at discount now; But rather weak or humble seem, Than at its heartless shrine to bow Let politicians madly rave, And sell themselves for guilty spoil;

Let Mammon's subjects dig and save, And for their baubles ceaseless toil. Be honest, Boys! no other way Will satisfy your souls' desire;

Let worldlings have their short-lived day, But simple truth your souls inspire. Woodlee, New Bedford.

The Redemption of Labor, and other Poems, by CHARLES P. SHIRAS,' is the title of a pamphlet of 120 octavo pages, just published by W. H. Whitney, Pittsburgh, Pa. It evinces a good deal of poetic genius, and is of sterling value - the design of it being broadly reformatory. Here is a taste of its quality :-

I OWE NO MAN A DOLLAR. O do not envy, my own dear wife, The wealth of our next door neighbor, But bid me still be stout of heart, And she raully allow my labor. You must know, the last of those little debts That have been our lingering serrow, Is paid this night! so we'll both go forth, And shake hands with the world to-morrow Oh, the debter is but a shame-faced dog, With the creditor's name on his collar; While I am a king and you are a queen, For we owe no man a dollar !

Our neighbor you saw in his coach to-day, With his wife and his flaunting daughter, While we sat down, at our coverless board, To a crust and a cup of water, I saw that a tear-drop stood in your eye, Though you tried your best to conceal it; . I knew that the contrast reached your heart, And you could not help but feel it; But knowing now that our scanty fair Has freed my neck from the collar, You'll join my laugh, and help me shout That we owe no man a dollar !

This neighbor, whose show has dazzled your eyes, In fact, is a wretched debtor; I pity him oft, from my very heart, And I wish that his lot were better. Why, the man is the veriest slave alive. For his dashing wife and daughter Will live in style, though ruin should come: So he goes like a lamb to the slaughter. But he feels it the tighter every day, That terrible debtor's collar ! Oh, what would he give, coul I he say with us, That he owed no man a dollar !

You seem amazed, but I'll tell you more; Within two hours I met him. Sneaking along with a frightened air, As if a fiend had beset him. Yet he fled from a very worthy man, Whom I met with the greatest pleasure; Whom I called by name, and forced to stop, He held my last note! so I held him fast, Till he freed my neck from the collar; Then I shook his hand, as I proudly said : Now. I cwe no man a dollar .

Ah ! now you smile, for you feel the force Of the truths I've been repeating; I knew that a downright honest heart In that gentle breast was beating ! To-morrow, I'll rise with a giant's strength, To follow my daily labor: But ere we sleep, let us humbly pray

For our wretched next-door neighbor: And we'll pray for the time when all shall be for From the weight of the debtor's collar; When the poorest will lift his voice and cry, Now, I owe no man a dollar !

The following is another of the songs in the sa

THE RAILWAY CAR. No more we sing as they sang of old, To the tones of the lute and lyre. Fo . lo! we live in an Iron Age-In the age of Steam and Fire! The world is too busy for dreaming, And hath grown too wise for War, So, to-day, for the glory of Science, We'll sing of the Railway Car!

The golden chariots of ancient kings Would dazzle the wondering eye, And the heads of a million slaves might bow, As the glittering toy rolled by; But this is the Car of the People, And before it shall bow all kings-Be they warned when they hear the shricking Of the Dragon with iron wings !

The blood-stained car of the Juggernaut O'er millions of necks hath rolled. And the priests have cried, 'Such a triumph as ours The world shall never behold !' But wo! when this harnessed Dragon Comes vomiting smoke and fire, For the priests, with their car and idols, Shall perish beneath his ire!

And we to all who uphold the wrong-Love darkness rather than light-For Science hath opened a broad highway For Knowledge, and Truth, and Right. And he sends forth his Car to gather The people of many lands, Until the uttermost nations Are grasping each other's hands !

And thus, when the people, as one, are joined, And each to his fellow is known, Invention, and Art, and Skill-shall work At the bidding of Science alone. And who can tell of the greatness The world may hope for then, For the faith that moveth mountains

Hath entered the souls of men! Then sing no more, as they sang of old, To the tones of the lute and lyre, But sound the praise of the Iron Age-The age of Steam and Fire. And sing the glory of Science-Exult in the downfall of War-And shout for the fiery Dragon, That flies with the Railway Car!

