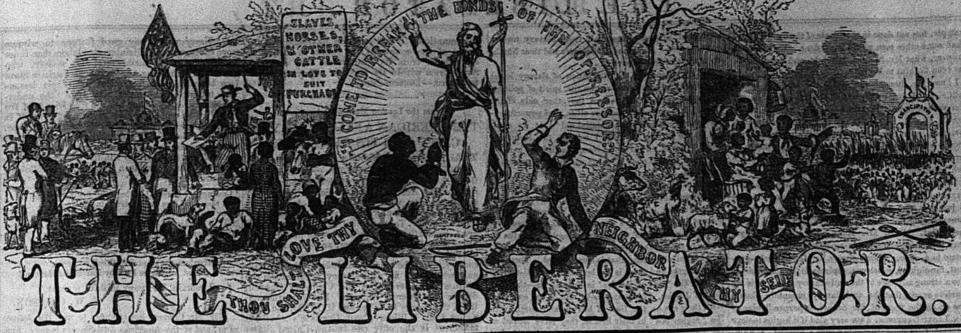
Trus-Two dellars and fifty cents per annum

o strate opics will be sent to one address for zaw state, if payment be made in advance. grains, if payment to made in advance.

If all remittances are to be made, and all letters sport to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to general, (rost rate.) to the General Agent. Merchements making less than one square in The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, can't and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are au-

not to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial bet are not responsible for any of the debts the paper, til :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY the paper, the reasons Sackson, Ellis Gray Long, Edward Quincy, Samuel Philippick, and Louis Philippics, of The Liberator, both sides of grate columns of The Liberator, esetion are impartially allowed a hearing.

IN LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slauholders! THE U.S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WAND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL." DEATH

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DESIED—the slaveho

tords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their

ECURE 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 TUGITIVE SLAVES—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation 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 PERFECT

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

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1853. WHOLE NUMBER 1153.

VOL. XXIII. NO. 8.

THE LIBERATOR. SPEECH

THEODORE PARKER need Meeting of the Massachusetts A. S. Society,

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Friday Evening, Jan. 28, 1853. POTOGRAPHICALLY REPORTED BY J. M. W. YERRINTON.

UN AND GENTLEMEN :-

to not know to which of these Resolutions I shall al; but if I am not in order on some one of them. less I sail be on some other. First, however, But your attention to a consideration of the aspect

enery in America at this time.

life months ago, two pro-slavery Conventions nomof their candidates for the Presidency of this Resir; and the one which was the most strongly probut has since succeeded in electing its candidates. our therefore, as the Presidency is concerned, it is, fours, pleiged to slavery. The Senate seems likely, to the next four or six years certainly for the next m rans sfer the Fourth of March—to be more proaver than before. Mr. Davis, who has been, at the ers, is different towards the matter of human freedom. a lambt not, to be succeeded by Mr. Everett, of whom season begin to say that he is indifferent to the see of human freedom; for we know that, long ago, can be first entered Congress, he declared that he was wais to shoulder his musker, and march to Virginia, a sat down any insurcection of the slaves. Mr. Eversts a min of large abilities and consummate learn-He is one of the most thoroughly educated scholmin all Christendom. His learning is as varied as it and. He has a diligence which labor does not tire, al which surrenders only to sickness. He has done esservices for which all men may feel grateful. He is leg sought to check the intemperate use of strong

list, which so enfecbles the people. He abolished imimness at the tables of Harvard College. He is wall and consistent friend of the public education of the people. He has an eloquence—it is only surpassed If me voice, now silent. [The speaker pointed to Mr. raturs, who sat directly behind him, and the allusion us greetel by a tempest of applause.]

'A fairer person lost not heaven; he seemed for dignity composed, and high exploit.'

sems to me that we could not send into the Senate of he United States a man more determinedly, and more engrously, and more deadly hostile to the cause of hums freelers. We know his ability, we know his indusby, we know his learning, we know his skill; we know, also, his ambition, and to what purposes his learning, islistry and skill have been and probably always will

We lose an early and noble friend from the Senate House. The Fourth of next March sees John P. Hale a private man; and you know with what carnestness, with what assiduity, with what unfailing good humor, he has defended the cause of man. His place will soon s vacant, and many Honorable Senators, from the Noth and the South, will congratulate one another that the voice which has made them quail before its less vitricisms, will presently be heard in the Senate to more, But in his place their comes Mr. Atherton-

his curious to see the course which the American Stemment has taken in respect to Cuba and Hayti. for twenty or thirty years, silently and unseen by the people, it has been plotting to reannex a great and nighthent slave territory to the United States. I saidinner accidentally; but it is just as true in its appliation to Cuba as it was to Texas. Texas was no more missered than Cuba will be. It was first annexation, tel act re-annexation. It is curious to compare the phishel letter of Mr. Webster to Mr. Walsh, giving advantages how to proceed in Hayti, with his private intensions, telling him how to deal at the same time. Ib tee was instructions how to proceed in public; the ther, how to intrigue in private. England has been tryag to check the slave trade, and the United States sinferently fostered the slave trade. England has ben milestoring to establish freedom in Cuba; Amerin to establish slavery, there, and confirm it more freely. Some of you have read, perhaps, the correteles of Lord Palmerston with M. Miraflores, as pelisted in the city papers of this morning. It is cution is compare the Noble and Monarchical Palmersta with the Republican and Democratic Daniel Webte, and see how Palmerston was continually endeavme to extend freedom and establish it there; and the berat of New Hampshire was striving to put freein the American foot. It is a most painful commany on the conduct of the American govern-

I you look at the Supreme Court, you will see a stage speciacle. Not many years ago, the Supreme art of the United States decided that all laws of the abrient States tending to interfere with the article of as Constitution, which provides that fugitive slaves half not recover their freedom by escaping into a free Sus, were unconstitutional; that where the Constituin pare the Federal Government jurisdiction in any that jurisdiction was final and exclusive, to the States had no right to interfere in the slightest Last December, a case involving the same came before the Supreme Court of the take of Indiana, which passed a law enforcing and the law of the United States for the protecas a masters endeavoring to capture their fugibe sures. A man in Indiana had incurred the penala man in monana man in the handred dollars, and died without paying it, mediag to the judgment of the Court. His heirs conband the payment, carried the case before the Supreme art, and contended that, as the jurisdiction of the States was exclusive, it nullified and made unanistical all legislation of the several States aiming t he same thing. These men contended, that the statthe of lefans, under which their father was punished and fined five hundred dollars, was unconstitutional. But the Supreme Court, which had decided that the could not interfere to protect the freedom of their times, has now decided that any legislation of the Sates in favor of and in aid of the constitutional juratetion in this matter is perfectly constitutional, and the the fine must be paid. The States cannot legislate

which at first seemed eminently unfortunate to his party and disastrous to the Commonwealth; and a strong ro-slavery party is now entrenched in the Capitol, and nolds the destinies of this State in its hands for one year; and every thing that Hunker Whigs and Hunker Democrats can do to make more heavy the yoke on the lave's shoulders, and strengthen the chains on the hands and the fetters on the feet of the slave,that, of course, will be done by the men who exerise 'a little brief authority ' in this Commonwealth: they are pledged to that.

If you look at some of the other States, a stranger pectacle is presented by them. According to public ectional and freedom is universal-the birthright of tic law of all Christendom, recognized in all the courts of the civilized world hitherto, if a man escapes from bondage, and goes into a country where bondage is not allowed, he becomes free, unless there is a compact between the States to forbid it. If a slave escapes from slave soil into free soil, he becomes a free than, because he resumes the birthright which has been taken from him by positive enactment. Again and again has this principle been recognized by the courts of even our slave

You are all familiar with the Lemmon case in New ork, where slaves in transitu were recovered and reclaimed for freedom. But just now, within this present month, a man has introduced a bill into the Legislature of New York, providing that slaves in transitu may be carried through that State, and receive the protection of the laws thereof. I will not insult that State by supposing that such a law can pass. No ! it cannot pass. But it is an amazing spectacle, that in the 'Empir State' of New York-the most Democratic of the Northrn States-as she has long boasted herself to besuch a proposition as that could be heard, even for single moment, in the Legislature which makes laws for three millions of people !

A similar bill has been brought into the Legislature character as a man, and the controlling influence of the Keystone State' of America, with its two millions of people, you must not be astonished if that bill shall become a law in the State of Pennsylvania. It is not surprising that Gov. Bigler should recommend such a easure. It will be surprising if it does not pass.

A proposition has lately been made in the Legislature of Virginia, which is an astonishing one, and would breed amazement in any other country that calls itself by the Christian name. I refer to a bill which is now before one of the branches of the Virginia Legislature, providing that the Commonwealth of Virginia shall take all the free colored persons of the State, and sell them into slavery for a term of years, until their labor shall have accumulated a sum sufficient to transport them across the Atlantic to Africa, and take charge of them there. I say, a proposition so monstrous as that would be regarded with amazement in any other portion of the world. Why, we look with horror on this fact that the Emperor of Russia takes men who have transgressed the laws of the Empire, and, at his own cost, arries them to Siberia for a few years or for life. All Mristendom looks with horror on the conduct of the Russian Emperor in this matter. But to take a body of unoffending men, who have been guilty of no fault, and sell them into bondage until their services have accumulated a sufficient sum to pay for their transportation to another Siberia-why, if the proposition were made in any other country, the whole land would ring with ndignation at such a proposal ! But I think there are only two newspapers in this city that have ever spoken a word against it; and I think there are only two that will lift up their voices against it. I am speaking of the political papers; I do not mention the theological; perhaps these all, in their great love for freedom, will

So much for the Federal Government, with its Presi ency, its treaty-making power, its Supreme Court, and Congress. So much, also, for the conduct of the indiidual States. One thing more I ought to say of that. In his recent Message to the South Carolina Legislature, Governor Means lays down this abstract principle-that the State of South Carolina has an inalienable right to seize the persons of any colored citizens that come into her territory from another State, and put them in jail, or sell them into slavery, according to her sovereign will and pleasure. South Carolina regards berself as eminently a Democratic State. Following the lead of Mr. Calhoun, who was only subtle, not metaphysical, her politicians aim to be metaphysical, and France, the most accomplished woman-the woman South Carolina abstract justice. This statement cre-golden age of French literature, and at the same time

ing-houses. (Cheers.) Sometimes it is the minister, and universal reputation for talent and humanity—and sometimes it is a 'power behind the throne, which scoffed at and scorned, at one time, by the British and is greater than the throne itself';—I mean to say, American people, on account of her free-thinking—it is something more ministerial than the remarkable that she should take the daughter of a New

T. W. Higgisson,) one brave sermon preached at Lynn by Mr. Johnson, and a third honorable and right-down Christian discourse delivered by a man whom you all know very well,-that Christian gentleman, SAMUEL J. May, of Syracuse (loud cheers)-with the exception of these three, and two or three more, I think there has been no clerical voice lifted up against the wrong deeds and notorious wickedness of that powerful man. Ou of the one hundred and fifty sermons that have been preached, I am free to say, a hundred and forty have not a whisper of fault to find with that man. And yet consider how much sorrow and misery and wee are caused by the wicked deeds of powerful men done in w, and particularly that of Christendom, slavery is high places! Men in power, engaging in important matters, they every day put in motion a force which very human being. Therefore, according to the pub- the people know nothing of-it may make war or peace; it may lead to the welfare of the nation, or it may drench the ground with the blood of thousands of men If there is any wickedness which ought to be pointed at by every clerical finger, and rebuked by every ecclesiastical voice, then it is political wickedness, wrought in high places, and by men of immense ability. But, out of the one hundred and fifty clergymen who have spoken on this subject, I am safe in saying that one hundred and forty have been false to their trust,

A little while ago, the politicians had some censure to bestow on that powerful man. Since his death, the Hunker politicians seem to think that his opinion is ar amendment to the Constitution; and the pro-slavery clergy, they seem to think that his practice was the great evidence of Christianity. (Cheers and laughter.) I am not speaking without book. A prominent clergyman thanks God that Mr. Webster gave in his adhe-sion to Christianity, and he thinks the Evidences have a much stronger argumentative look since Daniel Webster declared he was a Christian. They cite his daily life as good 'evidence of Christianity.'

One other thing let me mention, as proof of the intense pro-slavery of the American Church. There is a Baptist church in this city, in which no colored man can hold a pew. The title deed runs after this sort-I of the State of Pennsylvania; and when you consider quote the sense, not the sound :- A man has the right who is the Governor of Pennsylvania, and what was the to give, grant and convey the same to any white perhas not the right to convey it to any colored person! Well, a distinguished pro-slavery clergyman from the South came and stood in that pulpit, and preached there. (I refer to Baron Stow's pulpit, on the corner of Rowe and Bedford streets.) A distinguished proslavery divine came and preached there last summer,— a man who, it is said, 'owns' several scores of his fellow-Christians, -and it was a matter of congratulation in the pious newspapers of the next week, that such were the charity and large-mindedness of the great city of Boston, that this man could come and preach in one of its pulpits, and be heard by the ' Christians of Boston with great approbation, and that the fact should not excite any animosity! I do not know whether St. Paul would have had a trader in human flesh come and stand in his pulpit at Corinth during the two years of his ministration in that place-I leave that for you to

Let me say a word as to the character of the Press Since our last gathering here, in January, 1852, a work has been published in this city, which, as my friend Phillips said last night, is 'more an event than a book,' and has excited more attention than any book since the invention of printing. A year will not pass by, before there will be half a million copies of Uncle Tom's Cabin in the hands of the English and American public. (Great cheering.) Something more than two hun dred thousand copies have already been distributed in this country. Nineteen editions are on sale in the United Kingdom; there are two translations into German in this country, and three in the father-land, the other side the sea; there are three translations publishing, at this moment, in the feuilletons of the Paris journals, and two more independent translations of the whole work that have already gone out to the French find fault with it;-you shall see. (Laughter and public. Such a triumph as that was never known before, since the sun began to shine. And the triumple is not due alone to the intellectual genius and culture of the writer; it is due to a quality far higher and no bler than mere intellect. Commanding as is the eminen genius of the distinguished author, she has won this audience because she has appealed to their Conscier because she has touched their Hearts, because she has awakened their Souls. She has brought justice, love and piety to bear the burden which her genius imposed upon them, and well may her word run swiftly, and have great success. (Cheers.) New England Orthodoxy never did a better thing.

It is pleasant to see the comments that are po upon this production the other side of the water. In y down general rules. This law I have just men- the greatest genius that France has ever producedoned is a sample of South Carolina metaphysics and woman who writes with the vigor and ability of th ates no outery at all; no notice is taken of it, so far as with the humanity you shall vainly seek for in the pages of free-thinking Voltaire or Catholic Bossuet—
I come now to speak of the aspect of the Church; humanity as wide and deep as that of Fenelon—she and by the Church, I now mean not the mass of Chrisheralds this work to the French public. And it is a littian worshippers, but the men who manage the meet- tle remarkable, that Madame Dudevant, with the great inister (laughter); it tells the minister how he should inister (laughter); it tells the minister how he should freach and pray.

Of the day, by the hand, and introduce her to the publication of the day, by the hand, and introduce her to the publication of the day, by the hand, and introduce her to the publication of the day, by the hand, and introduce her to the publication of the day, by the hand, and introduce her to the publication of the day, by the hand, and introduce her to the publication of the day, by the hand, and introduce her to the publication of the day, by the hand, and introduce her to the publication of the day, by the hand, and introduce her to the publication of the day, by the hand, and introduce her to the publication of the day, by the hand, and introduce her to the publication of the day, by the hand, and introduce her to the publication of the day, by the hand, and introduce her to the publication of the day, by the hand, and introduce her to the publication of the day is the day of the day. the pro-slavery character of the American Church just now. I think that, since the days of good Dr. Mayhew, the churches of Boston, as a whole, have never been so strongly pro-slavery as they are at this

for freedom, where the Constitution gives the General Government the power; they may legislate in favor of slavery in such cases, and the Supreme Court sustains, the life of her citizens; a beautiful thing to see a voman, who has electrified and the life of her citizens; a beautiful thing to see a voman, who has electrified and partially such that key legislate in favor of the supreme Court sustains, the work of a slaveholder. This is a point which now seems on sorry to say, that the Ryes and the supreme Court for some time to come. I am sorry to say, that the Ryes and the supreme Court is not an addition at all in favor of England Indian, the life of the supreme Court is not an addition at all in favor of England Indian, and the being to the supreme Court is not an addition at all in favor of England Indian, and the prosent in the town to lift up his voice against the beinous proceed to this matter of slavery. A year ago, the Coalition had partially succeeded in Massachusetts, representing certainly a majority of the people. That has now been defeated by the death of Mr. Rantoul, which at first seemed eminently unfortunate to his part of the surpresenting certainly a majority of the people. That has now been defeated by the death of Mr. Rantoul, which at first seemed eminently unfortunate to his part of the surpresenting certainly a majority of the people. That has now been defeated by the death of Mr. Rantoul, which at first seemed eminently unfortunate to his part of the surpresenting certainly a majority of the people. That has now been defeated by the death of Mr. Rantoul, which at first seemed eminently unfortunate to his part of the surpresenting certainly a majority of the people. That has now been defeated by the death of Mr. Rantoul, which at first seemed eminently unfortunate to his part of the people of the surpresent and the little of the New Surpresent and the little and the position of the members of another than the position of the members of the majority of the people. That has now been defeate

You know the comments that have been made on this tice the tone of the Hunker press when the book first appeared. With one ear turned North, and hearing the and with the other ear turned South, and hearing a great deal, some of the Hunker editors did not know words they heard in that quarter. Soon, tidings of was not always of such a stamp. great applause came over the water. You know the endations bestowed on the book by Chief Justice Denham, by the Earl of Carlisle, and by Archbishop Whately, in England. No American book, no English ook was ever so much honored there in so brief a time-It was curious to notice the comments of the Boston ress on this book. I will read one or two.

