ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

Trans-Two dollars and fifty cents per annum. Fire copies will be sent to one address for TEN us, if payment be made in advance. tances are to be made, and all letter ale to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to

Level, (rost PAID,) to the General Agent. Mertisments making less than one square in directimes for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, mis and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are au nel to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Pinancial mittee, but are not responsible for any of the debts the paper, vin :-- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray EDNEND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and The interest of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of er certies are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

delivered from Sinal; and, thirdly, the exaction, issue to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for staves—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 government of the layer representation over that of the

majority in the alave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREDY

DATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ARIMATING SPIRIT

No Union with Slaveholders!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.

VOL. XXIII. NO. 9.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1853. WHOLE NUMBER 1154.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

ELEGANT EXTRACTS.

for filleving 'elegant extracts' are taken from an de in Graham's Magazine, from the pen of the er publisher and editor of that journal, which, for tearr, should find its patrons exclusively among the decelers and slave-dealers of the South :-

A popular rage for any thing is a very good se d its worthlessness; and when the book satisfied dissertations upon negro carousals, and minimal sulogies of blasphenous psalm-singing, most to the exclusion of the Bible, and healthy tabast works, we need scarcely stop to prove at the devil is having a pretty good time of it

In the sudden hurrah which bursts from the mals of the many over the 'Cabin literature, w. Werdsworth, Scott, and Cooper, are in immi-set langer of being burned by the hands of the and hangman, to the tantaralara of an Afri-

Sanho is a pretty good gold-digger, just now-

World not have a slave to till their ground,'

the pretty severely in the press-room. We a regular incursion of the blacks. The booksellers groan under the weight of soles of booksellers groan under the weight of halo's woes, done up in covers! What a dose when had and are having! The population of makes has gone a wood-gathering! Our 'Helots of the West' are apparently at a premium with publishers just now; and we have Northern falls as anxious to make money of them, as the Salaras can be for their lives. A plague of all ackfaces! We hate this niggerism, and hope it by be done away with. We cannot tolerate nedayery of this sort-we are abolitionists on

The first of these works is Uncle Tom's Cabin. has a certain feminine vivacity of style which also the reader, in spite of its faults—and we, enfore, giving the lady the pas, call her up first for summation. Regarding the success of the Labor -the exaggerated success, we believe—
to have been trying to account for it, independentr of the merits, which are not sufficient cause

'The reception of the 'Cabin' in England was my genial—it was so pleasant to pray for that hypotate, Jonathan! The Times, and a few other three organs, saw the thing in all its bearings, all five a very blunt opinion of it. But, in a ental way, Lord Carlisle-our sometime nists, lard Morpeth-and the moralists, had the disastage of these cosmopolite critics, as far as e curious public were concerned. Indeed, the feet of a lard coming out in favor of anything of ve it instant vogue ong the English, and his lordship's recommi dates was certainly the strongest foreign puff of the 'Caben.' The N. Y. Post, and kindred passes, certainly helped to sell their thousands; at the Earl of Carlisle sold his ten thousands. but once any sort of book is talked of, for any the mann or other, people must have it, in self-deface, and so vive acquiret cundo—it gathers will gest, like a rolling snowball in the Oberland. the machinery of the whole business would are procured nearly as great a notoriety for any

The book is vastly overrated, and will soon be its level.

It is clumsily constructed, and marificial.

The plot is feeble; it is sens and tacked together in a very unworkman-ile way. But after doing justice to the suit and earnestness of the work, we are still high to think it has not power enough to cause a much mixing as some have supposed.'

'Indeed, were Mrs. Stowe's book ten times more sentances and forcible than it is, the existing as of his community, and its growing tenden-tes-political or otherwise—would neutralize it. la lopeless to look for any more exasperations tur with by tituperation or the high hand. The Ings was right in saying that, as a means of thism, Uncle Tom was a mistake, and would be thing.

Mr. Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin is a bad book. is hally constructed, badly timed, and made up and constructed, hadly timed, and made up to compare the constructed, badly timed, and made up to compare the construction of acts as the construction of facts—a stupendous lip-and therefore we cannot admit its merits, and ional read of admits. Its light read of admits. Its light read of admits. tal join its mob of admirers. Uncle Tom has serves it has made excitement and moneyat we must be excused from falling down and tachipping to faise and mean a thing. We feel being but unatterable contempt and scorn for the tast class of liberty people. We ask no terms in their impudent scriters or their speculating the female agitators have abandoned Bio money.'pair, and are just now bestride a new hobby ease love of black folks, in fashionable no Pannel ceases to be cut into garments for children of Africa, but they are most intolera-tanched with ink—on the principle, we sup-

We have taken up the 'Cabin literature' for repose of caying frankly what we think of bale business—for it is a business, and nothwhen the books, indignantly and perhaps warming the books, indignantly and perhaps warming spirit which pervades them, and we say, way of emphasis, that we despise the whole the spirit which dictated them is false. are altogether speculations in patriotism—a soa of dollars and cents, not of stavery or libseein of dollars and cents, not of slavery or libing the whole literary atmosphere has being the whole many of the persons who
is an about the many of the persons who
is a literary atmosphere in the persons who
is a literary atmosphere in the persons who
is a literary atmosphere in the whole republic, if they
is a literary atmosphere in the whole republic, if they
is a literary at the gens and precious stones from
a state. They care nothing for principle, honor
right; and though anxious to be regarded as
a state. They care nothing for principle, honor
right; and though anxious to be regarded as
a with be an exploder worthy of all honor, who
all tamble upon a truth which they would not
take for shillings. For the present, we are
as with this subject. We hope we are done From the New Orleans Picayune.

to her sister at the North. The views she exwe believe to be the genuine sentiment of the Southern ladies in regard to the influence of the work, and the false mission of its author :

'You ask for my opinion of Uncle Tom's Cabin and of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. I will give it

to you with much pleasure.
'I do not like this said Harriet, for she has roved herself false to her womanly mission—a stirrer up of strife, rather than a 'peace maker;' deficient in the delicacy and purky of a woman, inasmuch as she has painted from her own libidinous imagination, scenes which no modest woman could conceive of. I know her to have given an awfully wicked and false representation of the South and its institutions

overwhelmed with this compensation.
'The truth is, dear M., the work is a powerful; coarse, vulgar, overwrought, deliberate misstate-ment—a tissue of wicked, wilful lies, from begining to end. The woman has unsexed herself. r one hold her in even greater detestation than Abby Kelly or Abby Folsom, inasmuch as she has more and a higher order of talents entrusted to her

keeping.
The reading of her work has had one good effect on my mind—it has given me a horror for what we call clear, strong-minded women. Before, I was somewhat inclined to sympathize with some of the supposed wrongs of women—to advocate for a little more freedom for them, &c.; but I would rather be bondswoman on one of the southern estates than

be Harriet Beecher Stowe.
'I tell my 'lordly half,' I would promise to
'obey' now more loudly, were we to be married
over again. I think, when I look back, every evilact of my life had its origin in false prid dependence of spirit—and I thank the man Harriet for opening my eyes to the perils surrounding a woman who believes herself sufficient unto herself; I thank the man Harriet for making more of a true woman of me—for creating in me a greater distaste for the appearance of the untrue and false.

SELECTIONS.

ARCHBISHOP WHATELY AND CHIEF JUSTICE DENMAN ON UNCLE TOM.

The last number of the North British Review conarticle on American slavery and Uncle Tom's Cabin, which we have just ascertained to have been written by Richard Whately, Archbishop have been written by Richard Whately, Archbishop of Dublin, and author of the popular work on logic, which generally bears his name. After premising that ordinary criticism has no place with 'the book of two hemispheres,' and paying the highest tribute of admiration to the genius of the 'noble woman' who produced it, the distinguished reviewer notices one mark of originality which had escaped us. He says that Uncle Tom is almost the only work of fiction, bad or good, in the English language. 'destitute of that which is the English language, 'destitute of that which is the ordinary resource of writers of fiction—the ad-

ception of Robinson Crusoe.