SELECTIONS.

SPEECH OF EDWARD EVERETT, At the Thirty-Sixth Anniversary of the American Col-

onization Society, at Washington, Jan. 18, 1853. Mr. President—When you invited me, some time ago, to take part in the discussions of this evening, it was my purpose, if able to attend the meeting at all, to examine the questions connected with the Colonization Society in all their bearings; for the Colonization Society in all their bearings; for I have long been of opinion, that whether we consider the state of things in America or Africa, no more momentous subject can engage our attention. But, sir, my time and thoughts, during almost the whole interval, have been pre-occupied, in a manner which has prevented my making any but the hastiest and most inadequate preparation to address this audience, on whose kind indulgence, therefore, without further apology, I beg to throw myself. The Colonization Society has been the subject, as it seems to me, of much unmerited odium—of indifference equally unmerited, on the deep interest which it deserves, on the part of a very few. Its operations are yet in their infancy. They are confined to the proceedings of an association of private individuals, pursuing the noiseless tenor of their way, without ostentation or eclat at home, and to the humble fortunes of the small State, the germ of a Republic, which, under the auspices of this association. State, the germ of a Republic, which, under the auspices of this association, has been planted on the coast of Africa. But before we deride these humble beginnings—before we think it extravagant to believe that all-important futurities may be an outlet through it. In the was the might such as the might such it is such as the might such it. wrapped up in them, as the mighty oak is wrapped up in the acorn—we should do well to refresh our recollection of the first twenty-five years of the settlement of Jamestown, or call to mind that first dismal winter at Plymouth, where more than half the map to see what an important extent of country the climate, and the infinite sufferings of their forlorn adventure. Sir, neither Plymouth nor Virginia, at the end of twenty-five years, had attained anything like such a position as is already occupied by Liberia, in the family of nationsrecognized, as she has been, by the most powerful governments of Europe, and sustaining all the rela-