You all do know the Daily Advertiser. (Laughter and applause.) I thank you for the applause to the Daily Advertiser ! (Roars of laughter and cheers.) The Daily Advertiser announced that the Duchess of Sutherland, with some other ladies of England, had published a letter, calling on the women of America to in its better days it did good service; but it has come to their part towards enfranchising their fellow-citizens this complexion at the last. Some few years ago, when held in bondage. The letter was published here; and with marvellous promptness-within less than a weeklaughter)-the Daily Advertiser had a comment upon t. And what is remarkable, the comment was in poe-

try-what is called poetry in that journal, every line beginning with a capital. (Laughter and cheers.) I cut the comment from the paper, and pasted it in a book, and it is a singular coincidence, that on the other side of the poetry is the 'Annuity to Daniel Webster, and I must hold the paper between the light and myself, for the annuity is so thick, I can hardly read the poetry. (Great laughter.)

. Ye noble English ladies, 'Ye noble English ladies,
Who live at home at ease,
How less than little do you know
Of things this side the seas!
A gloomy shadow o'er the deep
Some morbid fancy throws,
And straight what pearls are in your eyes,
That fall for unfelt woes!'

who was here the other day, asking our aid to help him buy his wife and children, after he had bought himself-his woes are all unfelt! When the stripes came on his back, he did not cringe; and the flesh did not quiver when the lashes tore ! The black men are very happy

'On Georgia's broad savannahs, The merry, careless negro mocks Your unsubstantial schemes. slaves don't want to be set free, O no! ' Hold back the stone, fair ladies

Restrain your generous glow, Nor heed the sad and silly stuff Retailed by Mrs. Stowe Ah! fair and gentle ladies,
You know not what you do.
Mid all the ills you seek to cure,
Perchance are blessings too;
Dread lest your gifts be like that one,

The letter of these ladies is to be like

Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste.
Brought death into the world, and all our woe The English ladies are the new Eves, who are to bring down the American Adam to the ground, and turn him

That is the beginning; but the Daily Advertiser goe further. Having begun with rhymes, it goes on to reason. Here is another communication, of which the lines do not begin with capitals. (Laughter.)

'May I not suggest to your Grace and to your fair associates, without discourtesy, that it may be possible for the kindest and most sympathetic beings to be so sadly immersed in such a mephitic moral atmosphere as to be unable to discern that all their benevolent exertions are as much needed at home, and that travelling three thousand miles for a field of operation is truly a work of super-procession? work of supererogation ?

These women had acknowledged, at the first, that their fathers fixed the stain on America; and thus acknowledging, they travelled a little beyond the record, for Jonathan began it, a great while before John Bull ever aided him, or said a word about it. Besides that, they about glass houses and throwing stones is rather up again; and while the work of that venerable Docshould 'begin at home-and stay there'! That is a

This is the comment, by quotation, of the Daily Adrock in England and America. It was curious to no- pertiser on the Duchess of Sutherland's letter, and the reception of Uncle Tom's Cabin in England.

I have purposely avoided all extracts from the theological newspapers. They are commonly called 'religious,' but the word 'theological' describes them witheractly what to say. But, true to their instincts, they out a metaphor, and with no figure of speech. I give have lent a willing ear to the South, and obeyed the these from the Daily Advertiser. But that journal

The Daily Advertiser once was young, And fortune smiled deceitful on her birth. remember when the Daily Alvertiser was the cham-

pion of freedom. (Some of you smile, but I am stating

historical facts.) In 1819 and '20, the Daily Adver-

tiser lifted up a bold, and strong, and manly voice against the extension of slavery beyond the Mississippi river. No newspaper in the North more steadily battled against the Missouri Compromise than the Boston Daily Airertiser-then under the charge of the more youthful Nathan Hale. There has always been a good deal of scholarly talent connected with that paper, and this complexion at the last. Some few years ago, when there was a ruinor of war between England and America, we were very glad-all the North was very gladto receive the peace sympathies of England. You re-member how old Boston, on the east coast of England, which still keeps the great church where John Cotton preached, and which he left to become the minister of the first church in this Boston,-you remember how old Boston sent its greetings to the new Boston, and said, We are sister cities-let us love one another ! You emember how gladly the new Boston of New England answered to the old Boston of our father-land When old Plymouth spoke to the new, old Bridgewater to the new, and when old Manchester sent greeting to its namesake this side the water-you remember how glad all were, and what comments the newspapers made, saying that this was the beginning of 'the era of good feeling,' and our brothers beyond the sea were helping us to keep the peace ! But now, when a word is to be said in England for the black man in America, yet, at the same time, when the Grand Duke of Tuscany imprisons some men because they had read the Italian Bible, America is roused; the ire of Dr. Cox knows no bounds: Dr. Bethune grows eloquent even; and Edward Everett, the Secretary of State, writes a letterit must be a scholarly and a graceful one-to his friend the Grand Duke of Tuscany, begging him to interfere. and set the Madiai Family at liberty. I am glad of this. I rejoice at any tie of humanity which binds the nations together. I should have been glad if the Secretary of State for China had written a letter, last summer, to the Governor of California, asking that the fifteen hundred Chinese in that country might have the privileges of American citizens. It would have helped to marry the Caucasian and Mongolian into one family, and would have been another help towards Christianizing the four hundred million Pagans of China. I rejoice at this sympathy for the Madiai family; but would it not be a very proper comment for the Grand Duke of Tuscany to say—'I have imprisoned a single family for reading the Bible, which the public law forbids. have got three millions of men, and have passed laws prohibiting any one of them from learning to read the Lord's Prayer, or to read any thing! Let your Bible Society give English Scriptures to American slaves, before you quarrel with me for not doing what your laws forbid at home." I trust the Grand Duke will not out of Paradise by abolishing slavery! (Laughter and do so foolish a thing; for, as the Advertiser says, 'Two fogs do not make a sunshine." As a general thing, the political press of America is

strongly opposed to freedom-the freedom of the blacks. Liberty wanders among editors as a strange spectacle, and the eyes of men look thereon, not with approba-

But there is one institution in the land, which just now, in Boston at least, is lifting up its voice somewhat in behalf of freedom. When I was a young man-no before that—when I only thought myself a young man, and was merely a large boy—it was my privilege and my good fortune to sit at the feet of the venerable man whom I see before me now; and I remember very well when Dr. Beecher said, (applause,) in his pulpit that he thought, before ten years were gone by, ther would be a steeple on every theatre in New England say. We have great sins at home to be repeated of, and and half ten years did not pass by, before there was a ask God's pardon for our weaknesses, and his aid in resteeple on every theatre in New England. It did not The venerable man set his feet forward in that work noving them. Then this person adds-'The adage mend the matter much. But now, theatres have come stale, yet I seriously commend it to your consideration'; tor's daughter is read out of the churches, while its and then gives an extract from a work of one of our doctrines cannot be preached there, Mr. Kimball opens own ministers to the poor, (Rev. Dr. Bigelow,) describown ministers to the poor, (Rev. Dr. Bigelow,) describ-ing the sad sights of misery and wretchedness he saw in London. He then charges them that they should look at home first; and reminds them that charity municated from the Boston church, she can yet find a should 'begin at home—and stay there'! That is a trick which I thought Charity had not yet learned. I thought Charity began at home, and then went every where. (Loud cheers.)

Then the Daily Advertiser copies from the Brilish

should 'begin at home—and stay there'! That is a trick which I thought Charity had not yet learned. I ter! (Cheers.) Some years ago, my friend Brother Spear, (who sits at my side,) asked Mr. Kimball why he did not have some play that touched the humanities, Then the Daily Advertiser copies from the British Army Despatch an article, which, it says, 'We quote almost entire, as showing the estimation in which the recent letter of the Duchess of Sutherland is held by at least a portion of the sensible people in England.—
Here are some of the remarks of the 'sensible' person:—
'Mrs. Stowe has libelled her countrymen; let them look to that. England need not back her with Holywell-street ignorance and Exeter Hall cant. If she do, and was moral and elevating in its tendency? 'Why

and when South Carolina is doubly disgraced by the essage of Mr. Means. It is a sad sight, when the ress of both political parties seems resolved to tread very sixth man down to the dust, when the great neeting-houses have no prayers to offer for the sufferrs, and when Humanity is read out of the 'sacred' hurch to find a welcome in the 'profane' theatre. The aspect seems indeed a sad one. But look at it again, and there are crumbs of comfort which have fallen from this pro-slavery table, and I suppose you

and I may pick them up.

We are to have a Northern President, and, say what e may, Northern men always have some reserve on the subject of slavery. Let them give in never so much, Southern men know that they are false to their birth, that they are false to their breeding in doing it, and that they cannot be wholly trusted. No man ever bowed lower to the South than Daniel Webster; no man ever humbled himself more abjectly than he before is Southern masters; but yet, there was behind him what he had got from the militia captain who fought for independence; there was what he sucked from his nother's breast; there was what he had breathed in the very air that fans his New England hills; fans, did I ay? which sweeps with the northwest wind over the New England hills; there were his own proud words, ttered every year of his life, from Dartmouth College Washington, from 1799 to 1849;-there were all iese things, and the South knew it, and they would not trust him. They knew that, so far as a Northern nan is honest, he is in favor of freedom; and so far as he is false, they cannot trust him. There is always some reserve on this matter of slavery, even in the worst of Northern men. Nobody ever knew better than

'To crook the pregnant hinges of the knee, Where thrift may follow fawning;'

Martin Van Buren how

out sometimes even the supple knees of the 'great Magician ' refused to bend, and stiffened up hard as iron. and all the Southern dirt in Texas could not get them down. Even Mr. Everett, with his Middlesex firelock on his shoulder, thinks the African of the nineteenth less a savage than the Ang ninth, and seems to think there are ninety millions of men in Christian Europe quite as barbarous as the ninety million heathen in Africa. He admits that the slave is 'a man and a brother.' It has been so, it is always so with Northern men. There is something in them which will not yield wholly to slavery.

I hope for some good things from Mr. Pierce. There one thing which leads me to hope yet more from him. He is an ambitious, but not a bad man; and just now, the hand of misfortune is so exceedingly heavy upon him-in a moment, his only child lay dead before his eyes. I cannot think that such an event as that is to pass over a Northern man, who knows he is elected President, without teaching him that, great as the staion is, and 'great' as the President is, there is a higher law ' yet. And if Mr. Pierce ever scoffs at the higher law,' and stoops his knees so low to this Demon of Slavery as some of his Northern predecessors have one, then I shall be astonished! Let us expect better hings of the man; and let us give him a fair trial, and all manner of hopes. Besides, he has a noble woman for a wife, and the dew which falls from such a sky might call forth beauty and harvest both from almost my soil. If a statesman with a good and able wife bemes corrupt, he must have an uncommonly bad heart. and be very basely born.

Then, too, in the Church there is something to hene lor. Scattered all over the land-in all the towns and illages-there are a few exceptional men-noble men hey are, too-who lift up their voices proudly, contantly and mightly in behalf of the right. It was the painful duty of my friend Mr. Phillips, last night, to peak of hopes that were disappointed, and anticipa-ions that crumbled to the ground before the hand of a reat man, who had 'too many irons in the fire,' and ould not put in an anti-slavery bar, because his forge vas full! But there were other arrows in his quiver, which men saw not; and now, I thank God, that in reat pulpit, on the heights of Brooklyn, on Long Isand, the son of Dr. Lyman Beecher stands, week after week, year in, year out, and blesses every Sunday mornng and hallows every Sunday night, with an eloquence which is a stranger to the American Church, poured out n defence of the highest rights and the no of mankind. (Loud applause.) Most of us have the misfortune to be reckoned heretics by the churches;—I myself have fallen under the suspicion of not being scholly Orthodox. (Laughter and applause.) But my friend Ward Beecher belongs to that great and powerful and, which has inherited the spirit of the Edwardses, the Hopkinses, and the Emmonses,—which has inherit-ed their logic and their strength; and which has got the humanity and the common sense of Mayhew, the piety of Buckminster, and the philanthropy of Chan-ning; and he wields these weapons with a mighty pow-er, which is an astonishment in the land. There is another pleasing spectacle. Dr. Beecher himself, 'the father of more brains than any man in America,' has rought us the benediction of his venerable head, to-chich, orthodox or heretics, we have all looked up so which, orthodox or nervices, we have all looked up so many times for guidance and a blessing. Uncle Tom, the youngest of the Beechers, has been on our side this good while. I think he will convert his grand-father, and then we shall have all the family. (Loud cheers.)

It is rumored,—and on pretty good authority, too,— that a little before Mr. Webster ceased to be mortal, ho told a elergyman of this city—I undertook the de-

This is a small volume of 118 pages, embeding such fugitive and occasional pieces as have been visited.

such fugitive and occasional pieces as have benying by its gifted author since the publication of his pers in one splendid and massive volume, by R. R. Massy

A considerable portion of these we have strony as A considerance posterior time to time. The practical

poem in this edition, entitled the 'Chapel of the Bo-

I was conly by Southern men, but by Northern men Divinity. Now, I am satisfied it was the great mistake of my life, and Ward Beecher and Horace Mann have more power than I and all the South put together. Scattered about in all denominations, there are

ministers of Christianity, who pray to the God of justice and truth; who have not read their Bible backwards, but have read it forwards, and have got the chergy of the Old Testament prophets with something of the huthese are poor and obscure men, without weight in respectable denominations, but of earnest piety. In little country towns, in the byways and alleys of great cities, silently and unseen, they are sowing the seeds of a piety which will spring up justice, and bear philanthropic fruit.

A few year's ago, when my brother Gannett's pa rishioners were kidnapping my parishioners, and it was necessary that we should have some 'material aid' to help the poor black man, fleeing from the stripes of America to the star-the North Star of Great Britain, hated as the Anti-Slavery Society is, the Committee of Vigilance sent out letters to all the clergymen of the

State of Massachusetts, telling them their need, and asking for heip. Clergymen from the churches of Commerce did not condescend to give us a reply; but little Methodist churches, little Baptist churches,-humble, obscure Unitarian, Orthodox, Universalist ministers, they made a long arm, and they dropped the widow' mite into the poor negro's chest here in Boston, and blessed many a heart. The dark places of the earth are full of the habitations of cruelty, but in all the homes of the really religious, there is light.

The letters which we received at that time-I mysel had the honor to be connected with that movement, and it was the one great honor of all my earthly life-those letters, they were most tender and most touching. Men said sometimes- We are poor. Here is three dollars, which we have collected from a little Methodist Society in the mountains, or on Cape Cod, or in some city. May God bless it ! It is only a mite-the two mites of a poor widow, that make but a farthing, both of them !' And it was blessed. Let me say, also, that there was one clergyman in this city, who, in five months, got clean out of the city of Boston, and into the territory of Queen Victoria, ninety-eight fugitive slaves, that were inhabitants of this unholy Union. His name must be a proud name at the table of the Lamb, in the kingdom of God; but I dare not mention it to you. It would subject him to persecution, and we might have a kidnapper after him to-morrow, if I should repeat it to-night. It was 'levying war.'

I say, while the pulpits of Commerce have thus bee true to the purposes to which they have been cler-ically consecrated, the little churches have still a deal of Christianity in them; and there are great men, also scattered about, like Ward Beecher, whose voice extends all over the land; and humble men, engaged in the same work-a great, proud work, too.