The Archbishop denies the truth of the charges of partisanship and unworthy motive which have been so liberally urged against Mrs. Stowe, and braises the fairness of her statements. The power of the book,' he srys, 'lies in its truth, lirected to the consciences of men, and accordingly we find that the consciences of men are dealing with it as truth. And perhaps it is in its being an appeal to conscience, and in its being responded to s such, that the book stands out from the class to which it nominally belongs. When did an army of journalists, and novelists, and pamphleteers, in act, all the legal organs of society, ever before so set themselves in battle array to oppose the truth of a so-called 'work of fiction'! When, before, were so many pens employed to refute the 'wild and unreal pictures,' the 'monstrous exaggerations,' the 'abominable libels,' to repel the 'calumny and insult' of a novel! But the fact is, that Mrs. Stowe has told the text to select is. that Mrs. Stowe has told the truth fearlessly; and therefore is she not only answered, but answered

He then quotes an angry article from the New Orleans weekly Picayane, of August 30, 1852, venture to which accuses Mrs. Stowe, and all those who aid ed name. her efforts, or even give credit to her statements, of 'heartless cruelty, shameless falsehood, and gross cupidity,' and adds, that 'similar testimony is borne to the character of a large proportion of the northerners by 'Aunt Phillis's Cabin,' another of the answers to 'Uncle Tom.'' 'Now,' continues the author of the Logic, 'supposing this to be true, or half true, it follows that, in about half of the United States, there are very many persons mercenary, unjust, reckless, passionate, cruel, and merciless; and we are naturally led to inquire, which of the qualities render the persons in which they are displayed fit to have uncontrolled power over er efforts, or even give credit to her statements, be true, or half true, it follows that, in about half of the United States, there are very many persons mercenary, unjust, reckless, passionate, cruel, and merciless; and we are naturally led to inquire, which of the qualities render the persons in which they are displayed fit to have uncontrolled power over their fellow-men? And if it be established that in the northern states, there is a considerable proportion of persons unfit to be trusted with uncontrolled power, what warrant have we that it is not the power, what warrant have we that it is not the same in the south? What reason have we to believe that the southerners are universally mild, humane, conscientious, and considerate! We canhumane, conscientious, and considerate! ot find a reason in the difference of race; nor can

not find a reason in the difference of race; nor can we suppose a few degrees of latitude can make so great a difference of character. Where, then, can we find any reason to trust the 'Southerns,' while distrusting the 'Northerns,' unless, indeed, we are to believe that the non-cristence of slavery can corrupt the moral elevation!'

The Archbishop finds facts enough recorded in the newspapers of the south, and in the laws of the southern states, in regard to slavery, to convince him that Mrs. Stowe has not been guilty of 'gross exaggeration' and 'well-seasoned horrors.'

With the South Carolinian, to whose gentlemanlike but rather feeble pamphlet we have already alluded, the Archbishop deals summarily, and disposes, in a few vigorous paragraphs, of the argument, that we ought to distinguish between the intrinsic character of any system, and its abuses—which, as the Archbishop shows, applies with edged tools and open casks of gunpowder.

To heaven's broad fire his unconstrained view, Darts round the wide horison, to datry

But the intrinsic character itself of the system is UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

We publish an extract which we have been lowed to make from a letter from a lady's friend to her sister at the North. The views she expresses concerning the above widely circulated book.

But the intrinsic character itself of the system is irredeemably bad. The 'vis medicatric of nature,' so frequently invoked by the Carolinian, as correcting 'the insufficiencies of legislation in regard to the welfare of slaves,' is mere nonsense, after what we have seen and read of the peculiar institution. He had better said that 'the law of the slave-system comes in to correct nature—that is, after the fashion of a slave-holder's correction—to trample upon it, and crash it.

As regards the Scripture argument, that slaver is of God, so are the small-pox and the cholera, bot infinitely lesser evils. Despotism is as much sanctioned by the New Testament as slavery. Wh overlook the apostolic exhortations to bonor the king'! 'We assuredly,' says the Archbishop, 'cannot find a sanction for slavery in the principles, the motives, and the examples which the New Testament sets before us. * * The Carolinian nous imagination, scenes which no modest woman could conceive of. I know her to have given an awfully wicked and false representation of the South and its institutions.

'If she wrote for money, she has gained her object; and like the hypocrites referred to by the Messiah, she also has her reward. If she wants to obtain the passing applanse of the multitude, thirsting for stimulants, however deadly the draught may prove, she has gained this fast flitting flattery. If she wrote for the reprobation of every truth-wooing, right-minded person, who from personal observation and knowledge, or by their sincere and carnest inquiries into the truth, has overwhelmed with this compensation.

Testament sets before us. * * The Carolinian declares the system to be of God, and regards it as the 'five talents' committed to them, 'which it would be a weak and wicked prayer to ask to be taken from them.' Indeed, such stress do slave-holders lay upon the Divine sanction, that it would seem as if they were such only in homage to religion. But such homage to the Prince of Peace—to him with the easy yoke and the light burden '—to him with 'the easy yoke and the light burden '—to him who 'takes the lambs in his bosom, and gently leads those that are with young '—such tribute pours foul scorn on Him, and reminds us rather of the 'purple robe,' and the reed, and the mocking.'

One point more in the Carolinian pamphlet is dwelt upon by the Archbishop—a point much urged

dwelt upon by the Archbishop—a point much urged lately by the press, and by Mrs. John Tyler. The Carolinian states that a capitalist is virtualy a slave-owner as much as a Virginia planter since, with the employed in England, it is only work or be starved,' instead of work or be flogged.' This fallacy the slaveholder catches at,

flogged.' This fallacy the slaveholder catches in glad,' as Mrs. Stowe says, 'of any fig-leaf of covering from the intolerable blaze of the scorn of civilized humanity,' 'He makes up his mind that 'this power that slavery gives to one man over another, is met with everywhere in society,' that all the actual misery what is to be found in all countries, and that it is as vain to contend against what he believes to be an absolute decree of Providence in regard to the constitution of society, as it is to contend against storms, earthquakes and blights.

But it is totally false that the condition of the slave is not infinitely worse than that of the poorest laborer in England. Indeed, it must be so, as long

as a position in which evil is legally inevitable, is worse than that in which it may lawfully be avoided. If our poor are effectually taught to lay by when they have good wages, not to marry improvidently, not to bring up their children in ignorance, not to join trade-unions, (a horrible slavery, but self-imposed,) and to guard against various other things prejudicial to their well-being and dependent upon themselves to avoid, their condition will indefinitely improve. No legislative restriction sets any limit to that improvement. If a man be 'not straitened in himself,' the law of the land does not straiten him, nor does any impassable barrier narrow up

his career.'
And in these days of philanthropic effort, amid rable social evils, much effort, wis unwise, is making to impart to our poor that knowledge, and so encourage them to the exercise of that forethought, which would give them selfdependence and self-respect.'
Thus writes the Archbishop. His feelings as

good man and as an acute logician are injured by the mal-practices and false arguments of the slave party, but he writes more in sorrow than in anger, and sincerely wishes them deliverance from the truly difficult position in which they are placed. Since this article was printed, Uncle Tom has received a compliment from an English dignitary, received a compliment from a following the no less eminent both by his services and honors, than the Archbishop of Dublin. Lord Denman, the late Chief Justice of England, has lately been discussing and criticising, in a series of paper contributed to the London Standard, the pro-slavery articles which have recently appeared in Househole Words and the London Times. The Chief Justice defends Uncle Tom most efficiently, and administers

a telling rebuke to Mr. Dickens and to the reviewer in the Times. These papers, six in number, have been reput lished in a pumphlet by the Messrs. Longman & Co., of London, with a dedicatory preface from their illustrious author, Mrs. Stowe. Through the kindness of a friend, we have been favored with an early copy of this dedication, which we make no apology for giving in full. We desire to prefix to it the simple remark, that no American book has ever yet received such distinguished attention from the English people as this touching contribution

To MRS. HARRIET BESCHER STOWE. Madame,-Some of the friends to the extinction of slavery imagine that the cause may be promoted by publishing some occasional papers, recently sent by me to the Standard London newspaper. I venture to inscribe the collection with your honor

'Ce n'était point un foudre qui s'égare, C'était un glaive aux mains de la Vertu.