tions of an independent State.
First, the settlement of Liberia, on the coast o Africa, under the auspices of the Colonization Society, was founded on a political and moral As the measures adopted for the suppression of the African slave trade led to the capture of slave ships, it was necessary that provision should be made for restoring the captured Africans to their native country. To return each to the vil-lage where he was born, was impossible—collected, as they are, from every portion of the interior, and often brought down to the coast from vast distances, all thought of restoring them, at least immediately several homes, was out of the question. To place them down at any of the usual resorts or the coast of Africa, would be to throw them back at once into the power of the native chiefs, who are the chief agents for carrying on the foreign trade. A settlement on some point of the coast, protected by the influence of the name of a powerthat noble line of defence by which the shores of ful civilized State, seemed, therefore, an indispensable condition of all measures for repressing the foreign trade, from the necessity of furnishing an asylum to the victims that might be rescued from its grasp, where they might be received, and shel-tered, and civilized, and gradually perhaps find their way into the interior, to their native tribes. Allied to this object of the colony, was one still more important, because applicable to a much larger number of persons, and that was to afford a home in Africa to such free men of color in this country as were desirous of emigrating to the native land of the fathers. This object, at first, approved itself almost unanimously at the South and at the North to the white and the colored races. at the North to the white and the colored races. Jealousies by degrees crept in—prejudices, so I must think them—arose, till at length the colony has become intensely unpopular with a consider. has become intensely unpopular with a consider able part of those whose interest was one of the leading objects of the formation of the society. Now, sir, I do not intend to discuss the ground of jealousies, nor to inquire into the policy of the laws of some States, and the condition of public opinion-often more powerful than law-in others, which make the condition of the free colored man in all parts of the country, one of inferior-ity and hardship. In order to meet the objections to the Society, that it recognizes and co-operates with these oppressive laws, and a still more op-pressive public opinion, I will admit such to be the character of the legislation and the public senti-ment of the country, in reference to the free color-ment of the country, in reference to the free colored population of the country. But does this furnish any valil practical argument against colonization! Does the fact that the free colored man is central plateau to the broken down, enfeebled unjustly treated in this country—that he is oppressively excluded from all the eligible careers of
life in the United States—furnish any argument
why he should not resort to the region where his Laplander, the Gipsy, and the Calmuc, on the one fathers were born-to a climate more congenial hand, and the best and brightest specimens of with the African constitution—a soil more general-lumanity to be found in Europe and America, on lv fertile, and one which it is every day becoming the other. What, then, is the cause of the conly fertile, and one which it is every day becoming the other. What, then, is the cause of the conmore probable is rich in deposites of gold! For myself, I must own that this state of legislation tending to pry too curiously into the mysteries of and public opinion seems to me strong considerations in favor of emigration. I cannot reconcile may be found in some peculiar circumstances in with real kindness towards our free colored population, the attempts which have been made, and with considerable success, to prevent their emigrating difficult to explain, is too well sustained by facts from this country, where their position is one of the doubted, that the first advances out of bar-bardship and disability, to a country which barism must be made under the influence of culpromises them every imaginable advantage. What persecuted Puritans, who in 1608 composed the little flock which afterwards became the Pilgrim and North of Europe—from Europe to America: church at Leyden, to endeavor to persuade them at and they are now on their way from our continent all hazards not to leave England! Or what motive to the remotest islands of the Pacific. To what of real enlightened kindness could have prompted extent the aboriginal element shall be borne down a similar attempt in reference to Governor Win-throp's much larger and more efficient company in into kindly combination with them, depends upon 1630! Would it have been the part of real friend-ship to go among them, and tell them they were the victims of cruel laws, and still more cruel