Then, in respect to the press-I will only speak of the political press. Here in Boston, the Commonwealth is strongly anti-slavery-almost as strong as the Liberator at first. I mean to say, it is on a very strong anti-slavery tack; it has been put under anti-slavery canvass, has got its anti-slavery suit of sails on, and is likely to sail on in that direction for a long time to come. (Applause.) Then, scattered about in the counties are very strong anti-slavery papers-in old Essex, in Norfolk. in Worcester, in Middlesex; even in Lowell, cotton has not quite choked conscience out of men. In New Hampshire, in Vermont, in New York, in Ohio, all through the West, anti-slavery papers have sprung up,-keeping their connection still with political parties, but sowing anti-slavery seed with broad hands. The N. Y. Tribune prints ninety-five thousand copies of its paper, and it is strongly anti-slavery-not what I could wish it, always, but still, anti-slavery; the N. Y. Evening Post and the N. Y. Daily Times are doing a good work. Then, there are the anti-slavery papers-those which are truly such-the Liberator, the Standard, the Bugle, and the Pennsylvania-Freeman. There is the National Era, -and I must number among them the N. Y. Independent, with its seventeen thousand subscribers, (cheers,) edited by such men as Dr. Bacon of New Haven, Dr. Storrs of Brooklyn, Ward Beecher .and Mr. Brace, of Hungarian memory, filling up its columns with humanity. I say, these things look quite encouraging, spite of the pro-slavery journals of Demo-

Then, we have the anti-slavery party itself, which was the nucleus of this movement, which has gone or steadily increasing in power, enlarging its circle, and strengthening its arm, year by year. Here let me say a word of that party. My friend (Mr. Phillips) spok of it last night. I think he did not say any thing which was not true, for you and I both know that h did not say any thing which was not beautiful (cheers) and it has been wisely said, that ' nothing is beautiful in rhetoric which is not true in logic.' Let me say word of its conduct in one or two particulars.

The anti-slavery party has never been accused of b ing very mealy-mouthed, or very gentle in its censure of persons who do not advocate its own views. On the other hand, it has been accused of severity of treat ment and bitterness of speech. I will not say that thi charge has not been, in some measure, deserved. I will say, however, that no great movement, political or moral, has ever been conducted with so little severity and denunciation. Look at the apostles, within twenty years of the death of Jesus-what strifes, what bicker ings! The man who wrote the Revelations had n place in the New Jerusalem for St. Paul, the great apostle to the Gentiles-the twelve foundations thereo had no name of Paul thereon, only of the Hebrer Twelve. When Paul and Peter met at Antioch, you know how Paul withstood Peter to his face, charging him with dissembling, and all that. There were hard words between Paul and Barnabas; there was grea strife between Paul and them of the circumcision In the Protestant Reformation, Martin Luther ransack ed all the dictionaries for obscene speech to heap of Dr. Eck, the Pope, and the Pontificals, and got Justu Jonas and other men to put on smock-frocks, and sit in low pot-houses, and to put on the liveries of footmer and mix with jockies, in order that good Martin Luther might heap objurgations on the heads of his opponents. My friends Phillips, Garrison, and the rest, say that they cannot get denunciatory words fast enough, be cause the 'Angle Saxon does not coin words so fast a the Anglo Saxon sins sins.' I think this is true. But they have not yet ransacked Billingsgate for them, like the great Protestant Reformer. (Cheers.)

Look at the conduct of all political parties. Why their little finger is thicker with abusive words than our whole anti-slavery loins. Compare it with th language of theologians, who do not hesitate to cal men infidels, atheists, and the like, and to denounce the uncovenanted mercies ' of God upon our heads.

This sharpness of criticism, this severity of expre sion of the anti-slavery party, has some good effe It keeps all the men that are on the anti-slavery tack with their eyes and cars open. They look out carefully because they know

' A chiel 's among them takin' notes,' and certainly will print them, in the Liberator Standard; they are, therefore, much more careful that

Yet, I think that we are sometimes a little unjus We have not always allowed other men, honest as we to pursue exactly their own individual course. I have nometimes been pained at denunciations of Mr. Mann, Mr. Hale, and Mr. Sumner. It seems to me that each man ought to be left to do his own work in his own way. I am glad that a 'top eye' is open to scrutinis the acts of public men-an eye that never slumber nor sleeps-an eye that does not spare a friend when h re than a for when he is false; I am glad of that But it seems to me that we should have the large est toleration and the largest charity. Mr. Sumper, for

however, what Mr. Sumner could do, and I believe he ern coadjutors cannot save it.

has been faithful to his light. (Cheers.)

But my reliance for the ext

him in the Senate. He said a year ago, that he was in water. I recognise all these as allies, and powerful almorals by will, in politics by accident. His conduct, lies too. They are the 'material aid' that we need, therefore, in the Senate, is not what the conduct of my and we are getting it. But I rely on the Humanit friends would be if they were there; but, at the same which is in man, on the moral sense that is born in every time, I think be has been faithful to himself, true to his body, and on that piety of spirit which looks gratefull; own light, and I expect, in years to come, great and up to God, and in every period of life desires to serve noble things from him. He has already done us great Him with mind and conscience, with heart and soul service, and the echo of his brave speech comes back to The strength of the anti-slavery party lies in this-that same cheering tidings that Uncle Tom's Cabin awoke without favor, they have appealed to the humanity there first. From Mr. Mann, also, we shall yet men, to the justice of the natural conscience, to the afhear brave and noble words again, before this session fection of the natural heart, and to the piety of the natcomes to a close. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Seward—pruural soul of every man that is born of God. There lies dent, far-sighted, courteous, diplomatic Mr. Seward—is also a strong advocate of the anti-slavery side. It is too much to expect that the anti-slavery mountain should God of Justice, Peace and Love, He is on our side. rise up on the floor of the Senate as perpendicular as With their eye on the God of heaven and earth, with WM. LLOYD GARRISON. I am very glad if it begins to slope His 'higher law' in their hearts, they have looked at up, and if its slope, beginning with a Seward, a Sumner, a Chase, and a Hale, in ten years shall reach the Garrisonian perpendicular height. (Loud cheers.) In unity of spirit, there must always be the greatest didedly you ! — they have looked at the Spirit of Comversity of manifestations; and I was rather sorry to merce, and said, 'We will trample your iniquity under read in the Herald, that my friend Mr. Pillsbury had our feet, for the God of Justice is on our side ! Ay. spoken severely of Mr. Sumner's speech: I think noth- the God of Justice is on our side; and so sure as th ing was said against the others. Though it may seem sun brings light, and the night darkness, and man is just from Mr. Pillsbury's point of view, I do not think man, and God is God, so sure is this enterprise to triit is just from Mr. Sumner's point of view. But let me say, while the anti-slavery party has beer

severe in its criticism, and sharp in its denunciations. there is no body of men in this country, nor in any other country, that I know of, that is so earnest, and so hearty, and so ready in its praise for any great and noble sentiment, come whence it may, and be uttered where it will. (Loud cheers.) In its criticism, it tional government under their immediate control knows no odds betwixt friend and foe. Trojan and Tyrean are treated without any partiality; and in the bestowment of its praises, it is as universal as the light of the sun. No chance good utterance ever falls from and it triumphs already begun. The insult, however, the mouth of a speaker in the Massachusetts Legislature, or the American Congress, or the most pro-slavery pulpit, but is sure to be warmly welcomed and proudly honored in the Liberator, the Standard, and the Era, and on every anti-slavery platform;—and that is what I cannot say of any other platform, political or theological. (Cheers.) But these anti-slavery men,they do not scent heresy; they welcome a good thing, come whence it may. (Renewed applause.)

Looking at these things-looking at the men we have yet in the National Legislature-looking at the men we have left in the churches—looking at what remains of only elevates, not depresses the distinguished Scatthe press, and the noble journals working so manfully ator; but it was something higher also. It was the in defence of the right—looking at this Anti-Slavery slaveholders' spiteful ebullition of wrath and have in defence of the right-looking at this Anti-Slavery party, father to the Free Soil party-I think there are some very cheering signs in these times of ours. Indeed, I think there has never been a time, which, on the deed, I think there has never been a time, which, on too the whole, was more propitious than the present. We have entertained sentiments of freedom were to be prowe have overcome greater evils than these. We com-plain that the Free Soil members of the Senate have manding utterance in the high places of the na-manding utterance in the high places of the nacause they did not belong to a 'healthy' organization; but what did the Legislature of Massachusetts do once, when it had members that did not belong to an un-healthy organization? In 1637, the Massachusetts Legis. What says our State Legislature to this? Th healthy organization? In 1637, the Massachusetts Legislature passed this decree-I copied it to-day from the

'Mr. William Aspinwall being questioned in regar his hand was to a petition or remonstrance and he justi-fied the same maintaing it to be lawfull, the Court did discharge him from being a member thereof. Mr. John Coggeshall affirming that Mr. Wheelwright is innecent and that he was persecuted for the Truth was in like unjustifiable ones. That House refused to resent sort dismissed from being a member of the Court and the indignity offered to Massachusetts in the proorder was given for two more deputies to be chosen by

Revolution; one of them signed a remonstrance against the persecution, and the other said he was right in doing so; and the great and General Court ordered them Send them back to an endless retirement, to go home! They did not 'belong to a healthy organ- they can do no more detriment to the State. ization,' and they were kicked out of the State House. They That was in the town of Boston ! What was the proscription of Free Soilers in Congress in comparison with the terrible hearing which the Legislature, seeing that? What if the Liquor party in the House of Representatives should think the Boston delegation not sound on the Rum question, and expel them for temperance, and order Boston to make a new election-what should we say to that?

Then, again, we complain of the Fugitive Slave Law.

'It is ordered, that whenever any servants shall run from their masters, or any other inhabitant, shall privily get away with suspicion of ill intention, it shall be lawful for the next magistrate or the constable and two of the chief inhabitants where no magistrate, to press men and boats or pynnaces at the public charge to pursue such persons by sea or land, and bring them back by force of arms.' Sept 2d, 1785.

The Fugitive Slave Law of the United States! Why is a 'habeas corpus act' in comparison with that ! Do you suppose men complained of such laws? Se what befell such as wagged their tongues :-

'It is ordered, that Phil. Ratteliffe shall be whipped his ears cut off, fyned £40, and banished out of the limits of iurisdiction for uttering malicious and scandalous speeches against the Government and the Church of Salem.' Jan. 14th, 1635.

In 1652, there arrived at Charlestown a ship called the John and Sarah, and it was laden with-what? two hundred and seventy white men, that were to be sold into slavery. They were 'consigned' to Mr. John Kimball, and owned by Mr. John Bear and Robert Rich. These were men that had been taken captive by Oliver Cromwell, in the battle of Dunbar,- delivered unto him, as John Cotton said, by the hand of God. They were sold out as slaves for six, seven, eight or ten They were sold out as slaves for six, seven, eight or ten becomes then of her sovereignty and her equality years; and some of the most distinguished families of among the confederate States! The argument of loston are descended from these 270 slaves. Those men who are now going to the Genealogical Registers and the Herald's Office to get coats of arms, may go back to the county records, date 1652, and they will find that their fathers had arms enough, but no coats at all to cover them. (Laughter and cheers.) We have got rid of that

works well in Ohio and New York. By and by, the spirit of commerce will be on our side. Every invention, every labor-saving contrivance helps break the yoke on the slave's neck. The man who first yoked oxen, unyoked men. Eriesson's caloric engine is a mighty instrument to propel slavery out of the world. By and by, the spirit of commerce will be arous-ed, and men will be as glad to get rid of their tool that does not pay, as once they were to get it; and then the commercial spirit will be pro-freedom as it is now pro-

we are constantly put to the blush. The British corre ence with Spain shames that of America, and the The voice of Germany, Hungary, Austria—all is Messrs. Sumner, Hale and Chase, such ing America to the blush; and ere long we shall be pers as the one above quoted would be lo

example, has not done in the Senate of the United States so ashamed, that ourselves shall tread slavery underwhat some other men would have done. He has done, neath our feet. Richmond Examiners and their North-

I know Mr. Summer very well. He was not born a on the spirit of commerce, not on the spirit of politics, politician. It is the exigency of the times that has put not on the voice of the nations the other side of the us just now from the other side the water, with the in good report and in evil report, without fear and umph. (Loud cheers.)

> From the Essex County Freeman. MASSACHUSETTS INSULTED BY HER OWN SONS.

The dishonor which the slaveholders and a as borne with comparative patience and ease, sind not only is it undeserved, but the day of her vindi er. which Massachusetts receives from her own children, is the deepest, and most undeserved, and the most unendurable. Such an insult has she but of a large portion of the members of its lover body, to state fearlessly, yet with self-respect, the sentiments of her people in regard to the late gross outrage upon her character, dignity and sovereignty, through the person of Hon. Charles Sumner. His exclusion from the senatorial offices of trust and power was a direct insult to the property of the senatorial offices are also and the State of Massachusetts. Doubtless, it was a personal insult likewise, and one which the senatorial pot depresses the distinguished Scanley elevates. tred against the Christian and humane sentiment of the PEOPLE of Massachusetts, and a deliberat indignity to her honor and sovereignty. In Mr. tion. This exclusion will be soon known in history as the desperate yet unsuccessful conspiracy of slavery to strangle liberty herself in the very halls answer is a sad and severe one, yet it is TRUTH

The members of its lower branch, by a vote of or undred and ninety to fifty, have virtually taken sides with the slaveholders, and have turned to rend th honor, character, and fame of their own State We refer to the total rejection of all the provision of Mr. Prince's order. This most humiliating re-sult was brought about by several causes, and all scription of its Senator. It refused to support th haracter and the honor of the State when 2d 9th Mo. 1687.'

The General Court was persecuting Mr. Wheelwright, a elergyman, for heresy; the two Boston delegates interfered,—Boston was not a Hunker town till after the than in appearance support Mr. Sumner. Shame upon them, everlasting shame! Let the PEOPLE y are not worthy of the places they have dared

the terrible bearing which this refusal to support upon their party fortunes, have endeavored to de fend the action of the dominant party, by stating that there was no evidence before them that Mr Sumner was excluded from the Senatorial Con mittees on account of his political opinions, an Then, again, we complain of the Fugitive Slave Law.

Let me read the Fugitive Slave Law of Massachusetts is to be preLet me read the Fugitive Slave Law of Massachusetts is to be presumed. What proof would they have? Actions are proof, and the best of proof, especially when taken in connection with declarations made at the form their masters, or any other inhabitant, shall time. Witness Mr. Hale's case. The exclusion of Mr. Sumner, who at the least was as objectiona ble as Mr. Hale, and taken with the declaration made in the case of the latter, is in itself the best kind of proof; for it is evidence, not mys-terious or concealed, but exhibited in action, be-fore the eyes of all, in broad and full light. It springs into life a living fact, and as such

mands and compels our attention and belief.

One of the Salem delegates, who is not upor any of the House Committees, endeavored to institute a parallel between Mr. Sumper's case and hi He did not feel aggrieved thereat, why should Mr. Sumner! Why should the State of Massachusetts meddle with an affair which was none of her business, &c. ! His attempted parallel is a perfect failure. This delegate belongs to the dominant party in the Legislature, and therefore could not have been, of course, excluded on account of his political sentiments. In the second place the committees in the national Senate represen States. The exclusion of Mr. Sumner is not therefore, a mere personal, individual matter, bu one which affects, and directly, too, the character the honor and the interest of Massachusetts. Has Massachusetts no place, no office, no trust, no power in the Senate of the United States! Wha the Salem delegate exhibits an ignorance of the matter, and will only please slaveholders, who are always most gratified by receiving Northern aid in their aggressions, though in this case it is evident-

This action of the House will immediately b them. (Laughter and cheers.) We have got rid of that kind of slavery, though there is enough of another kind—here in New England; and it will be as easy to get rid of black slavery as it was to get rid of that wrong of white slavery.

Just now, we have a great many allies coming to our help. There is the spirit of commerce, and every census shows us that slavery is an instrument which does not pay. 'Poor Richard,' the great New England Saint, said, 'He must be a rich man that can afford to work with poor tools,' I heard a mechanic's boy once say, 'He must be a very poor man that will work with poor tools,' and if a rich man begins with them, he soon becomes poor. Every census shows that slavery works hadly in Kentucky and Virginia, that freedom the political leaders, and have not yet forgotten their past history, nor repudiated the principles of their fathers, but will sustain the friends of freedom, and put in due time their opposition to slave tyrants and their tools in the unmistakable and irreversible shape of action. seized upon at the South, with intense gratification, as a virtual condemnation of Mr. Sumner b reversible shape of ACTION.