But in England there are symptoms calculated to mislead. First, the open defence of slavery by some of our most popular and influential writers. For the unaccountable part they have been induced to take in the great process now going on between mankind and the owners of and traders in slaves, we, the public, feel the deepest grief, but no alarm as to the ultimate result. The influence which has been found paramount in so many cases, is in this powerless, as the withe twisted around the strong 'We owe thanks to Lord Carlisle, for brit

'We owe thanks to Lord Curlisle, for bringing to your notice the only error (as far as I know) that your book contains. You have fully repaired the injustice which you had done to some of our English institutions; but I hope he will forgive me expressing the great surprise I felt at his comparing your important work with some tales of action, popular among ourselves, which claim no higher end or aim than the agreeable employment of a vaccant hour.

Nilus or Ganges, with its wasteful tide
Through cities, states, through empires black with shade
And continents of sand, would turn his view
To mark the windings of a scanty rill
That murmurs at his feet?

If the reader exclaim with astonishment, 'What! only one!' I am disposed to answer, 'No, not one.' Not only Topsy, but Eliza Harris, who incurs every pain and danger to save the child from slavery, and the hapless parent, who plunges both her infant and herself in the deep waters, to escape that fate worse than death, and the agonies of Uncle Tom and his heroic patience—all are mere copies, but faithful ones, of the great original, Nature.

'Perhaps it is wrong to accribe the

I do to the efforts of pro-slavery writers, but I can-not record without deep and bitter grief, a grief proportioned to my respect for their general great merits, my disappointment at the line they have so unexpectedly taken, and think of the remorse they hemselves would feel if they should be the mean of prolonging the life of slavery one hour. That single hour might give birth to thousands of slaves who might have been born free, and condemn them to a life of enforced labor and degradation, and

the death of 'Uncle Tom.

'One of the most extraordinary topics on which
English writers have chosen to dilate, is the difficulty which American slaveholders would encounter in the attempt to emancipate the men and women whom they now hold in bondage—as if those difficulties were the result of discoveries made in London, and had wholly escaped notice where they are most known—as if it were neces-sary to dissuade the miser from parting with his sary to dissuade the miser from parting with his money, or find reasons for convincing the usurper that he ought not to lay down his power. Of all the many thousand English who have risen from the perusal of 'Uncle Tom,' with the fervent hope that it may speedily effect the extinction of slavery, not one believes that it can be effected—few think it ought to be attempted—without the supreme authority of the United States.

'The great obstacle to its abolition lies in the fact, that it has so long existed, and been tolerated. It has now sufficiently lost its hold upon our habits

It has now sufficiently lost its hold upon our habits to be estimated at its real worth, and that is so plainly revealed to us by your sober and truthful delineation, that we cannot in conscience suppress our sincere convictions and honest wishes. I trust all barriers will ere long be carried by those great powers which command my warmest admiration, while their employment engages my most cordial respect and reverence. Nice, Dec. 1, 1852.

From the Belfast ' Banner of Ulster.' ADDRESS TO MRS. H. B. STOWE.

The following address from the Committee of the Belfast Anti-Slavery Society to Mrs. Stowe, authoress of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' has been sent forward for presentation to that lady. The sentiments expressed in this document will, we doubt not, be responded to by the advocates of negro emancipation generally. It is addressed—

TO MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. MADAN,-We, the Committee of the Anti-Slaver ciety of Belfast, in the North of Ireland, desir to testify to you our high appreciation of your la-bors in the cause of outraged humanity. No words, however, at our command, can adequately express our admiration of the authoress of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin '—an admiration which we share in common with all in these lands, without distinction of sect or party. Your work is known and esteemed in the Palace of our beloved Sovereign, who is not more illustrious by the Throne which she occupies as the daughter of a race of Kings, than by the virtues which adorn her character; and it is also the companion of the peasant in his mud-walled cottage. Inheriting a name peculiarly honored, it is your distinguished happiness to hand it down to

We greatly rejoice that, in the good Providence of Him who has 'made of one blood all the nations of the earth, one so peculiarly qualified to plead for the slave has received strength and courage to come forward, and to pour into the ear of the civilized world the groans of more than three millions of human beings denuded of their dearest rights, and helplessly exposed to the worst passions of men whom American law invested with a power dangerous alike to themselves and to their victims. dangerous alike to themselves and to their victims. We understand, to some extent, the discouragement in your way, and therefore honor all the more the deep-toned and lofty principle which has enabled you to brave the hostility not only of the Southern slave-owners, but of those ministers of religion who would force the Word of God, which proclaims 'liberty to the captive,' to sanction a man's holding his fellow-men in bondage. Permit us, in a discharge of what we believe a solemn duty, to declare, through you, the pain it gives to Christians on this side of the Atlantic, to find that men distinguished as scholars, and by the place which they hold in the Church of God, who might have been supposed to have drunk deeply into the spirit of the Savior's loving-kindness, should lend their high influence to perpetuate and extend a which they hold in the Church of God, who might have been supposed to have drunk deeply into the spirit of the Savior's loving-kindness, should lend their high influence to perpetuate and extend a system of such flagrant injustice, one even rendering it penal for slaves to be taught to read the Word of God,—thus, so far as in their power, blighting their prospects for eternity; and of those ecclesiastical bodies that recognize the manstealer and his coadjutors as brethren and Christians, we cannot but speak in terms of strong reprehension. We feel such conduct to be the betrayal of a most important trust—a defiling of the 'temple of God'—which, if they repent not, must issue in an awful retribution. Permit us likewise to express our cordial sympathy with those Churches of America that have protested against slavery, and resolved to admit no slaycholder to their, communion. We have a pretty accurate knowledge of their real position and difficulties, and beg to tender them, through you, the assurance of our high esteem and warm approbation. The testimony which they have thus left against surrounding iniquity we consider as honorable to them, in their circumstances, as that which at the Diet of Spiers immortalized so deservedly its promoters. They are 'the blessing in the cluster,' on account of which the Lord saith, 'Destroy it not.' May they become the 'leaven' which, though little, shall penetrate the entire mass, and bring back the professors of the United States to a due sense of the 'purity which becomes the house of God,' and of the imperative obligation to 'do justly and love mercy,' in order to be approved as the followers of the Lamb; nor can we help avowing our deep conviction that, had the other Transatlantic Churches followed the anample thus nobly set them, alavery would long ere now have ceased to the the peculiar blot upon Christianity in America.

We cannot trust ourselves upon that masterpiece of iniquity, the deservedly infamous. Fugitive Slave Law, but we rejoice that there are individuals in the United States (in the first rank of whom stands the United States (in the first rank of whom stands illustrious your brother, Henry Ward Beecher) who believe that might is not necessarily right; and who, when the stranger, shivering with cold, and weak with want and toil, knocks at the door, will fearlessly 'take him in,' at the command of one to whom both Congress and its servants must yet give an account. Noble-minded men and women of whatever class or name, account our Chrisyet give an account. Nohle-minded men and wo-men, of whatever class or name, accept our Chris-tian salutation. We love you' for the truth's sake which dwelleth in you,' and attests itself in corre-sponding works. Your holy fortitude in these lands is the theme of universal commendation. The peril in which you obey God rather than men, we know to be great; nevertheless, be of good comfort, 'the end draweth nigh.' Though at the risk of regulation, of property, and even of life itself. reputation, of property, and even of life itself, when you hear the bay of the bloodhound, so characteristic of slavery, and observe the approach of men equally bloody and brutal, remomber what you owe to the God of mercy, and shut not your heart against the cry of the desolate. We would remark, in conclusion, that we rejoice in you as a remark, in conclusion, that we rejoice in you as a fellow-laborer in the vindication of human rights. We are thankful that the iniquity of a system, the consummation of Satan's hatred of man, is at last urged home on the understanding and the con-science in a maner already so much acknowledged, and in consequence of which we trust that, at no and in consequence of which we trust that, at no distant day, the oppressed in America will be permitted to go free. Be of good courage, then, in this work to which our Lord has so evidently called you; we hope that from henceforth you will regard it as specially your work. Those who sympathise with you in this labor of love feel themselves so distanced by the admirable performance which has obtained for you a world-wide celebrity, that while they must still follow, though with unequal steps, cheering and aiding you as they can, it is to you they look as, in the Divine Providence, their leader in the assault on this atrocious system. O they look as, in the Divine Providence, their leader in the assault on this atrocious system. O that the soul-harrowing scenes, so true to life, which you have depicted, may soon effectuate the removal from, otherwise, your great country, of a crime so horrible, on account of which alone the burning blush of shame becomes so familiar to the American when in other lands! Of the final issue of the struggle in which you are engaged, there cannot be a doubt. He who liberated Israel from bondage will yet liberate the African. May the years of his redeemed, in this respect, not be coupled with 'a day of vengeance,' such as the destruction of the Egyptians in the Red Sea. Be-