provement as to harmonize promptly and kindly prejudices—to bid them remember that they were born in England, that they had as good a right to live there as their oppressors—to exhort them to stand upon their rights, and, if need be, to bleed to depict the Western continent and their treat before the new comers. This has been the probable fortunes in the darkest colors! But this case with the native races of our own continent, is the precise counterpart of the language continually addressed to the free colored population of the United States, by those who claim to be their peculiar friends. Or to take a case, if possible, two-fold. First, that the inhabitants of the other more nearly resulted that of the sufficient South more nearly parallel-that of the suffering Scotch, Irish, Swiss, Germans, and Norwegians, and others, in the race of improvement, and might have proved the instructors and guides of the native races, were who, to the number of hundreds of thousands, any are emigrating to the United States—would all deeply concerned in a traffic with the continent deemed an act of friendship, or rather of renually are emigrating to the United States-would fined cruelty, or at least of most mistaken kind-ness, to go among the suffering population of these several countries, whose thoughts are turned to-wards America as a land of refuge and plenty, and endeavor to dissuade them, kindling in their minds a morbid patriotism—a bitter nationality—urging to all barbarizing agents, the most poisonous and deadly. In this way, foreign trade, which has usually been the medium through which the more cultivated foreign race has gradually introduced it-self to a mutually beneficial intercourse with the fined cruelty, or at least of most mistaken kind-ness, to go among the suffering population of these especially to the elevation of the inferior party, is, ment, position, and prosperity, for themselves and children, on this side of the Atlantic?

dawn of history to the present day, the all-powerful agent of internal civil war, anarchy, and social disorganization. This has been one cause of her making so little progress in civilization. Another, Second-But I must pass to another very impor tant object of the Colonization Society in establish ing the colony of Liberia, and that is the effectual suppression of the slave trade throughout its ex-tent, and within the sphere of its influence. It is more extensive tract of land between the tropics grievous to reflect that, contemporaneously with the discovery of our own continent, and from mothan in all the rest of the globe-her fervid verti the discovery of our own continent, and from mo-tives of kindness to its natives, the whole western coast of Africa was thrown open to that desolating traffic which, from time immemorial, had been car-ried on from the ports of the Mediterranean, by the Nile, and along the eastern coasts of the conti-nent. It is still more painful to consider that the the Nile, and along the eastern coasts of the continent. It is still more painful to consider that the very period at which the modern culture of the West of Europe was making the most rapid progress, is that at which Africa began to suffer the most from its connection with Europe. It was the age of Shakspeare, of Spenser, of Hooker, and Lord Bacon, of those other brightest suns in the firmament of England's glory, that her navigators first engaged in this detestable traffic, and vessels, bearing, as if in derision, the venerable names of Jesus and Solomon, were sent from Great Britain to the coast of Africa. At a time when some of the last remnants of the faudal system were broken down in England and France, when private war had wholly ceased, when men began to venture from the covert of the walled towns, and traverse the high roads and live in the open country, these very States, the most civilized in Europe, began to struggle for the monopoly of that cruel trade, which was carried on by exciting the barbarous races of Africa. The aroused co iscience of Christian benevolence, the means of the ultimate regeneration of Africa. The aroused co iscience of Christian benevolence in dwhen Christian benevolence in dwhen Christian benevolence lures the devoted missionary to this field of labor, it lures him too often to his doom. Here, then, we see a union of influences which seem to seal the fate of unhappy Africa as an abomination of desolation. But, now, mark and reverence the providence of God, educing out of these vatural dis. dvantages of climate—disadvantages to man's apprehension—and this colossal moral wrong, the African slave trade, out of these seemingly hopeless elements of physical and moral evil—out of long cycles of suffering and crime, of violence and retribution, such as history can nowhere parallel—educing, I say, from these elements, by the blessed alchymy of Christian benevolence, the means of the ultimate regeneration of Africa. The aroused co iscience of Christendom denomices the mark and reveren