> It will be seen, by reference to the report that Mr. Prince of Essex has, with the courage of a Don Quixotte, entered the lists in a tilt against the United States Senate, and arraigned that body for discourtesy to Senator Sumner! What a consternation this will create at Washington !- Bos

> The paper from which the above is taken, is one of that class of papers whose course indicates that they would quietly suffer any indignity to be put upon a Senator from Massachusetts, without dar-

To the Editor of the Morning Advertise Sir,-It is the fashion of the great majority the processedly anti-slavery ministers who visit our shres from America, to repudiate all sympathy and connection with the American Anti-Slavery and connection with the American Anti-Slavery Soliety, on the ground that it propagates what are temed, by Mr. Tappan, 'infidel opinions.' This give accusation has been likewise preferred repeatedly by the British Banner, and other respectable religious journals, widely circulating in this country. If it be true, then, indeed, the individuals who make an anti-slavery organization the medium of undermining the Christian Church, desire the severest censure. But if, on the conmelium of undermining the Christian Church, deerve the severest censure. But if, on the contrary, the charge be false, and if, in addition, it be a fact that William Lloyd Garrison's abolition movement is the only one in the United States which is rendering effectual aid to the victims of 'tle peculiar institution,' what language of sufficient severity can we employ to rebuke the authors and the propagators of the calumny! I am aware that I am reviewing a matter which was the subject of able discussion several months ago; but the ject of able discussion several months ago; but the extraordinary influence which 'Uncle Tom's Cabin extraordinary influence which 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' has exercised upon the public mind in this country—m influence which is so calculated to awaken the old anti-slavery spirit in the minds of the people—seems to render it necessary that they should, at this juncture, be made acquainted with the abolition party in America which is accomplishing the greatest amount of good, and which is, therefore, the best deserving of their support.

Messrs. Tappan and Scoble, Dr. Campbell, and their abettors, are bound to prove that 'infidel'

their abettors, are bound to prove that 'infidel' teachings are inculcated in the organs or meetings of the Society, or by its acknowledged agents in their official capacity. This they have never done. The charge, as applied to the American Anti-Slavery Society, is totally unfounded. I challenge them, as others have the discovery like the charge of t as others have done, to disprove this statement. Before the editor of the British Banner writes another word in denunciation of the noble party of thorough abolitionists, in whose defence I write show that the following official declaration, published a year ago in the Eighteenth Nationa Anti-Slavery Bazoar Gazette, is untrue:

The American Anti-Slavery Society is based on the doctrine of the sinfulness of slavery, under all circumstances, and the consequent doctrine of immediate emancipation. In regard to theological opinions or religious observances, it utters no voice whatever; all its members are free to hold or promulgate whatever doctrines they may see fit, so that they do not for this purpose make use of the platform, or instrumentalities of the Anti-Slavery Society.

But what is the testimony of William Lloy Garrison himself! After expressing his opinions on the Church in an article entitled 'Claims and Position of the Clergy,' he thus concludes:—

'For these views, however, no Anti-Slavery Society in the land is responsible; nor is it the purpose of any such Society to promulgate or sanction any doctrine or sentiment which does not relate strictly to the abolition sentiment which does not relate strictly to the abolition of slavery. The American Anti-Slavery Society has sacredly adhered to its one great object, leaving all other questions, whether relating to Church or State, to be settled by its members on another platform, on their individual responsibility. It arraigns no man for his religious or political opinions, beyond insisting on the duty of giving no countenance to slaveholding. With a ministry or church, or government or party, that is faithful to the cause of the slave, it has no controversy, but is ever ready to give credit to whom credit is due.

With these unequivocal declarations, and with out supplying any proofs of its statements, what right has the British Banner to charge a large antislavery organization, numbering its thousands of members, who belong to all religious sects, with

being engaged in a crusade against the Bible!
Whatever may be Mr. Garrison's religious views,
no right-minded, unprejudiced person would think of rendering the society responsible for them. But it is my conviction—and it is a conviction founded speeches and writings—that not even Dr. Campbell himself has a greater reverence for the Bible, and a deeper love for the great Teacher, than this apostle of Liberty. Do not let your readers be deceived by the garbled reports of his speeches, which a vile and an unscrupulous pro-slavery press publish from time to time, and which the British Banner has abundantly quoted. For example, the N. Y. Observer ascribed to Mr. Garrison the following impious remarks, alleging that he had employed them at an anti-slavery meeting lately held in was fitted for any thing but a drudge and a slave. New York in the month of May, 1850 :-

'The magnetic telegraph has done more for the slave and for man, than all the discussions about religion since time began. The Sabbath observances will damn this nation, as it did the Jews of old, for they never observed it so religiously as before their doon. In this country Jesus has become obsolete; Jesus sits in the President's chair of the United States. Zachary Taylor sits there, which is the same thing, for he believes in

This report was not only pronounced to be wholly false by Mr. Garrison, but also by several gentlemen of high respectability, who were not identified with the anti-slavery cause at all. I happened to be in New York shortly after the mee happened to be in New York snortly after the meet-ing was held, and I well remember the indignant denials of the correctness of the report which were penned by various persons. The remarks which Mr. Garrison really made, were in the truest sense substance of his speech :

'I declare my belief in a Jesus who redeems, not en-slaves; who binds up the broken-hearted, not crushes the weak; proclaiming liberty throughout all the world, not perpetuating human thraidom; the Jesus who lived and suffered eighteen hundred years ago.'

Is there any sentiment here which does not coin cide with the Christian faith! Is this infidelity Contrast these opinions of a man who has bee anathematised as an unbeliever, with those pro-pounded by a priest of religion, Bishop Meade, who said in a sermon to his slaves:—

' Almighty God hath been pleased to make you slave here, and to give you nothing but poverty and labor in this world, which you are obliged to submit to, as it is His will that it should be so.'

Which of the two in deed, as well as in word the btter Christian! But, notwithstanding the the btter Christian! But, notwithstanding the denial of William Lloyd Garrison, that he employed the language attributed to him, the British Banner preferred the report of the N. Y. Observer, and highly complimented that paper, by alluding to it as that very respectable journal. This is a paper which is notorious for its advocacy of what are termed 'Southern rights;' its dastardly attack on Mrs. Stowe, and its championship of the pro-slavery Dr. Joel Parker.

But even if the charges against Mr. Garrison be true, and I deny that they are, the American Anti-Slavery Society could not, on any principle of jus-tice, be held accountable for his views, without it slavery Society could not, on any principle of Justice, be held accountable for his views, without it took action in their favor. But this society, say its opponents, denounces the American Church. This is true, and it deserves honor for so doing. But let it be known against what church it directs its opposition. In the fourteenth report of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society occur the following words:—'It is only a pro-slavery church and a pro-slavery state that we denounce, and come out from.' I hope, for the sake of Christianity, that this noble organization will continue its just and indignant condemnation of that Church, not of God, but of the Demon of Slavery, which blasphemously supports the vile 'peculiar institution' in the name of the Saviour of the world, and of the gospel of charity. Can such a Church stand, the name of the Saviour of the world, and of the gospel of charity. Can such a Church stand, based as it is upon the most wicked opposition to human rights' No, surely not. And they who are helping to batter it down,' that it may be supplanted by the true Church, which shall preach deliverance to the oppressed, are doing good service to the cause of truth and God.

As I was in America throughout the period of intense excitement which succeeded the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law, I can speak from personal a Fugitive Slave Law, I can speak from potsons of Fugitive Slave Law, I can speak from potson owledge to the godlike heroism and faithfulness.

William Lloyd Garrison, and to the complete the American Anti-Slavery Society. efficiency of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

The encomiums of the Morning Advertiser, George
Thompson, R. D. Webb, Dr. Estlin, and the Bristol Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society, are not exaggera-

condemnation. If any paper in Massachusetts approves of the course of the Senate in cutting off Mr Sumner from its committees, they ought to remove from within its borders. They are not fit to be here.—Dedham Dem.

THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SO-CLEPY AND ITS OPPONENTS.

THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SO-CLEPY AND ITS OPPONENTS. their organization by pecuniary and other contri-butions, and thus help to win the triumph of which William Lloyd Garrison speaks in the following beautiful lines:—

Courage, O friends! a thousand fields are won! Courage, O friends! a thousand near a re-fee thousand fees lie prestrate in the dust! Your task, though onerous, is nearly done; Still in the Lord Jehovah be your trust, And victory crowns you, for your cause is just. And victory crowns you, for your cause is just.
All yokes and manneles shall yet be riven;
The monster Slavery shall die accursed;
Sweet freedom to the pining thrall be given,
And a grand jubilee be held by Earth and Heaven.

I remain, Sir, your faithful servant,

[137 Mr. Chesson is a stranger to us. His defence us, and of the American Anti-Slavery Society, from he malicious attacks of the British Banner, has evidently been prompted by a strong sense of justice. We thank him for his generous interference.]-Ed. Lib.

PRESENTATION OF PETITIONS IN THE U. S. SENATE. Mr. Seward presented a petition of citizens of Joe Daviess county, Illinois, praying that the law for the delivery of fugitive slaves may be speedily repealed; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Halk. Mr. President, I have received, and have been requested to present to the Senate, the memorial of the 'Pennsylvania Society for promot-ing the abolition of slavery, and for the relief of free negroes unlawfully held in bondage, and for improving the condition of the African races;' in which they set forth various matters in relation to the act of Congress generally known as the fugitive slave law, and pray that it may either be repealed or such modification made in it as may be necessary to protect the rights of freemen, by conforming its operation to the principles of the common law and the theory of our government. I do not know that there is any appropriate committee to which this memorial should be referred, and it may lie upon the table.

Mr. Bright asked that the memorial might be

read, and it was accordingly read.

The motion to lay it upon the table was agreed which, at an earlier period, made him so compleme

Mr. HALE. I have also received, and have been requested to present the memorial of the Grand Riv-er Quarterly Meeting Conference of Free-will Bap-lists in the State of Michigan: in which they state that the law commonly known as the Fugitive Slave Law contravenes the holy law of God, violates the ing men to act as judges who are not constitutionally appointed to do such duties; and they therefore pray for its immediate repeal. Let it lie upon the table, sir. eged fugitives of the writ of habeas corpus, appoint-

The petition was accordingly laid upon the table

HALE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE. In that rather danperous debating club, called the U.S. Senate, the coss of Jack Hale will be a public calamity, aboli-tionist as he is. He is an admirable foil of Cass & Co. When Cass goes for Cuba, Hale goes for Canada and Nova Scotia. When Cass goes for in-tervention against Austria, Hale goes for intervention for Ireland. Hale elongates Cass, and dilates him in extremis. Hale never is in opposition, but always in extension. Cass lays down a principle, Hale carries it out. Cass hinted the other day that Hale's role was on the theatre. Hale retort ed, in substance, that if Cass would introduce comedy and tragedy to waste time in the Senate he (H.) could not leave all the acting to Cass Some Senators thirst for liberty everywhere. Hale says abolish slavery first at home. The advice makes some men think in what glass-houses they live, and so makes them cautious about throwing stones abroad. Upon the whole, Hale is a great conservator, by being a great destructionist. His loss from the Senate, I have come to the conclu sion, will be a serious loss to the country. His place, in a certain sort of talent, cannot be supplied .- Cor. N. Y. Express.

THE DIFFERENCE. The elegant discourse of Mr. Everett before the Colonization Society has been admired wherever it has been read. The generous sentiments upon the capacity of the African race From Mr. Everett the truth is received with assent and with satisfaction. Suppose it had been writ ten by William H. Seward; suppose he had spoken, as he can speak, with equal eloquence, upon the capabilities of the African race, and upon obligations to it. What homilies we should have upon the 'higher law' and the heresies of 'Scward ism!' How many times the Union would be 'say ed' in the columns of particular newspapers! And what horror would be expressed by those ultra conservatives who take to their councils John Van Buren and Henry B. Stanton, and who are urging General Pierce to appoint John A. Dix to the

The Orthodoxy of opinion is greatly affected by the lips from which they flow. 'A saint in crape is twice a saint in lawn! Men denounce as radical and revolutionary in Sew ard, sentiments which they praised as conservative of the term religious. As a proof of this, I quote in Webster. Not long since, Theodore Parker was what he said in concluding his statement of the announced to deliver a lecture in one of the inland towns of Massachusetts. The said people went prepared to condemn, listened with impatience, and went out declaring that such radical and odious doctrines were disgraceful to the speaker, and to the committee which had invited him to lecture. It was afterwards discovered that Mr. Parker had failed to keep his appointment, and that an Ortho dox minister of the straitest sect had taken his place! The good people were not long finding out that they had misinterpreted the discourse, which was, after all, a very sound one .- Providence Jour

> Mr. Evererr .- The New York Tribune, in com menting on the speech of Edward Everett before the Colonization Society, says :-

. Mr. Everett is no fanatic, no radical, but leading devotee and magnifier of the lower law, who has proclaimed on the floor of Congress his readiness to shoulder a musket in bloody resistance any slave insurrection, whose ruling tendencies are all pro-slavery, and who never yet publicly ex-pressed an anti-slavery sentiment but when he was in quest of anti-slavery votes.'

Alluding to the election of Mr. Everett to the U. S. Senate, the Greenfield Gazette says-

'Mr. Everett is a polished scholar, an accomplish ed orator, and a gentleman. But he is most properly described as a statue, an icicle, a crystal, or anything else that is cold, heartless and brilliant. He can fashion an address with all the warmth, glow and beauty, calculated to win the hearts of men, but it is all art—he has no perception of its He can emit rays as glittering as the finny tribe that gleam along the pathway of vessels by night—and is as cold-blooded too. He will well represent the Whig party of Massachusetts, and ought to receive their full vote.

that we denounce, and come the sake of Christianity, tion will continue its just ation of that Church, not of of Slavery, which blasphese 'peculiar institution' in an of the world, and of the an such a Church stand, most wicked opposition to arely not. And they who is 'it down,' that it may be Church, which shall preach essed, are doing good service and God.

The Suffolk Republican says it is the same in Nansemond, where there are 1000 free negroes. That paper speaks of their general good conduct and industry, and says that only one of the thousand has been convicted of felony during the last ten years. Many of them own considerable property, and thus supply a very valuable addition to the labor of the county, at busy seasons of the year. They could not be removed from any of the tide water counties without serious detriment to various interests—and creating a vacuum in the laboring population only to be supplied by a class, far more dangerous and quite as worthless as the free negroes are represented to be by their worst foes.—Richmond (Va.) Whig.

THE LIBERATOR. no Union with Slavefolders, BOSTON, FEBRUARY 25, 1853 A NEW VOLUME OF POEMS BY JOHN & THE CHAPEL OF THE HERRITS, AND OTHER PORM. Is John G. Whittier. Boston: Ticknor, Reci & Folk

mits,' occupies but twenty pages, but it is person mits, occupies but twenty pages, but it is perpet with thought, feeling and sentiment. Indeed, with trivial or common-place comes from the jen of white-er. He is one of the world's noblest poets, and but any applications to be the contract of the contra done great and everlasting service to the case of unversal Freedom and Humanity. We find it cheak to versal Freedom and Damanay, we may define to say what is lacking in his poetry. Wit, burst, judes, gentleness, energy, purity, womanly molety and leshearted courage, love of the beautiful and subline, is tense abhorrence of oppression, the derper sympatry with earth's groaning millions, reverces for the higher law, spiritual insight, philosophical seamen, and abajute trust in God, -- all these blend in the efficient of his glorious genius, and with almost faultes hate. judgment and skill. Of the value and power of his judgment and saint or the tremendom struggle for spirit-stirring poems, in the tremendom struggle for the overthrow of slavery in this land, we know not how to speak. They have served to quicken and inspin thousands of minds, in times of imminent peril, to make by the slave at whatever cost; and they have carried dismay into the ranks of those who are seeking to carnize the impious system of chattel serving to earpoet has ever so allied himself to a world-wide stragle for the freedom of man as man, or uttered and flaming testimonies against the descration of the imp of God. For the last five years, his health has been growing more and more delicate, and hence his vibdrawal from the active participancy in that strugge,

> Prisoners of Naples,' he touchingly says-'I, who have spoken for freedom at the cost Of some weak friendships, or some paltry print Of name and place, and more than I have less Have gained in wider reach of sympathies, And free communion with the good and was,— May God forbid that I should ever boast Such easy self-denial, or repine That the strong pulse of health no more is mise; That, overworn at noon-day, I must yield To other hands the gleaning of the field,— A tired on-looker through the day's decline. The invalid poet will have the warmest sympathies

In one of his fine effusions in this latte volume, the

and best wishes of every lover of his race, that his days may be 'long in the land,' and his health restored. Hear him on 'The Peace of Europe-1852' :-" Great pence in Europe! Order reigns From Tiber's hills to Danube's plains!

say her kings and priests; so my The lying prophets of our day Now for the evidence to determine on which side i

The tramp of measured marches hear,— The rolling of the cannon's wheel, The shotted musket's murderous peal, The night alarm, the sentry's call, The quick-eared spy in hut and hall! From Polar sea and tropic fen
The dying groans of exiled men!
The bolted cell, the galley's chains,
The scaffold smoking with its stains! Order-the hush of brooding slaves! Peace-in the dungcon-vaults and grave

Speak, Prince and Kaiser, Priest and Carl If this be Peace, pray what is War?"