destruction of the Egyptians in the Red Sea. Before it be too late, may your warning voice reach
the conscience of those who, by trampling on the
golden rule in all its most important applications,
are doing their utmost to bring down upon their
fine country the avenging arm of Him who 'looks
from the height of His sanctuary' to hear the
groaning of the prisoner, and to loose those that
are appointed unto death, in the advocacy of the
great cause of human freedom. great cause of human freedom, We are, Madam, yours faithfully, Robert Work-man, President; James Standfield and F. A. Calder, Hon. Secretaries; Wm. M. O'Hanlon, Congregational Minister; William Eccles, Baptist Minister; James Matier, John M'Vicker, James Rose, James Fraser, William Emerson, William Miller, John Neil, George Pim, J. B. Ferguson

LETTER FROM MRS. STOWE.

The following letter from Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe to Dr. Wardlaw, dated Dec. 4, 1852, was read at the Second Annual Meeting of the Glasgow Female New Association for the abolition of sla

DEAR SIR:—I was most deeply and gratefully touched by your kind letter, and by its certainly very unexpected contents. That Christian hearts in good old Scotand should turn so warmly towards me, seems to me like a dream; yet it is no less a most pleasant one. For myself, I can claim no merit in that work which has been the cause of this. It was an instinctive, irresistible outburst, and had no more merit in it than a mother's wailing for her first-born. The success of the work, so strange, so utterly unexpected, only astonishes me, I can only say that this bubble of my mind has risen on the mighty stream of a divine purpose, and even a bubble can go far on such a tide. I am much of my time pressed down with a heavy sad-ness, 'for the hurt of the daughter of my people' is so horrible, so sad—such a dishonor to Christ

But, again, when I see that a spirit above me is issuing this feeble work book—choosing the weak things of this world to confound the mighty—then things of this world to confound the mighty—then I have hope. Why has He given it this success, unless He means some mercy to the cause!—Please to say to those Christian friends who have sent me the invitation in your letter, that I gladly accept it—though, when I get there, I fear that they may be disappointed. I never was much to see, and now I am in feeble health—worn and wearry. I am now putting through the press another work, 'A Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin,' containing all the facts and documents which confirm the story; truth darker and sadder, and more painful to write, than the fiction was. I shall call heaven and earth to witness to the deeds which have been done here! Alas! that I should do it. Should God spare my life till April, I trust to mingle God spare my life till April, I trust to mingle prayers and Christian affection with the Christians of Scotland.

Yours in the Gospel of Jesus, H. B. STOWE.

From the New York Tribune. UNCLE TOM ON HIS TRAVELS.

Europe has achieved the luxury of a new sensation in the reception and digestion of Mrs. Stowe's great work. Our militia generals on professional tours of observation among the fortresses of Flanders and on the lines of the Adige and Mincio are as much perplexed and annoyed by the Uncle Tom furore, as they would be if required to draw lines of circumvallation or distinguish a lunette from an escarpment. Even our Diplomacy stands aghast at the rushing, swelling flood of Uncle Tomism which is now sweeping over the Continent, writes home indignant remonstrances against Americans disgracing their country by telling any but the other sort of truth about it, and sorrowfully admits that the counterblasts to Uncle Tom, so elaborately puffed in our Cotton journals, make no more impression on the Christian sentiment of the Old World, than would a poppun broadside on the walls of Gibraltar. Even the labored replies of sundry squads of American ladies to the Stafford House Appeal are notoriously felt not to have touched the right spot, whence the necessity realized for perpetually renewing and multiplying them. Unless Mrs. Julia Gardiner Tyler, or some equally ambitious imitator, shall hereafter contrive to outdo all that has yet been done, the vordiet of Europe will be all but unanimous that Silence would have UNCLE TOM ON HIS TRAVELS

served the cause of American Slavery better than any Speech clicited by the Duchess's memorial.

Meantime, Uncle Tom shines in every fewilclon, rests on every center-table, and faces the foot-lights of every stage. The despots and feudal robbers are soothed and gratified by the contemplation of a form of injustice and oppression more flagrant and shameless than their own. The ourcers and gamins of Paris, chafing under the sense of their own enslavement and degradation, crowd the theatres to marvel at the spectacle of a man bidding at a slave auction for his own wife or daughter against the coarse and tipsy ruffian who has fixed lecherous eyes upon her, and to whose unbridled will the law of the land inexorably consigns her, in case he bids a dollar more for her than will (or can) be given by the competitor who has been moved by the husband's woe to bid in his behalf. 'If this is Democracy,' say the gamins dubiously, 'the despotism of our head burglar is not so bad after all; if this is Republican purity, our Emperor's lewdand shameless Court is relatively decent. Foul as it is, it has never yet resorted to legal constraint or outright violence in pursuit of licentious gratification.'

There can be no doubt that not marely the American name, but the cause of Human Freedom has temporarily suffered in Europe by the exposures of Mrs. Stowe's book. If it were understood there that our most familically slave-holding State (South Carolina) was likewise the most unanimously and intensely 'Democratic,' according to our blinding party designations, the marvel and the revulsion might be still greater. But 'this sickness is not unto death.' The freedom of investigation and discussion which true Democracy affirms, but which Slavery systematically subverts, will yet dissolve the monstrous fabric of injustice and inevitable vice whereupon 'our Southern brethren' insist on reposing. In spite of Gag-law and Cotton proscription, in spite of our drugged Pulpit, fettered Press and debauched Politics, Slavery shall yet silently mel

ward effect of 'Uncle Tom' in European concep-tions of America are alike numerous and futile. with a Virginian, 'ardent [for office] as a Southern sun can make him,' who patriotically suggests that President Pierce should fill all the Foreign

that President Pierce should fill all the Foreign Embassies of any consequence with Southerners, to enable them to counteract oficially and efficiently, the baleful influence of Mrs. Stowe's work.

We do not feel sure that this prescription, if administered, would prove efficacious. 'Punch,' we remember, in the time of the potato rot, when Prince Albert distributed gratuitously among the poor a pamphlet showing how the disease might be resisted if not wholly counteracted, suggested that, in view of the actual needs of the peasantry, it would seem advisable to distribute potatoes rather than pamphlets. In the same spirit, we could suggest that sending over slaveholders, even though they were once French Jacobins, as Embassadors to conwere once French Jacobins, as Embassadors to con-vince Europe that slavery is an eminently humane, beneficent and joy-diffusing institution, will not be exactly the thing. There is a sound principle of law which says, 'Secondary evidence is not ad-missible where the arrivage is not admissible where the primary is within reach: and though blacks are not permitted to testify at the South in any case where whites are interested, there is no such rule known in Europe. We would urge, then, that if it be desirable to adduce would urgo, then, that if it be desirable to adduce before Europe, Southern testimony versus Unele Tom, the proper witnesses to send there would be the slaves themselves. That Mr. Soule, Mr. Venable, Gov. Cobb, Mr. Guthrie, and such other slavesholders as Gen. Pierce may send out as embassadors; will assure Europe that slavery is a mild, benignant, moral; humanizing institution, is a matter of course; as also that Europe will be too polite to contradict them; but if an impression on the public sentiment of the old world is aimed at, let Cuffee and Dinah, Sambo and Phillis, Pompey and Dandy Jim be sent out as witnesses. If they, being released from all constraint or undue influand Dandy Jim be sent out as witnesses. If they, being released from all constraint or undue influence, shall say that they like to be fed, lodged, worked, flogged, hunted and sold according to the laws of Carolina and Mississippi, Burope will be very likely to believe them; but so long as the South shall keep them gagged at home, and send Soulé & Co, to testify in their stead, we suspect that the evidence will not go a great way toward removing the impression produced by Mrs. Stowe's book.