tween nation and nation, but between tribe and tribe, village and village, and almost between house and house. In fact, it is not without example that these benighted beings have delivered their wives and children to the slave dealers. Thus, the Western coast of Africa became, like the Northborn and reared under circumstances unfavorable to mental culture, vet still partaking, in the main, of many of the ble sings of civilization and Christianity, amply qualified, as Liberia has shown, to convey those blessings to the native land of their fathers. Thus, at the moment when the work itself is ready to be commenced, the chosen instruments are prepared. Do I err in the opinion that the same Providence which has arranged or permitted this mysterious sequence of events, is calling and inviting them to the anspicious work! All other means have been tried in vain. Private adventure has miscarried—strength, and courage, the Koran is read. I have seen a native African eastern and Eastern coasts, one great slave market, and so remained for nearly three centuries. It is now about seventy years since the powers of Christendom, excited to activity by philanthropic operations and benevolent individuals, began the warfare upon this cruel traffic. The American colonies, before their independence, passed laws for warfare upon this cruel traffic. The American colonies, before their independence, passed laws for its abolition, which were uniformly negatived by the crown. The revolutionary Congress, in the first year of its existence, denounced the traffic, and the constitution of the United States appointed a date for its prospective abolition. This example has been successfully followed by other States. The trade is now forbidden by the laws of every Christian and most of the Mohammedan powers of Europe and Asia. It still exists, however, to a frightful extent, and the more active the means used to suppress it by blockade and cruisers, the greater the cruelty incident to its practice by crowding the slave ships with a greater number of vicing and inviting them to the auspicious work! All other means have been tried in vain. Private adventure has miscarried—strength, and courage, and endurance almost superhuman, have languished and broken down—well-appointed expeditions, fitted out under the auspices of powerful associations and powerful governments, have ended in calamitous failure; and it is proved at last that are argued with as much ability, fluency, and the Caucasian race cannot achieve this longdeferred work. When that last noble expedition
which was sent out from England, I think in the
year 1841, under the highest auspices, to found an
agricultural settlement in the interior of Africa,
seended the Niger, every white man out of one
hundred and fifty sickened, and all but two or
three, if my memory serves me died, while of their
are argued with as much ability, fluency, and
the argued with as much ability, fluency, and
the argued with as much ability, fluency, and
the same hength, in the interior of Africa,
as at Edinburgh. I certainly an aware that the
condition of the most advanced tribes of Central
Africa is wretched, mainly in consequence of the
all the same argued with as much ability, fluency, and
the caucasian race cannot achieve this longdeferred work. When that last noble expedition
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Africa is wretched, mainly in consequence of the
assumption of the most advanced tribes of Central
deploration of the mos three, if my memory serves me, died, while of their dark-skinned associates, also one hundred and fifty in number, with all the added labor and anxiety that devolved upon them, a few only were sick, and innety millions exist in Europe, to which each that devolved upon them, a few only were sick, and that devotved apoil them, a lew only steady sears in a country contributes her quota, not much less temperate climate, and not one died. I say again, degraded. The difference is, and certainly an colony is founded by England, France, or America, sir, you Caucasian, you proud Anglo-Saxon, you all-important difference, that in Europe, intesir, you Caucasian, you proud Anglo-Saxon, you all-important difference, that in Europ), inteself-sufficient, all-attempting white man, you can mingled with those ninety millions, are fifteen to twenty millions, possessed of all degrees of priated Europe; the native races are melting before you in America, as the untimely snows of April before a vernal sun; you have possessed yourself of India; you menace China and Japan; there is not an individual, who, according to our standard, has attained a high degree of intellect-unleutivation; but if obvious causes for this can be the remotest isles of the Pacific are not distant been wholly suppressed for an extent of at least one thousand miles, from the northern extremity of the jurisdiction of Sierre Leone to the southern bounds of Liberia. It is necessary only to look a the remotest isles of the Pacific are not distant enough to escape your grasp, not insignificant enough to elude your notice; but Central Africa confronts you, and bids you defiance. Your squadrons may range or blockade her coast, but neither to me to be removed by what we witness at the present the errands of rease or the errands of war contributions. purchased and brought within the limits of Liberia on the errands of peace or the errands of war can of that continent. Notwithstanding the disad-Along a line of coast not less extensive than that from Maine to Georgia, from every bay and within the shelter of every headland of which this traffic doubt for wise purposes, however inscrutable, has vantages of their condition in this country, speci-drawn across the chief inlets a cordon you cannot break through. You may hover on the coast, but was carried on within the memory of man, the slave trade has been wholly rooted out. What oreak through. You may nover on the coast, but and speaking, capacity for business, for the inge-you dare not set foot on shore. Death sits por-tress at the undefended gateways of her mud-built dinary branches of academical learning, have been villages—yellow and intermittent fevers, blue plagues, and poisons that you can see as well as do no discredit to Anglo Saxons. Paul Cuffe, well could not be effected by Congresses of Sovereigns at Vienna or Aix la Chapelle, by quintuple treaties or by squadrons of war steamers, has been brought about by these feeble colonial settlements, of which that of Liberia has been obliged to struggle its feel, await your approach. As you ascend the recollected in New England, was a person of great rivers, pestilence shoots from the mangroves that energy. His father was an African slave—his mofrings their noble banks, and the glorious sun, ther an Indian of the Elizabeth Islands, Mass. I way into permanence, of late, without the co-operation, almost without the toleration, of the fringe their noble banks, and the glorious sun, which kindles all inferior nature into teeming, rovernment-drawing its supplies almost exclusive y from the perennial fountains of Christian benevo bursting life, darts disease into your languid sysence. I repeat, Sir, wherever these settlements tem. No, you are not elected for this momentous have been founded, the slave trade has disappeared, The great Disposer in another branch of his family has chosen out a race-descendants of ria, has attained a celebrity scarcely inferior to that and, as we may trust, for ever. It seems to me that if no other benefit were anticipated from their this torrid region, children of this vertical sunand fitted them, by ages of stern discipline, for extension, this alone would constitute an all-power ful motive. What object in life, in this country the gracious achievement. or in any country, can an individual of African descent propose to himself at all to be compared From foreign realms and lands remote, supported by with that of forming, in his own person, a part of