With a very slight alteration, these lines would be st strictly applicable to the state of things at the South w in Europe. In the lines on the storming of the Morrish city of

Derne, in 1805, by Gen. Eaton, the following rebairs administered to the time-servers and persecutors of the day :--

Men speak in praise of him who Deliverance to the Moorman's sla Yet dare to brand with shame and crin The heroes of our land and time,— The self-forgetful ones, who stake Home, name and life, for Freedom's sale! God mend his heart who cannot feel The impulse of a holy real, And sees not, with his sordid eyes, The beauty of self-sacrifice !

The Stanzas for the Times-1850,' are of the tru stamp. They have reference to the enactment of is Fugitive Slave Law, by which Christian hashing is made penal :-· For Pity now is crime ; the chain

Which binds our States Is melted at her hearth in twain, Is rusted by her tears' soft rain Close up her gates ! But the poet, in the spirit of ancient Danie, also

his position boldly :-Dear Lord! between that law and Thee,

No choice remains;
Yet not untrue to man's decree,
Though spurning its rewards, is be
Who bears its pains. Hear what he says of our vaunted Union :-

Our Union, like a glacier stirred By voice below, Or bell of kine, or wing of bird, A beggar's crust, a kindly were, May overthrow !

Such, at least, is the threat of our Southern mis if we refuse to 'bewray him that wandereth!' "A Sabbath Scene ' is described with scoderful in idness, pathos and satire, and yet without the slighted exaggeration. The poet supposes a per hunted, rased female slave arriving in some New England ullage on a Sabbath morning, hotly pursued, when, seeing its doors of the church open, in which the hynn of prise

Like a scared fawn before the hounds, Right up the aisle she glided, While, close behind her, whip in hand, A lank-haired hunter strided.

The clergyman and congregation are repr not correctly apprehending the cause of this rule into ruption of their 'worship,' and so an explanation manded and given :-

... Who dares profane this house and day! Cried out the angry pastor.
"Why, bless your soul, the weach 's a slare,
And I 'm her lord and master!

** Pre law and gospel on my side, And who shall dare refuse me! Down came the parson, towing low, "My good sir, pray excuse me!

"Of course, I know your right divise
To own, and work, and whip her Quick, deacon, throw that Polygiat
Before the wench, and trip her!" No sooner said than done, and the prestrate rate was bound hand and foot! What next?

I saw the parson tie the knots. The while his flock addressing. The Scriptural claims of slaves
With text on text impressing. But was not this a violation of the sanctity of the

"Although," said he, "on Sabbath day, All secular occupations
Are deadly sins, we must fulfil
Our moral obligations:

And this commends itself as one As Paul sent back Onesimas, My.Christian friends, we send ber! employed order to be latimate vi from the b York in a in an Engl lived with he passed the passed that it is a passed to be passed to be

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CHAP. L. 11. III. MANNET.

PART II CRAP. I. III. is all the congregation, there was no eye to pity, and

is where dragged along the aisle, if swhere dragged along the aisle, if shackles harshly clanking; heard the parson, over all, the Lerd decoutly thanking!

ne was one who could not see all this unmoved ten the philanthropic poet, who found utterance for is pest-up feelings thus :--

hybrin took fire: Is this, I cried; the end of prayer and preaching? The store with pulpit, down with priest; and give us Nature's teaching! jed shame and scorn be on ye all,

fed shame and storn oe on ye all the turn the good to evil, ind stal the Bible from the Lord, fegive it to the Devil! fine garbled text or parchement law Lona statute higher; Ind God is true, though every book And every man's a liar!

far since from which we have extracted these verse he repeatedly copied entire, and it has been widely nother journals ; but it cannot be printed and while the Fugitive Slave Law remains unre-

TRAVELS IN EUROPE.

ring of the state of the state

HER THE OCEAN-WORLD; Or Experiences in forge to Europe, principally in France, Belgium, ad Ingland, in 1847 and 1848; comprising Sketches and Miniature Worlds, Paris, Brussels, and Lonhe together with incidents by the way, noted enery, national character and costume, delineations decal life, views of the principal public monuments, garder, palaces, gardens, galleries of paintings, secons, libraries, literary and benevolent instituios, public lectures, etc.; and with three new feawest riz: French Life on shipboard, Revolution of february in Paris, and a Professional View of Public pi Private Schools. By a Traveller and Teacher. Better: Tappan & Whittemore. 1853. pp. 408. his is one of the handsomest volumes of travels ever

metal to the public, and yet, notwithstanding its and faish, is put at the very reasonable price of 155. It is written in an easy, unpretending style, stenbolies a great deal of entertaining reading and wal information. We commend it to general patron-E is an interview with the amiable and worthy aua particulars relating to the work :--

endul inquiry, and the time which it occupied was eglored with the utmost industry and economy. In electobe more favorably situated to obtain fresh and state views of men and things, the author struck off be the beaten road of travel, embarking from New latin a French ship, and making the return passage an English ressel. While in Europe, he associated and bed with the natives of the countries through which spicel; and having previously travelled considera-Windifferent parts of Europe, as well as in this couner sal other parts of the world, and having associated get with foreigners from his youth up, he was thus heer situated for intelligent examination and correct signest. In nearly every case, he actually examined severally-saw with his own eyes, and heard with his on ears, what he pretends to describe. Numerous itier from eminent gentlemen in this country, togethg with the circumstance of his having been an active mi enerienced teacher, procured for him the prompt mi polite attentions of the government authorities, wh setally threw open their educational and benevolent insintions, and gave him every facility for investigation infler pover; while the teachers and philanthropists istribully expressed their lively enthusiasm and surprie at thus meeting with a live American schoolmater, travelling at his own expense among them, to canise their institutions, and improve himself in his prosession of teacher.

The author had the rare fortune to be in Paris in the

emmencement of the Revolution of February, amids sme of its most thrilling scenes, and was personally present in the Chamber of Deputies the memorable 22d

The author took abundant notes on the spot of in resions made upon his mind; and now, after time has en given for the glare of the moment's enthusiasm to pas away, he has, with considerable pains, prepared a first of what seemed to him most interesting and profitable to an American reader and student.

IN THE PRESS, AND WILL SHORTLY BE PUBLISHED, 'THE AMERICAN SLAVE CODE," in Theof and Practice. Its distinctive features, shown by is Statutes, Judicial Decisions, and Illustrative Facts. By William Goodell, author of 'The Democracy of Christianity,' 'Slavery and Anti-Slavery,' &c. New Yet: American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, 48

The work will contain above 400 pages 12mo, neatly wand in cloth, and will be sold for cash at 75 cts. sage copy, 86 per dozen, and 845 per hundred. Also, a paper covers, at a deduction of the tie above prices.

Orders may be forwarded to Lewis Tappan, 48 Beek-Mrs street, New York. New York, Feb. 20, 1853.

EXTRICT OF A LETTER FROM HON. WILLIAM JAY TO at Armon.—'Your analysis of the slave laws is very by the Southern Courts, evinces great and careful re-sent. 'Your book is as impregnable against the days of eraggeration as Euclid's Geometry, since, like fat, it consists of propositions and demonstrations. The bod is not only true, but it is UNQUESTIONABLY true.'

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POXBORO', CANTON, STOUGHTON, &c.

FRIEND GABRISON On Thursday, Feb. 10th, I went to Wrentham to fill an appointment made for me by the General Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. At Wrentham depot, I was transferred to the outside of the stage, and carried, in the face of a cold wind and driving snow storm, some seven miles, to the house of an anti-slavery friend. Efforts had been made to get a place for a meeting in Wrentham Centre; but it was found utterly wherever they can be found in the ministry. impossible, in consequence of the Orthodox prejudice, there so extensive and bitter, against Garrisonianism. So our meeting was held at a private house, the largest a sermon of Mr. Clark's, preached in Warwick, Nov. room in which was filled with attentive hearers. So was Christianity of old shut out of the temples and synagogues, and driven to the private room, and for the

church. So he quietly dismissed them, and they in turn excommunicated him for contempt of the church in leaving in a disorderly manner-i. e., without permison. Isn't that beautiful Protestantism?

At Foxboro', I spoke three times in the Universalist church, whose preacher is one of the few American clergymen who honestly and fearlessly proclaim the truth. I occupied his pulpit on Sunday. He has welcomed PARKER PILLSBURY and WM. LLOYD GARRISON as Christian apostles to his church on Sunday. His preaching is earnest and reformatory, and the influence of his ministrations is invaluable. I enjoyed a most delightful day, although it was one of darkness and storm. Hence the attendance was not large, but the meetings were full of interest and spirit. The collection in Foxboro' amounted to \$8.00, and would have reached a higher figure, if the day had been pleasant. Every true abolitionist of Foxboro' will rally to the support of Mr. Slade in the noble position which he occu-

pies. So, at least, it seems to me.
On Monday, I went to South Canton. Our meeting there was in the Baptist vestry. The paster of the Baptist church and the pastor of the Universalist church were present. I invited any one to express his dissent, if any were entertained, to my views. As none was ffered, I conclude neither of these clergymen will condemn the lecture when talking with their parishioners. If so, then Dr. Sharp of Boston and the Reverend Mr. Clapp of New Orleans will not be able to preach in Clapp of New Orleans will not be able to preach in South Canton. Certainly, they would not be fellowshipped as Christians, if these ministers agree with what I said. Is it to be supposed that their silence, pleasant to your soul!—saying, "Well done, good and the supposed that their silence, pleasant to your soul!—saying, "Well done, good and the supposed that their silence, pleasant to your soul!—saying, "Well done, good and the supposed that their silence, pleasant to your soul!—saying, "Well done, good and the supposed that their silence, pleasant to your soul!—saying, "Well done, good and the supposed that their silence, pleasant to your soul!—saying, "Well done, good and the supposed that their silence, pleasant to your soul!—saying, "Well done, good and the supposed that their silence, pleasant to your soul!—saying, "Well done, good and the supposed that the supposed that their silence, pleasant to your soul!—saying, "Well done, good and the supposed that the supposed the supposed that the supposed the supposed that the supposed that the supposed that the supposed that the supposed the supposed that the supposed that the supposed that the supposed the supposed that the supposed the supposed the supposed that the supposed what I said. Is it to be supposed that their silence. inder the circumstances, gives their assent to my views? I am fearful that it does not. If they had endorsed my preaching, as Mr. Slade of Foxboro' did by some remarks after I had finished speaking, they would have been understood as standing on the Gospel platform of no compromise with the sin of oppression. Our collection in Canton amounted to \$1.76, and George W. Saunders pledged one dollar for the year's great work. One interesting event must be preserved. A young Englishman from the 'Tower Hamlets,' who has often heard George Thompson, and whose father voted for close of tile lecture and said, 'Put my name down among your pledges for half a dollar. My mind is moved by what I have heard this evening, and I want to do all I can to aid the abolitionists in their noble work.' He has been in this country only four months, and now consecrates almost the first money he earns to aid the poor, despised slave. Is it not such devotion that will ensure the triumph of our principles, against the immense odds arrayed on the side of atheistic comhave Thomas Reerdon as one of your subscribers. I

hearted man. that evening was small, in consequence of a fireman's would probably have been small, but when the lecturer is on the ground, it seems to me much better to hold the appointed meeting, without regard to the weather, than to give way because it storms, thus confessing that our anti-slavery efforts are dependent upon a fair aky. In going round in East Stoughton, I found many late annual meeting of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society earnest abolitionists, and some, though fewer, in and published in your paper of the 4th inst. Your re which cannot be rubbed out. The people here are very ner." anxious to hear Mr. Garaison at the two villages, on a This will no doubt be an astounding piece of news t paying for the hall.

ning, in the school-house near to the residence of Dea. the Senate, and had less effect in fastening the chains of Smith. On Saturday evening, I spoke in the house of the slave.' Now, where is the evidence of this? Mr. Mr. Bates, in a distant part of the town. Application P. has given us none in his remarks. We have only had been made by Mr. Smith and Mr. Bates for the his naked, and, as I believe, unwarrantable assump Wesleyan chapel for the lecture that evening. This tion for it. Mr. P. must remember he is not a 'priest, chapel was dedicated in May, 1850. Wm. H. Brewster, and therefore the world must not take his 'ipse dixit' of Lowell, said in the dedication sermon, that 'he for truth. He must prove what he says, before he can should prefer to see the earth open and swallow up the gain our assent to so monstrous a charge. We wish, house, than to see it closed against the appeals of suffer- therefore, he had been a little more particular to have ing humanity.' In building the house, abolitionists given us the evidence that Mr. Sumner's speech had were asked to aid, that there might be a place for anti- 'fastened the chains of the slave.' slavery lectures. Here, then, is a church professing to be anti-slavery, and asking the aid of abolitionists slavery propagandist, both North and South, that the on this ground. Now, look at its practice. I am sent to Norton to lecture on the evils of slavery. On a to fasten the chains of the slave' more securely. Bu week day evening, when the house is not otherwise en- I did not expect those claiming to be the 'real Simon gaged, I ask for it, and am refused. The reason given Pure'-' the only true abolitionists'-would join in thi by Mr. L. P. Snow, the pastor, is, that 'the Garrisoni- false cry. I was perfectly astonished as I read the paraans are very unpopular, and are infidels.' I have lee- graphs quoted. I feared Mr. Pillsbury had fallen bany, in Syracuse, in Fulton, in West Harwich, in East ed traitor to his past professions of anti-clavery. Dennis, and in other places. This is the first time I turned and looked to see if it was indeed THE LIBERATOR have been shut out of a Wesleyan church, when it was or some 'Old Hunker' paper that I had got hold of not otherwise engaged. The act is as foolish as it is There was no mistake. The beautiful vignette of slawicked, for the Wesleyan Church can stand only on the very and freedom was there, and, forming a part of it, anti-slavery platform, unless it goes back to the old those familiar words, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as mother, Madam Episcopacy. Mr. Snow will find that thyself.' And underneath was that glorious mottoe he has made a mistake. The day has gone by for putting down any man by the common outery that he is an country is the world, our countrymen are all man-infidel. Now, contrast with this mildewing bigotry the kind'—for, until this truth is realized and practically

ANTI-SLAVERY EFFORT IN WRENTHAM, ical discourse on the 'Brotherhood of Mankind.' In the afternoon and evening, I stood in his place, and ad-dressed his people. Collections and pledges—all in his Society—amount to ten dollars, of which Mr. Clark and wife pledge six, Mr. Bates one, and Mr. Messinger one. thank God that there are such ministers as Mr. Slade, of Foxboro', and Mr. Clark, of Norton, who fully identify themselves with radical, uncompromising anti-slavery. Let abolitionists rally and sustain such men

I will close this letter with a few brief extracts from 10th, 1850, on 'Obedience to God the only Christian rule.' He was then settled in Warwick:-

was Christianity of old shut out of the temples and synagogues, and driven to the private room, and for the same reason that radical reform is now excluded from the so-called religious temples of our day.

On Friday evening, our meeting was held in the Baptist vestry at Sheldonville. To prevent the people from coming, a singing party was arranged for that evening, at the house of one of the chief Baptists of the village. If not designed for that purpose, it had that effect. The parents staid at home, and sent their children to disturb the meeting. Whether this singing party was designed to keep the Baptists away from the meeting or not, still, the holding of such a meeting on that evening shows that those who were engaged in it are not interested in the great Christian enterprise of our day. At Sheldonville, Otis G. Cheever pledged four dollars to aid the Massachusetts Society in its operations this year; Mrs. Cheever one dollar, and Abner Belcher two dollars.

On Saturday morning, Mr. Belcher took me on my way to Foxboro', where my next meetings were to be held. Our way was made pleasant by the sunshine of love in our souls. Mr. B. related to me his experience in the anti-slavery struggle. When he found that the Orthodox Church of Wrentham would not perform its great duty, he asked to be dismissed. They would not let him go, unless he went to another evangelical church. So he quietly dismissed them, and they in turn excommunicated him for contempt of the church in turn excommunicated him for contempt of the church in turn excommunicated him for contempt of the church in turn excommunicated him for contempt of the church in turn excommunicated him for contempt of the church in turn excommunicated him for contempt of the church in turn excommunicated him for contempt of the church in turn excommunicated him for contempt of the church in turn excommunicated him for contempt of the church in the content of the excertion of the cristian and the other colonies were justified in resisting and condemmed by all who bea 'No man, or set of men, is bound to obey a base and

tion of the Christian apostle to "remember them that are in bonds as bound with them," I will ever denounce it as iniquitous and unjust. In obedience to the precept of Christ, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them," I will lift up my voice against this unholy enactment. In accordance with my belief in the scripture doctrine that "God hath made of one blood all the nations of the earth," I pronounce this law the very quintessence of despotism. In accordance with the truth of the sentiment contained in our Declaration of Independence, that "all men are created free and equal," I denounce this law as a monster scheme of iniquity. In obedience to the command of God, "Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant that has escaped from his master unto thee," I denounce this enactment as opposed to the will of Jehovah, and therefore of no binding authority. In the name of all that is high and hely—in the name of God and Christ and heaven—in the name of truth, justice and right—in the name of liberty and freedom, I denounce it as the "sum of all villanies." And I will here and every where proclaim, what I believe to be everlasting truth, that disobedience to this law is obedience to God, and will furnish a passport to heaven.