Uncle Tox in Russia.—A correspondent of the ondon Daily Nacs writes from Moscow as fol-

'The celebrated 'Uncle Tom,' that remarkable

'The celebrated 'Uncle Tom,' that remarkable negro who has already encountered so many strange adventures, continues his course through the world. In Russia he is becoming known through the medium of a very negligent translation of Mrs. Stowe's book, and enjoys a great reputation. The police do not interfere, although the circulation of the work remains as yet unauthorized. In Russia, you are aware, enfranchisement is the order of the day; perhaps this has somewhat to do with the non-interference of the officials.

'As soon as the first copies of the work arrived, there were so few of them that they made the tour of the town, being let out to hire for two hours at a time, and thus passing from one hand to another of the Muscovite aristocracy. Trusty servants were sent from house to house with them wrapped up in silk, or batiste, with as much care as a newborn infant, and hidden in a little portfolio. Today thousands of 'Unele Toms' circulate in the capital, and I am informed that a very distinguished man is at this moment engaged upon a good Russian translation,'

Uncur Tox in Italy. Two Italian editions have been printed at Turin, and one of the daily papers is republishing it in Italian, by chapters, day by day, following the example of the Paris press. No other American book, probably no modern volume in the English tongue, has attracted so much attention on the Continent. Every body reads, cries over, and praises it.

The Uncle Tom excitement in Paris appears to have just begun. Musard has composed a Schot-tisch called Uncle Tom; Marx has published a quadrille, also called Uncle Tom; and M. Michelet amounces a 'Pensee Fugitive,' entitled Eva; Liquorico is now called 'Uncle Tom candy'; and a new play, founded on the story, has been produced at the Ambigu. Ducle Tom is a secondary character. He does not die in the piece, but gets off with a bastinado. The chief interest is centred in Eliza. The scenery is exceedingly splendid. The escape upon the floating ice, and the ratine in which the demousment is worked out, have never been surpassed in any Paris hearts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1853. Mr. Eprron:—Passing by the south side of Penn. Avenue this morning, I saw at Stratton's auction rooms a red flag—the usual index of a sale; and, learning that the merchandize was human flesh, I determined to gratify my curiosity to see a negro sold at auction. It was a novel, as well as a painful thing to me, and I entered the rooms, feeling very much like one about to witness an ex-

The crowd was not large, and the sale had not The crowd was not large, and the sale had not yet commenced. I looked around for the slave, and at length saw behind the railing of the bar a youth of fifteen years—well dressed, and certainly as white as many white men. His back was towards the crowd, and he seemed to be trying to repress the grief and anguish that at intervals heaved his bosom and vented itself in spasmodic sobs. On being spoken to, he stood up and turned around for a moment, and I saw even full of tears. Yes. On being spoken to, he stood up and turned around for a moment, and I saw eyes full of tears. Yes, mild blue eyes they were, too, and a countenance full of intelligence and sensibility. He seemed to try to avoid the gaze of inquisitive and heartless men, and turned his back upon us more in sorrow

men, and turned his back upon us more in sorrow and shame than in obstinacy.

At length the auctioneer mounted a platform and said, 'Gentlemen, I now call your attention to the sale of this boy. He is fifteen years old, well made, sound and healthy, an excellent servant, and knows how to do all kinds of work—has been brought up in the house, and can cook better than most servants of thirty years of age.' Here the attention of the lookers on was attracted to the boy, who was taken out and placed on the platform beside the auctioneer. He continued, 'He is an excellent servant, and a slave for life, how much am I offered for him!' I seaned the faces of those around me, and every body had a guilty look; some blushed with shame, and others bit their lips with silent indignation. There were a few ladies present, who had come out of curiosity, and with a tear in the eye, to brace their hearts anew against the cursed institution of slavery, and a few market women looked in, some with unconcern, as though negroes were made to be sold, and others looked on with pity. It was a be sold, and others looked on with pity. It was a solemn scene, and reminded me more of a house of mourning than of an auction-room. There was no talking, no laughing, no smiling, even. There was a solemn stillness pervading the room, as though something awful was going to be done. No one could witness the quiet natural grief of the boy without sympathy, and it seems to me that there were few indifferent spectators of the scene. "Come, Jim," said the auctioneer, "don't take on so, nobody is going to hurt ye." This, probably, Jim knew as well as any body did, but he also knew, and the auctioneer knew, and every body in the room knew, that his grief lay deeper, and sprung from something besides fear. He felt the degradation of his position, and he knew he was presently to be sold, he knew not to whom, or whither to be sent. He was evidently too young to be used to being suddenly sold, and sent from place to place among strangers. place to place among strangers.

'How much am I offered,' continued the auctioneer,' for the boy! He is an accomplished screant, how much! Turn round, Jim, don't make so much

fuss about it, nobody is going to hurt ye.' It was doubtless highly improper for Jim to sob, and it perhaps showed a weakness, but all the comforting words and friendly pats on the shoulder from the auctioneer served only to renew his grief, and he went on, 'How much for the boy!' Five hunhe went on, 'How much for the boy!' Five hundred dollars was offered, then five hundred and fifty, and so on by bids of from ten to twenty dollars, until poor Jim was struck off at seven hundred and fifty dellars, and the sale was ended. The purchaser paid a large price, it was considered, but the boy was evidently a superior servant, and very prepossessing. He had intelligence and sensibil-ity. There was none of the sullenness or stupidity ity. There was none of the sullenness or standary that is sometimes found in full-blooded negroes. Poor Jim will be taken, probably, off South, away from what has always been his home, and no body must demur, for it is his destiny. Sales of this kind are quite rare in the city, yet

private sales are more numerous. The law prohibits a regular slave market here, but there is no law against an occasional sale at auction. One could not help remarking the difference in public senti-ment between the present and ten years ago. Then, public sales of negroes were as common and as laudable as sales of any merchandize; no one felt any more repugnance to attend a sale and pur-chase a servant, than they would to buy a horse or a corresponding to the power with some few or a cow. But it is not so now; with some few exceptions, it is deemed rather disreputable busi-ness to buy slaves; and may the time be hastened, when it will be deemed, as it really is, a relic of the barbarous age, to buy or sell our fellow-men!

THE SLAVE TRADE IN WASHINGTON. Read the letter of our Washington correspondent, giving a description of a slave auction in the Capital of tians to read it, and especially such as think of voting for Harry Hibbard, Geo. W. Morrison and Geo. W. Kittredge, who have voted and will vote to perpetuate that infernal 'shamble of human souls.' The Washington correspondent of the souls. The Washington correspondent of the Cleveland Democrat, no other than Mr. Giddings,

describing the same scene, says :-'The boy is said to be whiter than many of thos called white. He was torn from his parents, his brothers and sisters. He was weeping, and the pain and anguish which he suffered excited the sympathy of all present, except the auctioneer, buyer, and a very few others. Several doughfaces who were present say they would rather see a man hanged, than see him sold. A Georgia slave-dealer purchased him, and be is destined for the Southern market.

I wonder how our friends of the Whig and Dem ocratic parties, who sustain this slave trade, would like to see their own children sold in this manner! Yet here Congress sits, and maintains this slave-trade, against all the efforts of the friends of Liberty.'—Independent Democrat.

AMERICAN SLAVERY.