his care, They pass unharmed through burning climes, and breathe the tainted air.

his native land are to be forever barred against the

desolating traffic! But, great as is the importance

of this object, it yields in interest to another con

nected with it, but far more comprehensive and

momentuous—and that is the civilization of Africa. The condition of the African continent is a re-

extent nearly three times that of Europe, a considerable portion of the known regions of great

fertility, teeming with vegetable and animal life-

traversed by lofty ranges of mountains, which send down from their sides the tributaries of noble

rivers-connected by the Mediterranean on the north, both with the ancient and modern culture of

our own continent-the eastern coasts spread out

to the commerce of India, and the whole Oriental

world-while the Red Sea and the Nile throw open

seem that, by natural endowments and geographi-

cal position, it was destined to be the emporium

and garden of the earth. Man only, throughout

these vast regions, has remained in arrears in the

great progress of humanity, and instead of keep-

ing pace with his fellow man in other parts of the world, has been so much depressed by various

causes of degeneracy, as finally to have come un

der a suspicion of natural infirmity, of which I

must own I have no belief. I have no doubt that

other continents, there are great diversities of in-

telligence, from the warlike politic tribes of the

quarters of the globe, who had obtained the start

the approaches of the Asiatic continent-it wo

Sir, I believe that the auspicious work is begun ; that Africa will be civilized—civilized by her re-turning offspring and descendants; I believe it, because I will not think that this mighty and fertile region is to remain for ever in its present state -because I can see no other agency adequate to the accomplishment of the work, and I do behold in this agency a most mysterious fitness. I am aware that doubts are entertained of the practicability of this work, founded, in part, on the supposed incapacity of the civilized men of color in this country to carry on an undertaking of this kind, and partly on the supposed hopeless barbarism of the native races, which is thought by some persons to be so gross as to defy the approach of improvement. I believe both opinions to be errone ous. It would, I think, be unjust to urge, as a proof of the intellectual inferiority of the civilized men of color in this country, that they have not made much intellectual progress. It appears to me that they have done quite as much as could be expected, under the depressing circumstances in which they have been placed. What branch of the European family, if held in the same condition for three centuries, would not be subject to the same reproach! Mr. Jefferson, in his Notes on Virginurges the intellectual infirmity of the African race, as existing in the United States. He might have been led to doubt the justice of his conclusions, by reflecting that in the very same work, he thinks it necessary to vindicate the race to which we ourselves belong, from a charge of degeneracy. made by an ingenious French writer. Why, sir, is but a short time since we Anglo-Americans were habitually spoken of by our brethren in England, tives of the country of Franklin and Washington, and Adams and Marshal, and Jefferson and Madison, of Irving, Prescott, Bancroft, Ticknor, Bryant and Longfellow, 'Who reads an American book! In the face of facts like these, it becomes us to be somewhat cautious in setting down the colored

race in America as one of hopeless inferiority.

Again, sir, it is doubted whether there is in the civilization can be grounded. It is said that they alone, of all the tribes of the earth, have show themselves incapable of improving their condition. Well, sir, who knows that! Of the early history of our race we know but little, in any part of the North and West of Europe, till the Roman civilization shone in upon it, was as benighted as Africa is now. It is quite certain that, at a very early period of the history of the world, some of the na tive races of Africa had attained a high degree of culture. Such was the case of the ancient Egyptians, a dark colored race, though not of what we call the negro type. They are considered the parents of much of the civilization of the Greeks, and, indeed, of the whole ancient world. As late as the fifth century, before the Christian era, Plato passed thirteen years in studying their sacred re-cords. The massive monuments of their cheerless culture have withstood the storms of time, better than the more graceful creations of Grecian art. Races that emerged from barbarism later than those with fearful vicissitudes on the part of individual States, acquired and maintained a superiority over Africa; but I am not prepared to say that it rests on natural causes of final and abiding character. We are led into error by contemplating things too much in the gross. There On the other hand, if we look closely brides to the Black sea-if we turn from the few ed, superstitious, abject millions, whose lives are passed in the hopeless toils of the field, the facthe mine—whose inheritance is beggary, education is stolid ignorance—at whose daily table hunger and thirst are the stewards-whos rare festivity is brutal intemperance—if we could count their numbers, gather into one aggregate their destitution of the joys of life, and thus estimate the full extent of the practical barbarism of the nomi-nally civilized world, we should be inclined, per

haps, to doubt the essential superiority of the present improved European race. If it be essentially superior, why did it remain so long unimproved! The Africans, you say, persevered in their original barbarism for five thousand years.—Well, the Anglo Saxon race did the same thing Well, the Anglo Saxon race did the same thing for nearly four thousand years; and in the great chronology of Providence, a thousand years are but as one day. A little more than ten centuries ago, and our Saxon ancestors were not more civilized than some of the African tribes of the present day. They were savage, warlike people—pirates by sea, bandits on shore, enslaved by the darkest superstitions, worshipping divinities as dark and cruel as themselves, and the slave trade was carried on in Great Britain eight hundred years ago as ruthlessly as upon the coast of Africa at the present day. But it pleased Divine Providence to pour the light of Christianity upon this midnight darkness. By degrees, civilization, law, liberty, letters and arts game in, and at the end of eight centuries, we talk off the essential, inborn superiority of the Anglo Saxon race, and look down with disdain on those portions of the human family who have lagged a and in the existence of God.