'Come, then, what will—come imprisonments—come fines—come death itself, we should resolutely and unflinchingly "obey God rather than men," or the requirements of men. If commanded by the Marshal, his Deputies, or the Commissioner who is specially appointed for the purpose, to "aid and assist" in reaffixing the shackles of slavery upon a fellow-being, let your reply in all cases be, "I am a Christian, and cannot be false to the religion I profess." Yea, go further than this, and if the pauting, hunted "fagitive" comes to your door, and asks protection from the human hounds upon his track, and bread to feed his famished body, and a shelter to rest his weary limbs, in open defiance of the mandate of Cæsar, take him in, and se

faithful servant! Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me—enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

How refreshing to the spirit of the way-worn and empest-tossed reformer to meet such truth and fidelity in an American preacher, by whom, as a class, we have been so generally met with detraction and shuffling compromise! How much better friend Snow would have felt, had he taken a manly, consistent course May the American people awake to the importance sustaining only the true uncompromising minister, who the English Radical last year, came forward at the preaches to reform the world and establish the kingdor of Christ throughout the habitable earth ! Thank God for the evidence we have that a better and brighter day is dawning upon us !

> Yours fraternally, CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 21st, 1853.

MR. PILLSBURY AND MR. SUMNER. FRIEND GARRISON:

By a mutual exchange of papers with a friend, for few months past, I have had the pleasure of reading promise? I think it will not be a long time ere you your very excellent paper. I have been interested it perusing its pages, instructed by its many truths, gratthink, too, he will prove himself, what so few of the native Americans or foreigners are, a self-reliant and truetion. I have rejoiced that it is not spasmodic in its efforts, but is unceasing in its opposition to the 'Slave On Tuesday, I went to Stoughton. Our meeting Power.' Although I have believed in voting against slavery, I have had little faith in a great bluster jus supper, which came off at the same time. Still, we had before an election, and a dead calm the rest of the year a good meeting. The meeting at East Stoughton was I have been exceedingly pleased with the wide range given up on Wednesday evening, in consequence of the subjects you have allowed to be discussed in The Linsevere storm. In this, the friends made a mistake. I ERATOR. I am glad to see that you permit those, holdwalked, through mud and rain, with Mr. Wentworth, over a mile, to attend the meeting, but the hall was not their peculiar views—that no time-serving policy comlighted up; so we walked home again. The attendance pels you to shut the mouths of those who feel they have great truths to utter-that you are true to the cardinal principles of freedom, and allow free discussion.

I rejoice at this all the more, because it furnishes th hope, that I may be tolerated in avowing my dissent from some opinions expressed by Mr. Pillsbury at the Stoughton. Much work has been done in this town, porter makes Mr. Pillsbury say, 'In his opinion, Web especially by PARKER PILLSBURY, and with results ster's fall was not so deplorable as that of Charles Sum-

couple of evenings, before the lecturing season goes by; Mr. Sumner and his friends. But how, when, or where and they request me to say, that they will try to get Mr. Sumner fell, we are not positively informed. We out full houses, if he will give timely notice of his com- are led, however, to infer it from the following words ing. The collection here amounted to \$1.50, besides which appear a little further on in Mr. P's remarks 'The effect of Webster's 7th of March speech was not so My first meeting in Norton was held on Friday eve-injurious as that of Sumner's first and last speech in

Wesleyan church in New York city, in Al- fallen into the wake of H. B. Stanton & Co., and turn The day has gone by for put- which I hope one day will be a practical reality, 'Our course of Mr. Clark, the pastor of the Unitarian church in this town. He welcomed me to his pulpit on Sunday, the left, I read, 'Wx. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor,' and all as Mr. Slade, of Foxboro', did a week since, and I doubt as to the identity of the paper was dispelled. came as an agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery

Here, perhaps, we might leave the matter till Mr.

Society. In the morning, he preached an able and rad

P. backs up his assertions with proof. But the spirit

If this great speech, which has convinced many Whigs and Democrats that Congress has no authority, from the Constitution, to legislate in favor of slavery, and which no apologist for human chattelism has, to my knowledge, attempted to answer, was in reality in support of the 'peculiar institution,' is it not strange that 'hypocritical priests' at the South should have returned in the life and which no apologist for human chattelism has, to my knowledge, attempted to answer, was in reality in support of the 'peculiar institution,' is it not strange that 'hypocritical priests' at the South should have returned it to its author, accompanied by insulting letters? Is it not strange that Mr. S. should be excluded from the Committees of the Senate, because he was 'outside of That trust you have well and faithfully discharged. any healthy political organization'? How worse than stupid are the slaveholders to turn a 'cold shoulder' to so powerful an ally as Charles Summer! If the speech gone by ; the untold anxieties of that time are past: was so traitorous to freedom—had greater effect in 'fast- my wife is by my side—she is here—sur is TREE—SHE ening the chains of the slave' than 'Webster's 7th of IS MINE. March speech,' how could THE LIBERATOR have been so recreant to the slave as to have copied it entire, and spoken in its commendation as a whole, though it dissented from some of its conclusions, while it had nothing but unmingled anathemas for Webster's apostate

bid for the Presidency?

I do not myself agree with all the conclusions of Mr. Sumner in his speech for the repeal of the diabolical Fugitive Slave Law. I write not these lines to defend, or make any apology for him. He is able to do eighteen hundred and five dollars and ten cents that, if he finds it necessary. He, and not I, or any of his friends, is responsible for his words—his accomplished it, and that we may for ever hereafter redeeds. Yet I believe him to be honest in his conclupose under the shadow of the tree of liberty, more than sions. I believe, at heart, he is as true a friend of counterbalances all the regrets that the loss of such a the slave as can be found in Congress or out of it.

Could the same be said of Mr. Webster, after he spoke

Once more begging you to accept the assurance of my Could the same be said of Mr. Webster, after he spoke his death-knell?

The only difference, as I understand them, between Mr. Sumner and Mr. Pillsbury, is in regard to the means to be used for the overthrow of slavery. Each, in his own way, is aiming at the same end. Why quarrel, then, about the means? Why cannot each go in his own way peaceably? I am heartily sick of this crimination and recrimination among the friends of the slave. This is not the time for the friends of freedom to denounce one another. There must and will be differences of opinion among those who seek to bring about the same results. Being differently constituted, they look at things from a different point of view. Of course, they see things in a different light. Let them, therefore, learn to tolerate differences of opinion. Let them have that 'charity' which 'suffereth long and is kind'-that 'rejoiceth in the truth.'

What we want now, more than any thing else, is a What we want now, more than any thing else, is a head, and ran down her face, while she wiped them off union of all men and 'the rest of mankind, who hate with her hands, feeling all the agony that a child must slavery, against the arch fiend himself. In union there slavery, against the arch fiend himself. In union there is strength. In other words, we want the 'Freesoilers' days' journey southward, he was liberated from himself. and the 'Garrisonians,' the 'Gerrit Smith men' and irons, and required to drive one of the teams carrying the 'Frederick Douglass men,' the 'Old Liberty Par- the baggage. When he had driven one day, and the ty' and the 'New Liberty Party' to cease fighting one trader, with his party, were asleep at night, he took the another, and to unite all their forces against the ranks of slaveholders and their minions. We do not want to dle, saddle-bags and their contents, and made his way see in the anti-slavery world, what we have too long to Canada, where he wrote a letter to his old master witnessed in the so-called religious world, an indiscrim- who had sold him. Since that time, Mrs. Johnson ha inate denunciation of one another, because all do not heard nothing from her father. She now has a great think alike on some mooted point of doctrine. Let bigots wrangle about unessentials, if they will, but let not living, &c. &c. His name was George Prost. those, who are striking for humanity, strike down one

In regard to how the war against slavery shall be carried on, each individual must take his own coursethe way that seems best to him. I am responsible only DEAR FRIEND GARRISON: for the course I pursue. The same is true of Mr. Pills-

forces are divided, and warring with each other about these collateral matters, the 'Slave Power' will continue to triumph.

If, then, as we think, each anti-slavery organization has its own work to do, and must do it, there The contributions were small, as we expected. In the needs be, there should be no antagonism between former place, our steadfast friend, Theopore B. Moses, them. God grant, that henceforth there may not bethat they may not waste their energies in bickerings and feuds about how they shall slay the monster Slaharmoniously to accomplish such a result, remembering that he who raises the hemp, and he who makes the ope, are just as truly assisting in his destruction as he who draws the cord about the demon's neck. Pardon this allusion to hanging, though I believe you, friend Garrison, advocate the death of slavery, and would not, I presume, object to using 'the halter' for such a purpose.

What I have written has been from no ill-feelings towards Mr. Pillsbury. By no means. It is not because I love him less, but because I love anti-slavery more, that I have used my pen.

Excuse now and then a little extravagance of language. I have no particular fault to find with Mr. P. He has done a good work in the anti-slavery field. God be praised for it. We still need his aid. His mismany years of efficient service against the hosts of oppression! True, he has said some hard things of the clergy,' of whom I am one. I will not say it is altogether unjust-I wish I could. He has spoken against the Church. In doing so, commingled with some error, he has uttered much truth. I lament as much as he the unfaithfulness of those who should be first and foremost in every good work. I hope both 'clergy' and 'church' rill speedily take away from him all occasion for criticism, by doing their duty.

Yours, for truth and freedom, G. F. CLARK. Norton, Mass., Feb. 12, 1853.

CARD OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Boston, Feb. 10, 1858. ELLIS GRAY LORING, Esq. :

Hoxored Sir,-Years ago, I was a slave. All of slavery entered into my heart. Its bitterness stung my soul day by day, and year by year. But the blighting influence of my condition was not sufficient to extinguish the domestic elements which God had incorporat-

Seven years ago, I took to my heart a young and Having different masters and owners, we met as often s our situation would allow, till, about four years since, my master took me to California. There, by industry and economy, I succeeded in obtaining sufficient money to pay nearly a thousand dollars for the pur chase of my own body. But I was not content with having accomplished this much merely, though now I had raised myself from chattelism to manhood, and could for the first time in my life call myself a man. I say, I was not satisfied. Why should I be? The wife of my bosom was still a slave. Though separated from me for thousands of miles, the wrong of her enalave ment was constantly eating like fire at the core of my heart. I resolved to rescue her, that she should in reality be mine, beyond the reach and control of any tyrant. I worked on, and on, and on, knowing that

After these years of struggle, I left the land of gold, to finish and make certain my undertaking. The winds, and waves, and steam brought me to your city, Had Mr. Sumner's speech been such a monstrous winds, and waves, and steam brought me to your padlock to 'fasten the chains of the slave,' would the whole South have denounced it and its author, and uable associates. I wished to find a mediator between myself and the slaveholder; for I, though free, could myself and the slaveholder; for I, though free, could ot approach the owner of my wife. I learned with joy that you were the friend of the race with which I an identified-that you had taken one poor colored boy by

The long and weary months of delay occasioned by the tardiness of the slaveholder in giving her up have

Feeling indebted to you, in a great measure, for my heartfelt thanks for your services; in all of which I an joined by my wife, as the one who, more than all else,

The liberty of myself and wife has now cost m eighteen hundred and five dollars and ten cents! But the satisfaction of reflecting that my own hands have

most sincere regards, I am, sir,

Your obedient servant, DOW JOHNSON.

Mr. Johnson and his wife now reside in this city

and are happy in the enjoyment of that freedom for which they have so long and ardently labored. His letter speaks for itself. It certainly tells a remarkable tale of faithfulness to his wife, and an almost superhu man perseverance in securing his own and her freedon

About sixteen years ago, when Mrs. Johnson was six years old, her father, a mulatto man, was sold from near Nashville, Tenn., to go further South. She remembers how he came to see her and the rest of his family-how he stood over her with his irons on, and his arms drawn back and fastened with a cord, while the big tears dropped profusely from his eyes upon her

APATHY IN NEW HAMPSHIRE. Dover, N. H., Feb. 21st, 1853.

Since my last, friend Fosten and myself have held bury, Mr. Sumner and others. I cannot, I have no meetings, with various success, in South Newmarket right to say another shall take the course I do. Of Rochester, (two villages,) Milton, Farmington, Great course, then, I have no right to denounce another be- Falls and Dover. Several of our lectures have been cause he takes a different course from myself. To do poorly attended, on account of the weather, but most of this is to enslave the soul of a fellow-being—the worst them have been small for want of interest. There is no of all slavery. It becomes me to condemn not, lest I political enthusiasm, even, in any of the parties, near as is the election. The new Districting of the State ha Instead, then, of finding fault, and denouncing those given every thing into the hands of the 'unterrified. who do not come up to our standard of truth and duty, Such Gerrymandering never was seen before. Tuck' let us rather thank God that, in these 'times that try District is a misshapen monster, not unlike the iron men's souls,' they have the courage to bear any testi- toothed beast of the prophet Daniel, the Dragon of the nony against this 'sum of all villanies.' Let us be Apocalyptic vision, or the ghastly deformities of 'Paradise thankful for any and every word spoken against oppres- Lost.' " It is of its father,' the Democracy, and the sien, although it may not be spoken as boldly as we work of its father it will do.' Never did sire and sor could wish. Let us start our friend in his first step in look more alike. The New York Baptists, some o the right direction, and hope that his next, as he gains them, have translated the Bible anew, and every where courage, will be a longer, a more effectual one to-wards the same end. So long as the anti-slavery bly believe in sprinkling any longer? The Congress whole State is now Democratic beyond a doubt, by as

fair a rule. We had excellent meetings at Great Falls and Dover.

boro all the expenses, with his characteristic generosity This section of the State seems in a far more hopeful condition for moral agitation and renovation than ever very. Being decided about his death, let all go to work before. We have been reminded of the times that tried men's souls and sects ten years ago. We long to see a return of those days. Yours most truly,

PARKER PILLSBURY. P. S. I should have mentioned that on Monday eve ning, at Dover, the Hutchinson Brothers were presen and sang with a pathos and power unequalled in the history of American song. The cause of Freedom has few more ardent lovers and friends than they. P.

FRIEND GARRISON : I write to second your desire that friend Pillsbury may give his lecture in Boston on the French Revolution of 1789. For one, I feel a strong desire to hear it, and hope steps may be taken immediately to have it delivered in this city. Mr. Pillsbury sion is not yet completed. Heaven spare his life for as to any other man, and a lecture from him is always a rich treat, and I therefore again say that I hope no time will be lost in making arrangements for this lecture. Yours, truly,

Boston, Feb. 20. S. MITCHELL

LEWIS W. PAINE. We understand that Mr. PAINE who was imprisoned six long, dreary years in Georgia on account of his sympathy for the slaves, will spend a short time in Philadelphia and its vicinity, giving an account of his sufferings as he may find opportunity, and offering for sale a well-written and touching Narrative of his life at the South, which we hope will find very many purchasers, both for his sake and that of the millions pining in the American house of bondage.

Connection. The sum (Eight dollars) set agains the name of Henrietta Sargent, in our paper of the 11th, as a Pledge to the Mass. A. S. Society, should have been vil foreboded and realized in the system of American inserted under the head of Donations, the money having been paid at the time .- s. M.

The Report of Receipts, &c. of the Treasurer ruish the domestic elements which God had incorporat-the Massachusetts A. S. Society, for the past month, is ad into my nature, however much it oppressed my body received, but is unavoidably deferred till next week.

The Essex County Freeman re-appeared on misable girl to be my wife. She, too, was a slave. Saturday, under the auspices of J. EMMETT POMYRET as Having different masters and owners, we met as often editor and publisher. Mr. P., has recently edited the Ameebury Villager, and is commended by the former Amesbury Villager, and is commended by the former editors of the Freeman as having had a large share of experience in the editorial and publishing line, in connection with several reformatory papers.

Vermont .- The Windsor Journal has official returns from all the State of Vermont upon the liquor law, and the whole vote officially returned is 43,500, and the majority for the law is 1121. Six counties give majorities against the law, and eight for it. Windsor county gives the largest majority against the law, and Rutland county the largest majority for it.