The Duchess of Sutherland-it is known-with The Duchess of Sutherland—It is known—with a potent waive of her hand, gathered together in Stafford House ladies of birth and gentlewomen of station; and, there assembled, the ladies discussed and agreed upon an 'affectionate and Christian address to their sisters of the United States of America; a persuasive appeal to their sympathies and affections to vindicate the domestic power of woman, and so to break the chains of the American slave. American sisters were conjured by English sisters, assembled in loving sisterhood in Stafford-palace, to gently wipe out the accursed and cursing blot of slavery defiling their homes; to charm away the ulcer eating into their social state. Well, sisters of America have answered sisters of Stafford-house. And how! Why, as might have been expected: with a 'Marry-come-up,' and 'It's like your impudence' style and air. The doculike your impudence' style and air. The docu-ment, however, is not wholly feminine. It would be a very ill-compliment to the sex to believe the answer the pure response of woman.

There can be no doubt that there is much truth

in what Mrs. America is made to speak. But the moral destitution, the moral blackness of a thousand English outcasts do not make five hundred free negroes of as many slaves. Very true is it that we have wretched, we-begone children in our alleys; that we have 'illicit' costermongers; that alleys; that we have 'illicit' costermongers; that our needlewomen have starved, or, at times, anticipated death by a plunge from Waterloo-bridge; true that there has been grinding misery in factories; misery unceasing, remorseless as the machinery once set at work. But all this evil—all chinery once set at work. But all this evil—all this degrading, crushing woe, mocking—as with the mockery of a devil—our professions as a Christian people, all this is nothing to the all-blighting curse and all-encompassing horror of slavery! There is something still left—some drop of comfort, some ray of light in this misery—this bitterness—this darkness where slavery is not. We may not snatch one of those alley children from the dirt, and sell it like a young hog: we may not separate costermonger Joe from his frail companion Sal. Poor Sel may have a child at her breast, and one or two at what they call a home: yet Joe and Sal are safe from the slave-buyer, and may love on and quarrel on, and their 'young barbarians' may still dispute with the pigs on the dust-heap,—no human flesh-dealer daring to cast his blood-bargaining eyes upon them. This is something. And this someness-desier daring to cast his blood-bargaining eyes apon them. This is something. And this something—no small thing, in this human life of ours whether passed on Stafford velvet pile, or stiflingly breathed in Slush-lane—this something is still the ray of God's own light and justice, however four and dark and wo-begone the place it penetrates.—Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper, Jan. 16th, 1853.

From the Dedham (Mass.) Garette. WEBSTERISM

Mr. Webster, when alive, was said by his best friends to be personally unpopular. It was held by them that he was so great, that ordinary people could neither comprehend him nor sympathise with him. They believed he was the greatest and wisest statesman that had ever been created, but that he had no personal traits or characteristics—such, for example, as those possessed in such an extraordinary degree by Henry Clay—which would render him a successful candidate for President, &c. After his fall in 1850, a set of men, who would have us believe they possessed all the true patriot. have us believe they possessed all the true patriotism of the country, undertook to force themselves and every body else, not only to believe that Daniel and every body else, not only to believe that Daniel Webster was the greatest statesman, but also the greatest moralist, philosopher and Christian, that ever lived—an example of every virtue. This game has been carried on, with the brass and effrontery consistent with the character of the coarse, insolent, and selfish men engaged in the work, until those who were perfectly satisfied with a due and usual amount of mourning and adulation, have become disgusted and offended. The newspapers, which are sustained by respectable people, as well as by the abject toads who live by shedding hypocritical tears for Daniel Webster, are absorbed in a good degree with the spawn of his hypocritical ideators, which, from the bar, the bench, the pulpit, the forum, and even the gubernatorial chair, falls in nauseating abundance upon the revolting stomach of the people.

of the people.

Nine out of every ten of the lines of eulogy and adoration of Webster, which glut our newspapers, are prepared and published for the sole purpose of benefiting the huckstering crew who deal in such stale and uncostly wares. Their authors minister to the coarse appetites, which fashion and hunker-ism have stimulated, for the sole object of obtaining pay for the 'funeral baked meats' which they

provide.

The insolence of the Websterites has almost The insolence of the Websterites has almost reached the sublime. They must have the public grounds of Boston, which belong, not to them, but to the whole people, called 'Webster Park:' they must have the public edifices given up to effigies of Webster, as if all the people worshipped only the newly constituted god, instead of the miserable squad who voted the Webster ticket in November last. Adoration of Webster is held to be the only passwort to force or consideration and the con-

passport to favor or consideration, and the con-fession of his saintliness seems to be sufficient to blot out all past offences. Will any body tell us how long the public is to be subjected to these nau-seating doses! Had Mr. Webster, at the time he so coolly willed away the property of other people, willed that his partisans should mind their own business, and let his ashes rest, it would have been better for his own reputation, and the peace and happiness of the community .-- K.

THE AMERICAN CLERGY.

Extract from a recent eloquent speech on America Slavery, by Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY, of Belfast, Ireland

Was it not a glorious and just retribution upo Daniel Webster to be condemned to endure the ig-nominy of being able to secure only 25 votes out of 157, when he stood a candidate for the office of Sec retary of State, though he had gone over the whole Union, canvassing in favor of that atrocious Fugitive Law? (Hear and cheers.) He could not, from the lateness of the hour, dwell on the extent to which the slave power had degraded the Senate, the Bench, for, with a few exceptions, the Judges upheld the law, the merchants of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and above all, the ministers of the living God—the earthly expounders of that Divine Word, 'By this shall all men know ye are my dissiples, if ye less one another.' The Min my disciples, if ye love one another.' The Ministers of the Church in America had lamentably failed in their duty—they had disgraced the Church—(Loud cheers)—they had revolted against the purity of religion, against liberty, against truth and justice; and hundreds of them had printed cartloads of sermons and tracts in advocacy of the ruffian system—(Loud cheers)—while some of them had even the audacity to place the laws of their States over the laws of the living God—the decrees of Congress over the decrees of their great Creator, (Shame.) He regretted to say, that an eminent divine, and one who, he blushed to admit, was a Unitarian Minister, the Rev. Dr. Dewey. had said he would send his own son or brother to slavery sooner than disturb the safety of the Union by abolishing slavery, (Cries of 'Shame.') And this Minister of Christ, who preached the Gospel, was just appointed to a high office—(shame, shame) reward for his advocacy of slavery. These Ministers, when performing a marriage ceremony between slaves, (it was terrible to contemplate it,) omitted the words, 'whom God hath joined, let no man put asunder.' (Sensation.) And the very clergyman who to-day married a slave, would next 'avoided it by silence,' and 'asked not to be interday marry the same person to another, although knowing at the time, that the person was an adul-terer. (Sensation.) Thank God, continued the Rev. lecturer, there are many other Ministers of religion who adhere to honesty and religion, and do not hestitate to condemn the unholy practice. Among these were the Rev. Theodore Parker, and the amiable and talented Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, the brother of Mrs. Beecher Stowe. (Cheers.)

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS .- We have pub SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.—We have published many of the speeches of Mr. Phillips, but never one more important or timely than that which we lay before our readers the present week. He has taken up and answered, with masterly logic and unsurpassed eloquence, the leading objections to the radical Anti-Slavery Movement, so constantly urged by superficial, uninformed, or indifferent minds. So thoroughly has he performed his task which the present state of the minds. So thoroughly has he performed his task
—a task which the present state of the cause required to be discharged by competent hands—that e hope his speech will be widely circulated both a this country and in Great Britain. It ought to be issued in a pamphlet for gratuitous circulation.

Mr. Phillips has not now for the first time shown himself a master both of the history and the philosophy of the Anti-Slavery cause, though we do subject so broadly and comprehensively. The speech is indeed a long one, but those who read it will not find themselves willing to spare even one of its eloquent sentences.—Pennsylvania Freeman.