of the descendants of Africa, of whom about a a little behind us in the march of civilization. Sir, million and a half, in the islands and on the continent, have, from time to time, become free; though born and reared under circumstances unfavorable we judge in the gross. Some of her tribes are, inwe judge in the gross. Some of her tribes are, in-deed, hopelessly broken down by internal wars and the foreign slave trade, and the situation of the ments of Abdelrarhaman-a man of better manners or more respectable appearance I never saw. The learned blacksmith of Alabama, now in Libeof his white brother known by the same designation. in Cambridge, at which Beverly Williams was a pupil. Two youths from Georgia, and a son of my slave in Mississippi, and apparently of pure African blood. He was one of the best scholars—per haps the best Latin scholar-in his class. are indications of intellectual ability, afforded under discouraging circumstances at home. On the coast of Africa, the success of Liberia, (the creation of this Society,) ought to put to rest all doubts on this question. The affairs of that inter-

esting settlement, under great difficulties and discouragements, have been managed with a discretion. an energy, and, I must say, all things considered with a success, which authorize the most favorable inferences as to the capacity of the colored races for self-government. It is about thirty years since the settlement began, and I think it must be allowed that its progress will compare very favora-bly with that of Virginia or Plymouth, after an equal length of time. They have established a well organized constitution of republican government. It is administered with ability; the courts of justice are modelled after our own. They have schools and churches. The soil is tilled, the country is explored, the natives are civilized, the slave trade is banished, a friendly intercourse is maintained with foreign powers, and England and France have acknowledged their independent sovereignty. Would a handful of Anglo Americans from the humblest classes of society here, do better than The truth is, Mr. President, and with this I co clude, an influence has been, and I trust ever will be, at work through the agency of the colony at Liberia, and other similar agencies, I trust hereafter to be added, abundantly competent to effect this great undertaking, and that is the sovereign power of Christian love. Ah! sir, this, after all, is sometimes resisted and subdued-commeras a degenerate and inferior race. Within thirty years, it has been contemptuously asked in the libthe moral sentiment, principally under the guidance and impulse of religious zeal, that has civilized the world. Arms, and craft, and mammon, seize their opportunity, and mingle in the work, but can-not kill its vitality. That our colored brethren, equally with ourselves, are susceptible of the moral sentiments, it would be an affront to your discern-Again, sir, it is doubted whether there is in the native race of Africa, a basis of improvability, if I may use that word, in which a hope of their future civilization can be grounded. It is said that they ouisiana, with his

servant, started for California, hoping to improve his not prosperous circumstances by sharing the golden harvest of that region. For a while, they were successful, but the health of the master at length failed. What, in that distant region, under a Constitution forbidding slavery, and in that new and scarcely organized society—what was the conduct of the slave? Priest and Levite, as the master lay ill of typhus fever, came and looked on him, and passed by on the other side. But the faithful servant tended, watched, protected his stricken master, by day and by night-his companion, nurse, and friend. At length, the master What, then, was the conduct of the slave, as he stood on those lonely wastes, by the remains of him who, when living, he had served! He dug his decent grave in the golden sands, gathered up the fruits of their joint labors, (these he considered the sacred property of his master's family,) toiled a few more weeks under the burning sun of a California summer, to accumulate the means of paying his passage to the States, and then returned to the family of his master in Louisiana. I cannot vouch for the truth of the story. I have heard of tales which, if not true, were well-invented. This, sir, is too good to be invented. I believe, I know, it must be true; and such a fact proves tempirating things too much in the gross. There are tribes in Africa which have made no contemptible progress in various branches of human improvement. On the other hand, if we look closely fathers is to be civilized, than volumes of arguat the condition of the mass of the population in Europe, from Lisbon to Archangel, from the Hebrides to the Black sea—if we turn from the few myself, soon to pass away and be forgotten, dare who possess wealth or competence, education, culture, and that lordship over nature and all her forces which belongs to instructed mind—if we forces which belongs to instructed mind—if we There is a moral wealth in that incident beyond the treasures of California. If all the gold she has already yielded to the indomitable industry of the adventurer, and all that she yet locks from the cu-pidity of man in the virgin chambers of her snowclad sierras, were all molten into one ingot, it would not buy the moral worth of that scene. Sir, I leave you to make the application. I have told you-you knew it well before-how Africa is to be civilized, and who are to do the work. And what remains but to bid God speed to the undertaking!

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