The Jerry Rescue Trials .- The Jury in th case of Brigham were discharged at Albany, on the 17th inst., not being able to agree. They stood eleven for conviction and one for acquittal. Judge H. G. O. Colby, formerly of the Court of Common Pleas, died in New Bedford on Tre day morning last, after a short illness.

Dutices of Meetings, &c.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION IN CINCINNATI, OHIO, to be held on Tursday, Wednesday and
Thursday, the 19th, 20th and 21st of April, 1853.

To the friends of Universal Liberty, we again send
forth our earnest call to come together in Convention.

Freedom is an inestimable blessing, Slavery an unspeakable evil; all history bears record to the stringgles
of the wise, the good and the great in behalf of Preedom. The noblest of men, and the greatest of the nations 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 deadliest foe.

Can we then, fellow-citizens, be engaged in a better

Slavery, being the very opposite of the control of slavery may be brought about?

That veteran champion of human rights, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, of Boston, intends to take part in the Convention—so also does Miss SALLIE 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, Mary W. Mary,

SARAH OTIS ERNST, MARY W. MANN, WM. HENRY BRISBANE, JOHN JOLIFFE, ELIZABETH T. COLEMAN, AMANDA E. LEWIS, ELIZABETH T. COLEMAN, JULIA HARWOOD, ANDREW H. ERNST, 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.

A. S. Society, will lecture in the following places:

Essex. Sunday, February 27.
Rockport, Monday, 28.
Gloucester, Tuesday March 1.
Manchester, Wednesday 2. Rowley, Friday 4. Amesbury, Satur'y & Sun'y, "5&6

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

Upton, Sunday, February 27.
Webster, Wednesday, March 2.
Leominster, Sunday, 6.
Fitchburg, Wednesday, 9.
Fall River, Sunday, 13. DANIEL FOSTER, an Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows :-Sheldonville, Saturday eve, Feb. 26.
West Wrentham. Sunday, " 27.
Mansfield. Monday " 28.
Attleboro'. Tuesday, " Mar. 1.
Pawtucket, R. I. Wednesday " 2.

Central Falls, "... Thursday,
Valley Falls, "... Friday,
Lonsdale "... Saturday,
Cumberland, "... Sunday, REV. ANDREW T. FOSS, Agent of Worcester County South Division Anti-Slavery Society, will speak at HOPKINTON, Friday, Feb. 25; at MILLBURY on Sunday, Feb. 27; and at LEICESTER, on Sunday,

March 6.

ET STEPHEN S. FOSTER and PARKER PILLS-BURY, Agents of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will hold a meeting in PORTSMOUTH, on Sunday next, 27th inst., and at SACO, Me., and vicinity, on Monday evening, 28th, and the two following evenings. During the remainder of the week, and on Sunday, March 6th, they will be at PORTLAND.

EDMUND QUINCY will speak at Fall River on

The Fourth Lecture before the Worcester City Anti-Slavery Society will be delivered by WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, THIS (Friday) Evening, Feb. 25, at 7 1-2 o'clock, P. M.
T. W. HIGGINSON, President.
O. K. EARLE, Sec'y.

N. E. FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.-The

Ninth Term will commence on Wednesday, March 2, 1853, and continue four months. Professors—Wm. M. Cornell, M. D., Physiology, Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence; Enoch C. Reife, M. D., Surgery and Materia Medica; Elwood Harvey, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; Abraham Livezey, M. D., Principles and Practice of Medicine; Seth Pancoast, M. D., Anatomy; Samuel Gregory, A. M., Chemistry; Almira L. Fowler, M. D. Demonstrator of Anatomy.

my.

Free—To each Professor, S10; to the Demonstrator,
5.

LEMUEL SHATTUCK, President.
SAMUEL GREGORY, Secretary, 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.

WANTED, at the Anti-Slavery Office-The Annual Report of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Office—The An-for 1850. Several copies are wanted, for which a fair-price will be paid. Will our readers confer the favor, of ascertaining, as soon as may be, if they can aid us in this respect?

TO BOOKSELLERS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

MRS. H. B. STOWE'S NEW WORK.

which the Story is founded; together with Corrobora-

A Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin. Presenting the Original Facts and Documents on

tive Statements, verifying the truth of the work. WE shall publish, during the month of February, We have a run second only to that of Uncle Tom itself.
We have orders already on hand for nearly, 20,000 copies, in advance of publication; and but a small propor-tion of the trade have yet ordered. The Ker will con-tain as much matter as Uncle Tom's Cabin, but we shall make the original issue in the same form as the cheap

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 wholesals prices will 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 158 Engravings.

A SPLENDID BOOK IN PRESS. BY HON, CHARLES SUMNER, M. C. White Slavery in the Barbary States

With 40 splendid Illustrations by Brillings, engraved by BAKER & SMITH. This will make one beautiful 16mo 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 Hon. J. R. Giddings. WITH A PORTRAIT. In one volume 12ms, of about 500 pages, cloth. Price, 81. A valuable volume of strong and truthful atterances from the Ohio veteran, who is still in the harness.

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

On the Storery Question and on War.

This volume will be a most invaluable contribution to the standard literature of our country. No man stands higher in the estimation of the truly great and good, than the venerable Judge Jay. And no one has contributed 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 Portrait of the Author. Price, \$1. JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.

17 and 19 Cornhill, Besten.

POETRY.

For the Liberator. HYMN OF PREEDOM.

Freedom ! thou name divine, Inspired by thee, we'll stand, And lift thy sacred banner high, O'er dear Columbia's land. Strong in a holier faith Than man to man has given, Our souls shall plead thy righteous cause, Till Slavery's chains are riven.

Ours be the tongue of fire, Lit by Truth's glorious sun. Whose flame unquenchable shall pierce The darkness cowards shun ! Ours be the deathless power Great martyr-souls have known. Who counted naught e'en life and peace, When Freedom claimed her own.

What though the worldling scorn? That scorn his weakness proves ;— What though the cold and fearful shrink? Stern Justice onward moves. Hark ! 'tis her voice appeals-'Up, Freemen ! join the band Whose great crusade I lead-arise! Redemption is at hand !'

Now is the time to wield The spirit sword for God; Send words immortal, winged with light, Where tyrants rule the sod ;-Words that must rend the veil Of sophistry and pride, Drawn o'er Oppression's hideous form, Its loathsomeness to hide.

Ye who, in manhood's hope, Stand forth erect and free, Be steadfast, earnest, to defend The right of Liberty. Not with a partial zeal Grasp Freedom's noble plan, But rich in world-wide sympathy, Embrace your brother-man.

Woman! whose mighty heart Such depths of love enshrines, No line can sound their mysteries, No bound their course confines : List to the wild, sad prayer, Borne on the rushing wind, Telling of human agony, And broken hearts to bind.

'Let there be light !' Oh, God ! Speed, speed the promised hour When Truth's fair sun will shine on all, And Justice rule with power! Hope bids us heaven-ward raise Our waiting souls to Thee; We hear, we feel thy quick'ning words-' My people shall be free.'

From the British Friend. THOUGHTS ON 'UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.' WRITTEN BY REQUEST, FOR THE BOSTON ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

O i who can read with tearless eye These annals of the slave? And stand unmoved by Eva's couch, Or Uncle Tom's lone grave? In vain we clear the misty sight, And quell the choking sob with might, And bid our bearts be brave. And when that form flits wildly by,

With bloodless cheek and fearless eye, Resolved to free her child or die, We still our very breath,-Till safely on the farther shore, She stands, her desperate journey o'er, So fraught with life and death.

And, when we see that weary man, In th' silence of the night, Watch o'er his slumb'ring wife and child, Beside the lamp's pale light ; Now sunk in silent dark despair,-Now muttering forth a broken prayer That God would 'speed the right' :-

And now, with calm, uplifted brow, Breathes forth a solemn, sacred vow, That on, through storm and strife, He'll bear his treasures, all his own, Or lose them with his life .-We wish we were but by his side, Each doubting thought of Heaven to chide, And whisper words of cheer; O! we would bid him trust and pray, And speed right bravely on his way, For God would surely hear.

What earnest yearnings for the slave In our troubled hearts arise ! And tears of shame and sorrow start. Unchidden from our eyes. Indignantly our bosoms swell, With burning thoughts we cannot quell, When on his wrongs we look; And see him crushed beneath his foes, With all the dead'ning, blighting woes, His wounded beart must brook.

Where can we turn to plead his cause. But, God of love, to thee ? Thou pitying one, to whose kind arms The wronged and wretched flee : No voice but Thine can soothe his pain, No hand but thine can loose his chain, And let th' oppressed go free.

O ! 'mid the thousand songs of heaven. Let his hopeless prayer ascend!

And on his bruised and bleeding heart Thy light and comfort send; And when we seek to right his wrongs, Thy strength and wisdom lend.

Yes, weary slave, thou hast a Friend, Who hears thy faintest sigh; Look up, and trust thy cause to Him, And let thy tears be dry. Though thou art born to want and wo. A scorned and worthless thing below, Thou'rt dear to Him on high.

And if thou wilt but trust his love. And claim his power to save Thy soul from sin and Satan's chains No longer thou'rt a slave. His voice will cheer thee on thy way, Till thou lay'st down thy worn-out clay, To find thy home of endless day In realms beyond the grave. Edinburgh, Scotland, Oct. 1852. ANNA CROOM

'DON'T CARE'

Old Don't Care is a murderer foul, And a murderer foul is he-He beareth a halter in his hand, And his stand is the gallows tree; And slily he follows his victim on, Through high degree and low, And strangles him there, when le Hanging his victim high in air, A villain strong is Old Don't Care

WITH WHAT LOVE SHOULD WE LOVE where, by day and night, in labor, rest and play GOD?

I reply-With that love which brings us near-

est to him, and makes him dearest to us. I have had the privilege of reading an excellent sermon, called 'Branches and Garments: Two the millennium than it has ever yet been, or than modes of honoring Christ,'—preached at Water-town by Hasbrouck Davis, and published in Boston C. K. W. by Crosby, Nichols & Co. It is devoted partly to an energetic protest against the superstitious forms of the Churches falsely calling themselves Christian, and partly to an indication of the right path in Providence, R. L., entitled 'THE UNA : A Paper de for both faith and practice. The author states very justly that, as a beginning of improvement, Davis, Editor and Proprietor. We publish its editoria the age must have faith to put off its wrong ideas of God, of worship, and of the Bible, and must un-

If God is truly our loving Father-if, more accurately speaking, he bears to us, in the highest perfection, the relations of father and mother in one—
if he is nearer to us, body and soul, than any other

best examples of love among them were John, who leaned upon his breast, and Mary, who embraced his feet, washing them with her tears, and wiping them with the hairs of her head. These actions are absolutely incompatible with 'solemn But now that duty seems to point to this course. awe'; and they show a far higher and juster idea of the object of their regard than any guarded demonstrations of reverence could do.

It seems to me, that of all the false ideas by which this age is deluded, none is more pernicious than that which represents solemnity as a necessary element of religious feeling. The state of mind which led a fearful petitioner to approach Cæsar as if he were an elephant instead of a man, is not in the least degree more appropriate when applied to God. Our entire duty and our proper wrongs, for individually we have suffered very few, but in our human symmethies we have suffered very few, but in our human symmethies we have suffered very few, but in our human symmethies we have suffered very few, but in our chitorial service we shall discuss, with candor and earnestness, the Rights, Relations, Duties, Destiny and Sphere of Woman. Her Education—Literary, Scientific, and Artistic. Her Avocation—Industrial, Commercial, and Professional. Her Interests—Pecuniary, Civil and Political. which this age is deluded, none is more pernicious tribute to him is perfect love, which neutralizes and destroys fear, and also that solemn awe which is closely akin to fear. Even if we admit, with the Hebrew sayer of wise sayings, that 'the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom,' it brings us no further than the beginning, and must be superseded by something very different, and far better, becal. We are not fond of promises, and to the wrong-doers we would say, come, let us reason together of these things. Our antagonisms will grow less, because we shall see through a brighter medium, that the interests of the sexes are identical. We are not fond of promises, and to the fore we can make much progress. It is undoubt-edly better in some respects for a man to be with-lold out any which may mislead. We have ma held from vice by fear, than not to be withheld at not to be disturbed by untoward circumstances, for all; but how different is this from the higher and we have counted the cost ere we commenced our nobler state of positive aversion for the wrong, and probably deters some low and vulgar souls from probably deters some low and vulgar souls from the might! We have counted the cost ere we commenced our work. We mean also never to be in a hurry, never to get ambitious, avaricious, or ill-tempered, and to set all kinds of traps to catch sunbeams, and then with a liberal hand shower them on our friends. crime that they would otherwise commit; but is We mean to win by love and reason. We have no this the influence, or any minutest fraction of the literary reputation of which to make an offering influence, which prevents the best man in the community from doing a base action! His course of conduct is thoroughly decided by other, and far different considerations, before this has a chance to come up. He has outgrown and passed by that stage of character upon which such considerations could operate. So when the true saint, by the attainment of 'perfect love,' has thoroughly and forof wisdom.

I cannot but think that Mr. Davis has done injustice to his own idea of prayer, in the sentence above quoted; but having no other expression of his thought, I must comment on this as it stands. I say, then, deliberately, and with full comprehension of the import of my words, that the true God bears no resemblance to Moloch; that he is not a fire, blazing to consume the bodies or affright the souls of his creatures; that in what is called approaching him in prayer, (which is in fact only opening the door of our hearts to his constant gentle and tender solicitations.) there is no call for fear, or for solemn awe, or for any feeling tending to separate us from the fullest and sweetest intimacy with him; that the most thorough penitence for our past offences, and the truest sense of our lists, and for aid with thought and pen, for we know in whom we trust; and to the host who have already rallied round the standard of equal rights, present imperfection, so far from being barriers to this intimacy, are the best preparations for, and the highest encouragement to it; and that the greatest sinner in the world is precisely the one who has most need to love God, and who would be most injured by fearing him. Fear is, and necessarily must be, a separating agency; hence the course of th fear of any thing good is an error; the fear of the best, gentlest, most loving, is a very great error, and cannot fail to mislead, and thus injure him deavor to preserve a correct history, not only of

and should be, the intimatest intimacy. Our permanent idea and recognition of God, consciously and intelligently perceived when we meditate upon him, and spontaneously springing up in our hearts with a sense of warmth and sweetness through the course as should render our paper a welcome. business and pleasure of each day, should be, the business and pleasure of each day, should be, the sources as should render our paper a welcome dear Father'—an expression which has become fa-

confidence in his love. The highest act of prayer is not that which, with bended knees and elaborate words, asks a blessing which the petitioner fears would not otherwise be granted. This prayer may be sincere, and thus far acceptable to its object; but how far inferior is it to that state of the soul, which—though already feeling perfect assurance, from the very nature of the loving Father, that he knows all it can say, and will do more than it can ask—vet delights to unveil itself to him. it can ask-yet delights to unveil itself to him. joyfully presents its deepest feelings, confessions,

that God is not only willing to do all needful things and others. for us, but that he actually and constantly does for us all that we will let him do; supplies from his bounty to the very fulness of our present capacity; and seeks constantly to attract us to enlarge that capacity for the reception of still greater favors. I say confidently, that this feeling (instead of the fear of God) should be inculcated upon, and exercised by, the sinner no less than the saint, and that

THE LIBERATOR to repentance and reformation, not less than to confirm the latter in holiness. In short, if every ma bad and good, could be made to feel that ever waking and sleeping, an omnipotent Father, for the disinterested love of him, was ever at his side, to give every needed aid, and secure him from all but self-inflicted harm, the world would be nearer

THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN.

voted to the Elevation of Woman '-Mrs. PAULINA W

It is with diffidence, amounting almost to maide derstand Christ better. But I wish now to speak of merely a single sentence, the only one in the sermon with which I cannot thoroughly sympathize:

When the series of the 'We want freedom, not familiarity with God; the highway of Prayer before that blazing Presence should always be traversed with solemn awe, which no frequency of return can diminish.'

have been in the habit of looking into the editor's sanctum, with a reverence amounting almost to sanctum, with a reverence amounting almost to sanctum, with a reverence amounting almost thought ere it had received its baptismal robe. In later years, our devout reverence for the fraternity which no frequency of return can diminish.'

It seems to me that we do want familiarity with less regard for mere intellect. The care-worn, God, and that perfect love will cast out 'solemn wearied air of some occupant of the chair, has excited our deepest commiseration. Anon, the hurried mien, the contracted brow and inky fingers if he is nearer to us, body and soul, than any other being in the universe—if such alienation of feeling as now exists between us and him is solely on our side, and he is ever seeking to attract us nearer—if he, of the whole universe, is the being to whom we can most wisely and safely confide our weaknesses, errors and sins—if one of our most effectual safeguards against temptation and sin is the heat, the dust, the din, the want of exercise; the stooping ungainly posture crowding the lungs the abiding consciousness of his uninterrupted presence with us—it seems clear to me, not only that we may desire, but that we should actively seek, and cultivate, the closest familiarity with him.