WENDELL PHILLIPS'S SPEECH. More than hall Wender Phillips's Speech. More than half the last Liberator is occupied with the masterly is speech of Mr. Phillips, delivered before the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society. We are never so much perplexed as when Mr. Phillips makes a speech. As in this case, there is more of it than our diminutive little sheet can hold at one time. Not to publish Mr. Phillips's words of eloquence, truth and power, is almost to commit the unpardonable sin against our readers and against the slave. To divide or abridge is quite to commit it against the vide or abridge is quite to commit it against the speech and its author. For there is a unity about Mr. P's speeches, which don't admit of their being out and carved. Every part is perfect of itself,

and upon a popular theme, it would have been heralded, the country over, as a masterpiece. It is so. We have read no speech, certainly, more searching in analysis, closer in logic, bolder in thought, freer from egotism, yet so full of what pertains to the Anti-Slavery Society. It glows with heroism. It is instinct with the hope and faith, the courage and the love of the freeman. It is all alive with a genial, generous, self-sacrificing manhood.

follow the political party with which I had acted, and take the sharpest edge of their weapons, instead of their rewards? Why did I do and suffer these things, if it was not because I was opposed to slavery, not only 'elsewhere and otherwise', but everywhere and in all ways—in every fibre and pulse of my being?' And, after all this, is there, I do not say any justice, but is there any decency in Mr. Phillips saying, that if Mr. Mann wished to oppose the all-comprehending wicked-

is all alive with a genial, generous, self-sacrificing manhood.

'We are perfectly willing—I am,' says Mr. P. 'for one—to be the dead lumber that shall make a path for these men into the light and love of the people. We hope for nothing better. Use us freely, in any way, for the slave. When the temple is finished, the tools will not complain that they are thrown aside, let who will lead up the nation to put on the topstones with shouting.'

All we want is, to have this spirit general. Let it sweep, like the wild wind, over the North, and

THE LIBERATOR.

No Union with Slaveholders, BOSTON, MARCH 4, 1853.

THE SLAVEHOLDING GUARANTIES OF THE U. S. CONSTITUTION.

LETTER FROM HON. HORACE MANN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1853. WM. L. GARRISON, Esq. :

· DEAR SIR,-I have not seen a copy of your LIBER ron of last week, but I am told it co TOR of last week, but I am told it contains a speech Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, a copy of which I have ju read in the Anti-Slavery Standard of New York. in which are the following passages relating to me

• Mr. Mann said in one of his speeches, that "he felt for the fugitive slave as for his own blood-brother—that he ought to do as much for him as for his blood-brother; and Bur for the Constitution of the United States, he would risk every thing, rather than let him be surrendered." What a "Bur'!—from the lips, too, of a champion of the higher law! Spite of all constitutions, neither my mother's son nor any other mother's son shall, with my consent, go back to bondage. (Enthusiastic cheers.) So speaks the heart—Mr. Mann's version is that of the politician.

'Mr. Mann's recent speech in August, '52, has the same non-committal tone to which I have alluded, as Mr. Sumner's. While professing, in the most eloquent terms, his leyalty to the Higher Law, Mr. Sutherland asked, "Is there, in Mr. Mann's opinion, any conflict between that Higher Law and the Constitution? If so, what is it? If not so, why introduce an irrelevant "Mr. Mann said in one of his speeches, that " he fe

between that Higher Law and the Constitution? If s what is it? If not so, why introduce an irrelevant topic into the debate? If Mr. Mann avoided as reply, and asked not to be interrupted? Is is the frankness which becomes an abolitionist? Can succoncealment help any cause? The design of Mr. Sutterland is evident. If Mr. Mann had allowed there we no conflict between the Higher Law and the Constitutio all his remarks were futile, and out of order. But he asserted that any such conflict existed, how did he justify himself in swearing to support that instrument?—a question our Free Soil friends are slow to meet. Mr. Mann saw the dilemma, and avoided it by

meet. Mr. Mann saw the dilemma, and avouce it by silence!

'The same speech contains the usual deprecatory assertions that Free Soilers have no wish to interfere with slavery in the States; that they "consent to let slavery remain where it is." If he means that he, Horace Mann, a moral and accountable being, "consents to let slavery remain where it is, all the rest of his speech is sound and fury, signifying nothing. If he means that he, Horace Mann, as a politician and party man, consents to that, but, elsewhere and otherwise, will do his best to abolish this "all-comprehending wickedness of slavery, in which every wrong and every crime has its natural home"—then he should have plainly said so natural home '—then he should have plainly said so. Otherwise, his disclaimer is but an unworthy trick, which could have deceived none. He must have known that all the South care for is the action, not in what capacity the deed is done.'

In the first of the above passages, Mr. Phillips d clares that I said in one of my speeches, that 'he [I] felt for the fugitive slave as for his own blood-brother -that he ought to do as much for him as for his blood brother, and BUT for the Constitution of the United States, he would risk every thing, rather than let him be surrendered,' &c. He puts this in quotation marks as my language.

Now, the latter part of this sentence, after the capitalized "Bur," is not my language nor my opinic Having said this, he so contrasts his own lofty sentiments with the mean one imputed to me, as to get 'enthusiastic cheers ' for himself, at my expense.

Again: in his next paragraph, Mr. Phillips says

'While professing, in the most eloquent terms, his [my] loyalty to the Higher Law, Mr. Sutherland asked, "Is there, in Mr. Mann's opinion, any conflict between the Higher Law and the Constitution? If so, what is it? If not so, why introduce an irrelevan topic into the debate?" IF Mr. Mann avoided any reply, and asked not to be interrupted.

This assertion of Mr. Phillips is a doubly false on And as though simple falsehoods were not sufficient, he intensifies them by italics, and by a 'digito monstrari' at each end.* I did answer Mr. Sutherland, by telling him his inquiry was not to the point, (as it clearly was not ;) and so far from asking him not to interrupt me, I vielded to his interruption three several times. When he had got the whole of his point out, twice over, and —the Chaplaincy of the American navy—as he was perfectly understood by me, I then expressed a hor was just reminded by his friend, Mr. Standfield, that he would not interrupt me 'rURTHER'; and the was perfectly understood by me, I then expressed a hope whole episode shows that, having comprehended Mr. rupted. This whole paragraph in Mr. Phillips's speech evin

> such a confusion of ideas, and contains such misstate ments of fact, with such imputation of bad motives, to render it hard to believe that any man, at once intelligent and honest, could ever have uttered it. I surely never had occasion, then, or at any time, to prove any 'conflict between the Higher Law and the Constitution,' but only between the Higher Law and the Fugitive Slave Law. And as to the alternative question, put by Mr. Phillips, how I could justify myself in swearing to support that instrument,—the Co stitution,- 'a question,' which, as he says, 'our Free Soil friends are slow to meet, '-I never saw any diffi culty or 'dilemma' in it; I never practised any 'con cealment' about it; and I never 'avoided it by sience.' I know of no Free Soiler who has ever felt any trouble on that score, or ever been 'slow to meet the question.' And this, for the simple reason, that we swear to support the Constitution of the United States, because, with our interpretation of it, it requires us do nothing in violation of the Higher Law of God.

> The next paragraph is also a tissue of misrepres tations. It charges me with asserting 'that the Fre Soilers have no wish to interfere with slavery in the States;' and that they 'consent to let slavery remain where it is,' &c.

> Now I know of no Free Soiler who has not the stron est desire to arrest the wrongs of slavery by all the legitimate means within his power; or who 'consent to let slavery remain where it is,' in any other sen than as he consents to the subjugation of Hungary, or to the usurpation of Louis Napoleon-because can't help it. I never intimated any thing to the contrary of this; and let me ask, does not Mr. Phillips consent' in the same way?

But, adds Mr. P., 'If he means that he, Hora-Mann, as a politician and party man, consents to that, but elsewhere and otherwise, will do his best to abolish this all-comprehending wickedness of slavery,-then he but yet everything is necessary to make a perfect should have plainly said so.' Haven't I said so, a thou-whole. The speech might justly be called the philosophy of anti-slavery history, and is as well worth studying as any philosophy we know of. We begin it in our columns to-day, and will print as much of it as we can.—Ohio Anti-Slavery Bugle. my time to the advocacy of human freedom? man, delivered in Boston, Jan. 27, at the annual meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society, is truly great. Had it been delivered before a popular meeting and upon a popular theme, it would have been heralded, the country over as a would have been heralded, the country over as a would have been Mann wished to oppose the all-comprehending wicked nes of slavery, 'then he should have plainly said so' and then, assuming I did not say so, insinuate that I was guilty of an 'unworthy trick'?