Jesus was eminently, and justly, an object of forced ungainly posture, crowding the lungs into the smallest possible space; the over-worked duty, has suggested sad reflections; for we have recognized in them true and noble spirits, and we could not but ask how long they could survive this forced ungainly posture, crowding the lungs into the smallest possible space; the over-worked duty, has suggested sad reflections; for we have could not but ask how long they could survive this reverence to his disciples; but the highest and forced, unnatural life. And then we have said in best examples of love among them were John, who our hearts, save us from such a life of toil, from we cannot, from any selfish love of a dreamy life, withhold our hand from the work. We do not now any more than in the past, act because others tell us it is our duty, but a deep conviction in our own soul prompts us to the labor. In our editorial service we shall discuss, with

ever ceased to fear God, it is not that he falls short nor will it cease to urge upon the friends of this of the beginning, but that he has attained the end, in movement the necessity of having daily and weeklie sentiment and elevating the tone of the female mind, that would be used in a political campaign or in awakening an interest on any other ques Women have been too well, and too long satisfied with Ladies' Books, Ladies' Magazines, and Miscellanies; it is time they should have stronge nourishment; and with a work so peculiarly the own, they need at least one paper which will give a correct history of its progress, and be a faithful

exponent of its principles.

We have no expectations of a sinecure in our new office, for we have no large circle of friends pledged to sustain us. We issue our sheet in bedience to a call of duty, with no subscribers in advance; we send it unheralded even by a pros-pectus or few notices, and we crave for it a kindly welcome and generous sympathy. To our personal friends we look confidently for long subscription

who feels it.

True prayer—the communion of the child with its Heavenly Parent, father and mother in one—is, that our contributors need the pay for their labor. preserve a correct history, not only of miliar to us in the history of the most devout German souls, as Follen, Schiller, Fichte.

around which all reforms must cluster, and from which alone they can radiate in a truly beneficent spirit. We have said that we would have every man souls, as Follen, Schiller, Fichte.

It is due to the character of God that we have soul have said that we would have every soul have an utterance, if they have anything to offer; and should a new fresh thought come to us is not that which with the soul have anything to offer; and should a new fresh thought come to us.

joyfully presents its deepest feelings, confessions, aspirations, to the benignant eye of Infinite Love, and seeks, by this intimate communion, to become one with Him, and to abide in Him!

We all need, not only to understand, but to have a permanently 'realizing sense' of the fact, that God is not only willing to do all needful things.

WOMAN'S CONVENTION. The Woman's Temperance Convention in New York city, on the 7th, was fully attended and admirably conducted. A fine spirit pervaded the body itself, and all who heard its proceedings. Speeches were made by Mrs. N. L. Fowler, Mrs. Amelia 'Bloomer, Rev. Miss Antoinette L. Brown, Miss Susan B. Anthony, and other the spirit pervaded the body itself, and all who heard its proceedings.

I say confidently, that this feeling (instead of the fear of God) should be inculcated upon, and exercised by, the sinner no less than the saint, and that its natural tendency would be to attract the former order observed in the half.

Mr. Greeley closed the Convention with warm gratulations, that the fact was established that women might address a public assemblage, not only with propriety, but with force, and receive the most profound attention and respect.

From the Windham County (Brattlebore') Democrat. MISS LUCY STONE.

MRS. Nichols :- A good hall full of our citize men as well as women, are indebted to you for a rare gratification once and again last week.— Merely to listen to Miss Lucy Stone's voice for an Merely to listen to Miss Lucy Stone's voice for an hour together, let it discourse what tune it may, were no common entertainment. When to this is added a discourse so admirable in thought, so clear in statement, and well-reasoned withal, as were hers on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of last week, the pleasure becomes one of the highest order. We owe you thanks for bringing her here; though perhaps, to ascend higher in the chain of causes, our thanks are due rather to that champion of individuality. Rev. Andrew L. Stone of Park causes, our thanks are due rather to that cannot of Individuality, Rev. Andrew L. Stone of Park The subject was the Position, Rights and Duties

of Woman, at the present time, in this our land.
The first lecture was devoted to the exposition of
the social and economical disadvantages beneath
which labor the females of that large portion of our which labor the females of that large portion of our race, which, in this, as in every other country, is dependent on its daily labor for its daily bread. In opening, she showed, from the history of different nations and different times, that woman's sphere, of which we hear so much, is a thing wholly conventional and arbitrary, defined by custom only, and, of course, varying in different climes and among different people. The unequal and insufficient remuneration of female labor, as compared with that of men and the causes thereof. wholly conventional and arbitrary, defined by custom only, and, of course, varying in different climes and among different people. The unequal and insufficient remuneration of female labor, as compared with that of men, and the causes thereof, were then treated, and the discussion and the illustration of this subject took up the remainder of the evening. Facts and figures were given, showing that, for the same work, equally well done, a woman's pay is but half, and often less than half, that of a man. For this no other reason is offered than that she is a woman. The real source of this inequality, this gross injustice, as by undeniable facts she proved it to be, the true politico-economical reason, was not overlooked. This is, that custom has so restricted woman to three or four specific sorts of employment, that in all these the supply of female labor exceeds the demand. The kitchen, the needle-room and the school-house are in general the only places open to women wherein kitchen, the needle-room and the school-house are in general the only places open to women wherein to earn a living for themselves and those dependent on them. The remedy, of course, should be in opening other avenues for employment. But now, if a woman presents herself for work in any other than the paths already crowded with applicants, she is sneered at, ridiculed, and all but damned. Let all occupations be free to her for which she has taste and fitness; let nothing else than the capacity God has given her and the laws of virtue, restrain her choice, and her labor will find its true level, and be remunerated according to its intrinsic worth. Numerous instances were mening the main subject till the proper time comes.

The question being taken, permission was granted, when the delegation, consisting of Miss Emily Clark, of Le Roy, Mrs. Bloomer, of Sereca Falls, Mrs. Vaughn, of Oswego, and Miss H. A. Albro, of Rochester, walked up the middle aisle, and Miss Clark addressed the Speaker as follows:

Mrs. Clark's Speech.

Mr. Speaker, and Legislators of the State of New York:

We come to you in behalf of 28,000 women—wives mothers and sisters—of this great company. its intrinsic worth. Numerous instances were mentheir 'sphere' at the cost of sneers and reproach, and even of loss of social position, had, by becoming merchants, manufacturers, physicians, &c., obtained an honorable independence, to which they could never have aspired while in the beaten track, tained an honorable independence, to which they could never have aspired while in the beaten track, unless through a fortunate marriage speculation. What some of the chances in this lottery are, it was reserved to the second lecture to show. I was reserved to the second lecture to show. I shall not pretend to give an abstract of either of these. The close attention with which the speaker was listened to on Tuesday, and the frequent applause, as with telling force she established her applause, as with tening lorce and chem with apt different positions, or illustrated them with apt anecdotes, showed that she was not unduly appreciated by an intelligent audience. The crowhouse on Wednesday evening proved a good report of the first meeting. The same faces showed themselves again, and others with them, though we know a few who would not risk the permanence of the first delightful impression by hearing her a second time. For myself, I had no such doubts, and I was well repaid for my faith. I went in trust that the power and charm of the first, in thought and language, voice and manner, would be sustained. But this was more than done. With less of probably realize. Their iniquitous bearing, in too many instances, we will hope, for the honor of manhood, is but partially revealed to legislators. But the simple recital of the cruel injustice too of-

without cause that they demand a revision, and a voice in that revision.

If any of Miss Stone's hearers doubted the com natibility of perfect womanhood with public speakthey must have been of harsher stuff than those

ten done to women, yet in accordance with the strictest letter of the laws, showed that it is not

was nothing at which the most fastidious could justly take exception, and we apprehend it would cords with the sternest requirements of propriety, not be easy to dispute the position of either evening other than as a question of taste. But as reasoning, she is infinitely superior to three-fourths good taste and truth can never be at variance, the sincere truth-seeker need have no fears. And let the conservative remember the saying, that there is ribald jest. nothing to be feared from error, while truth is left

Meanwhile, let Miss Stone have faith in her own individuality, and not cease to call men back to the paths of justice.

EN AVANT.

MISS ANTOINETTE L. BROWN.

Since this lady has become a 'representative

own seeking, her public ministrations are, very properly, of public interest. The following truth-ful pen-and-ink sketch is from an eye witness, who has the advantage of being a man and a gentle-man:—of course, we mean Charles Judson, of the Randolph Whig. In a report of the Woman's State Temperance Convention at Albany, he says:

After Miss Anthony, followed the Rev. Antoi-After Miss Anthony, followed the new. Ander nette Brown, of Henrietta—a young lady of only 22 years of age, lately graduated at a Theological Seminary. Her personal appearance is at once prepossessing. In stature neither tall nor short, but a fair medium, and with graceful and elegant but a fair medium, and with graceful and elegant proportions; her countenance is lighted with a mild, deep-meaning blue eye, and wears an expres-sion of calm dignity united to soul earnestness and sincere devotion. It is an index of herself—a be-ing at once shadowing forth the true and tender heart of woman, and all her virtuous modesty and elegant grace, together with mental gifts of the highest order and cultivation which displayed itself in every word she uttered, as of the most thorough kind. She seeks not public favor from any desire to gain a name among men, or to 'create a sensation,' but because, in her earnest zeal, she feels it to be her duty as a Christian, and No one who has seen or heard her, can for a momen doubt upon this point. Her looks, her words, and action, all agree in teaching this truth; and that deep devotional sincerity that so marks and and action, all agree in teaching this truth; and that deep devotional sincerity that so marks and characterizes all she does and says, impresses every beholder with respect of the most exalted nature for her purity of intention; while the classical elegance and beauty of her style, and the thorough research exhibited by her ideas thus attractingly put together, impel the listener to cherish the highest opinion of her superiority as a finished scholar and high-minded woman. I never listened to a lecture with more interest in my life, than I did to hers. Her nature is emphatically fininine, and she would shrink from places some more bold in character would prefer to occupy. She took into consideration only the right, duty and propriety of women laboring in the temperance cause. And there was something sublime in the spectacle—in hearing one whose very look and tone of voice proclaimed her a true woman, and of feminine feelings and sensibilities of the most sensitive kind, urging so carnestly the duty woman had to perform in this matter. I only wish all could have heard it. They would be few who would call it out of place, or as exhibiting a want of propriety. For my part, I hope she may have her wish to be licensed to preach granted. If it is, the Congregational Church will have obtained a powerful auxiliary to their clergy, and a woman of true and noble heart, and splendid talents, will be happy in the privilege of preaching that truth she obtained in which were the properties of the most of a properties. For my part, I hope she may have her wish to be licensed to preach granted. If it is, the Congregational Church will have obtained a powerful auxiliary to their clergy, and a woman of true and noble heart, and splendid talents, will be happy in the privilege of preaching that truth she obtained a powerful availary to their clergy, and a woman of true and noble heart, and splendid talents, will be happy in the privilege of preaching that truth she obtained in writing, to bind their separate estate for the prope

plain black silk, with no ornament whatever save an unpretending gold chain, and a simple pin in the linen collar about the neck. Her dress was aranged with much neatness and taste, and evinced

LADIES' TEMPERANCE MEETING. NOVEL PRESENTATION OF PETITIONS.

A very interesting scene occurred in the Assembly of New York recently. The ladies of that State held their Temperance Convention, which resulted in their presentation of a petition to the Legislature by Miss E. Clark, of Le Roy, one of the Vice Presidents.

Vice Presidents.

The potition was presented in due form of parliamentary etiquette, and received by the Assembly with uncommon courtesy.

The following description of the transaction is from the Albany Atlas:

'Mr. Burroughs announced to the Speaker, that there was a delegation present, within the bar of the House, from the Women's State Temperance Society, with a number of petitions on the subject of Temperance. He moved that they be permitted, through one of their number, to present their petitions to the House.

Mr. O'Keefe said :

wives, mothers, and sisters—of this great common-wealth, to petition your honorable body for protection. We ask protection that our hearthstones may not be desolated; that the little ones around our firesides may not be written more than fatherfrom the destroying power of the spirit that dwells in the intoxicating cup; we ask protection lest all that is sacred to the homes of the Empire State may not be considered of less moment than the \$2,685,900 invested in the liquor traffic in this State; we ask you to pass a law entirely prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks. And we most respectfully but earnestly solicit the early attention of your honorable body to our petitions.

The petitions were then passed up to the Chair in a satchel.

From the Madison County (N. Y.) Journal. WOMAN'S SPHERE.

The Woman's Temperance Convention at Albany and the presentation of their petition to the As-sembly, was an occasion not to be lost by those gened. But this was more than done. With less of humor and satire, with fewer hits that drew applause, in free and glowing eloquence, in pathos and lofty appeal, I thought the second much before the first. The legal disabilities of married women was the topic. With some of these all are familiar. Their frequent practical operation few probably realize. Their iniquitous bearing, in too many instances, we will hope, for the honor of manhood, is but partially revealed to legislators. But the simple recital of the cruel injustice too of-

Doubtless the Rev. Antoinette L. Brown is a mos eloquent and pions she-minister, and the sight of a grave and reverend maiden in petticoats, preaching the gospel, and administering the sacraments in a nigh cap, will prove a novel, if not an edifying exhibition.

Cordially as we concur in the Telegraph's views of the Maine Law, we none the less emphatically protest against the indecency of that print and its with whom I have spoken. With all her power and with the perfect self-possession which marked her coadjutors, of which the above extract is one of demeanor, there was not a trace of assumption or unbecoming forwardness, but her whole bearing showed that quiet self-respect which always in who have had the pleasure of bearing Miss Brown will units a saying that her appearance upon the As for the matter of the two addresses, there platform is eminently graceful, dignified and ras nothing at which the most fastidious could feminine, in the best sense of that term, and acwill unite in say that her a

> The extract which we have quoted is provok ingly suggestive that the objections of the class o men for whom it speaks, are not so much to wo men 'preaching the gospel' as to any preaching and that divine service, by whomsoever conducted would be to them 'a notel, if not an edifying exhibition.' Certain are we, that an attendance upon the 'stated preaching' of Miss Brown would not deteriorate either the morals or the manners of her assailants. The grossness which originated the appellation of 'she-minister,' would not hesitate to

appellation of 'she-minister,' would not hesitate to apply the equally obnoxious term—'he-minister'—to the entire Reverend Clergy.

It is such men who assume to define and limit 'woman's sphere'—a phrase hefogged with more cant and sham than any other in the language, 'progress' and 'reform' not excepted. Nowhere shall you find a more sensitive and shrinking regard for this delicacy and modesty of woman, than among the brawlers of the pot-house. None paint in more sombre hues, nor predict with more melting pathos, the fatal result to woman herself, of this new 'fanaticism.' The ivy and the oak is a figure which never fails to touch their tenderest sensibilities. The idea of woman thipking, speaksensibilities. The idea of woman thinking, speaking, and acting for herself, is, to them, an ever ing, and acting for herself, is, to them, an ever-present hideous apparition. So they descant upon it gloomily; indulge in the most fearful fore-bodings; and quake over the impending catastro-phe till they are positively

'Lost in a state of wretchedness and beer.

If it were not so surpassingly ludicrons, it would be intolcrable to see great lubberly fellows—more than half of whom are supported by the earnings of a sister or a wife—lounging about bar-rooms of a sister or a wife—lounging about bar-rooms and groceries, gravely deciding what is 'woman's sphere,' and what it is n't; what are her intellectual sphere, and what it is n't; what are her intellectual capacities, and what they are not; what she shall do, and what she 'shan't;' and winding up with the oracular dictum, that 'woman's place is at home, darning her husband's stockings!' Such a spectacle is very apt to cause an instinctive tingling in the place where the toe of one's boot is supposed to be.

But we do not propose, at present, to enter into the discussion of the woman's rights question. We do say however that whether a sided women.

The only true Partrait of Washington

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FILLMORE says, the work appears to me is have least admirably executed, and eminestly with as least tronage of the public.' Says MARCHAN, the eminent portrait painter, and the pupl of Suart, You print, to my mind, is more remarkable that any other I have seen, for presenting the whole individually of the original portrait, together with the noble and decided repose of air and manner, which all who ever as his considered a marked characteristic of the illustrates man it commemorates.' man it commemorates. The second of the peters, we would refer

For the great merits of this picture, we will refer every lover of Washington to the portrait itself, to be seen at the office of this paper, and to the letters of the following: Artists, Statemen, Jurata and Scholars ac-

following Artists, Statesmen, Jurain and Schlars at companying it.

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