As to the general argument of Mr. Phillips's speech, that the Free Sollers have taken all their weapons from the armory of the abolitionists, others must answer for nselves. I have only to say for one, that I have

*It is due to Mr. Phillips to say, that the E. E. at each end of the ifallicised senbence, were not in the manuscript of Mr. Phillips, nor inserted by his request, but were added by another person — Ed. Liberator.

ates where it cannot create, denounces where argue, and flies in the face of all the best fri the cause it professes to cherish, dealing out to the defamation instead of encouragement.

in his pext paper, as part reparation for the injury has, I trust unwittingly, done me by the publication of Mr. Phillips's speech ?

Yours, very truly, HORACE MANN.

HORACE MANN.

P. S. I request the editors of those papers who have published Mr. P's speech, to publish this answer.

MR. PHILLIPS'S REPLY.

The speech which Mr. Mann criticises was published in Boston during my absence at Northampton, and seeing the proof but a very few minutes. I did not observe that quotation marks had been put to a sentence in which I endeavored to state his meaning in my own language. I had come to Boston to take eare that, in reprinting it, his exact words were used, when Mr. Mann's letter was shown me. I have read it attentively, and re-read my own remarks, and have nothing to alter, and no apology to make. I cannot see that I

to alter, and no apology to make. I cannot see that I have done him any injustice.

Mr. Mann entirely mistakes, if he supposes that I take any pleasure in uttering these criticisms on men whose general course and character I cordially respect. No man can appreciate more fully, or acknowledge more generously than I do, the eminent services Mr. If Mr. Mann 'had not been professing lovalty to the Mann has rendered to the cause of Education, and Higher Law '-if Mr. Sutherland's question was not in the good words he has spoken for the Anti-Slavery cause. My blood has thrilled too often beneath his glowing eloquence, his startling denunciation, and did not 'ask not to be interrupted'—I confess I do those pictures of slavery which thrill one's soul. For not understand language. I leave the reader, however, his argument against the Fugitive Slave Law, unequal- to form his own opinion. If Mr. Mann then made, or led in ability, except perhaps by Rantoul, I feel, in com- has ever made any answer to the question thus put, mon with many others, profoundly grateful. The mis-takes of such a man are to be all the more carefully watched. Omnia mala exempla ex bonis orta sunt.

And now, having discharged the duty, far more grateful to me, of acknowledging the merits of Mr. Mann, let me recur to his charges. The first is, that, in my tation." extract referring to fugitive slaves, I have attributed to him an opinion he does not hold. This is the substance of my statement, that Mr. Mann allowed that a slave was the same to him as a brother, and but for the Constitution of the United States, he would as soon return to slavery his own brother as any fugitive slave. The latter part of this statement he denies.

In his speech of July 15, 1850, on the 206-207 pages of his volume of speeches, Mr. Mann paints the con-sequences of Disunion in the matter of getting back fugitive slaves. He supposes the Constitution abolished,

'An outside belt or border region of the slave states, no part of which shall be more than one hundred miles from a free frontier, would embrace nearly one half of their whole state; and, as I suppose, much more than one half of their whole slave population. What is to prevent the easy escape of slaves living within these limits? While God sends nights upon the earth, nothing can prevent it. I venture to predict, that in such a state of things, slaves will become cheap, and horses will become dear. I am aware of your laws which forbid slaves to cross bridges or ferries, without a pass; but you can have no law against seasons of low water. The old adage says, 'riches have wings.' You will find that these riches have legs. The Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, where they border upon free states, will be alive as with shoals of porpoises. Remember there is no constitution of the United States are, therefore, absolved from all obligation to surrender fugitives. The law of 1793 is at an end. . The constitution of the United States, and the law of 1793, being at a end, the law of nature revives. . . The AND ALL CHRISTIAN MEN, THEY ARE MY BROTHERS AND

And on page 274 :-

'I disdain to avail myself, in a sober argument, of the popular sensitiveness on this subject; and I ac-knowledge my obligations to the constitution while it is suffered to last.'

On page 182 of same speech, he separates from those who 'desire to abolish the Constitution,' and classes himself with those whose 'allegiance to this Constitution is unshaken'; and again, page 213, he says :-

'Two things exist at the north, which the south does not duly appreciate,—the depth and intensity of our abhorrence of slavery, and that reverence for the law which keeps it in check. The latter counterpoises the former. We are a law-abiding people. But, release us from our obligations, tear off from the bond with your own hands the signatures which bind our conscienyour own names the signatures watch out our conscien-ces and repress our feelings, destroy those compensations which the world and which posterity would derive from a continuance of this Union, and well may you tremble for the result."

a continuance of this Union, and well may you tremble for the result.'

The single sentence printed above in capitals, to my view fully bears out my statement. But I have put various portions of the speech together, to show that I do not misrepresent its general tenor. The reader will please observe, that in the sentences above italicised, Mr. Mann allows—

1. That the present Constitution secures the right

1. That the present Constitution secures the right to recover fugitive slaves. I shall presently cite other speeches of Mr. Mann, in which he makes the same

serts, that were the States once separated, he would croachment'? as soon return his own brother as a fugitive.

3. He claims to bear allegiance to the Constitution. What is this, in such connection, but to leave the reader to infer that he will return fugitive slaves until the Free Soilers have no concern for slavery in the States States are separated ? Mr. Mann's second charge is, that I have not

rectly represented the interruption that Mr. Sutherland quote the whole speech.
made in his (Mr. Mann's) speech of August 17, 1852.

Mr. Mann asserts that th I will extract, from his own report, the whole account in his own words, and the reader shall judge :-

'To hail liberty in the East, while we were propagat It will be remembered that, as I have shown above, fugitive from Austrian bondage, while our hands were thrusting back fugitives into a tenfold direr bondage at the South, were contradictions so palpable and flagrant that even partizan blindness could not but see them.

Kossuth owed labor and service to Francis Joseph, those I have given:— Kossuth owed labor and service to Francis Joseph, of Austria, just as much as Thomas Sims owed it to John Potter, of Georgia. Why should the one be cheered, and the other chained? Why should the Mississippi bring Kossuth here for freedom, and the Acorn carry Sims back to bondage? Kossuth had committed treason, ten thousand times over, against the House of Hapshurg. Why should he be sheltered in our arms from the penalties of treason, while the Government here sets all the foul ministers of the law to make constructive treasons for the punishment of innocent men? Kossuth had rebelled against Austria, and had caused the death of tens of thousands of her subjects. Why should he be screened behind a rampart of American hearts, while those who killed Gorsuch, under the law of self-preservation, and in defence of life, and liberty, of self-preservation, and in defence of life, and liberty, here sets all the foul ministers of the law to make constructive treasons for the punishment of innocent men? Kossuth had rebelled against Austria, and had caused the death of tens of thousands of her subjects. Why should he be screened behind a rampart of American hearts, while those who killed Gorsuch, under the law of self-preservation, and in defence of life, and liberty, and home, should be ignominiously hung on the gallows? These were questions that no deafness could avoid hearing, and when heard, no sophistry could answer. Freedom is one; slavery is its antipode; and therefore the protection of the fugitive Kossuth and the surrender of the fugitive slave could never be reconciled.

ble and practical atheism. And yet it is perfect ell known to all who hear me, and to all who frequen o purlicus of Congress, that there is no but dicule so common here, nothing which so readily ar frequently raises the "loud laugh that speaks the vi at mind," as a fling or jeer at the "higher law."

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I ask the gentleman Massachusetts, whether it is possible that the higher law of God can come in conflict with the Constitution?'
Mr. MANN. I think it would be better to ask whether the Constitution comes in conflict with the

The third charge is, that my assertion that Fre Soilers maintain they have no right to interfere with slavery in the States, is a 'tissue of misrepreser I answer-

1. In the speeck above quoted, Aug. 17, 1852, p. 13. Mr. Mann says :--

'And now, having shown what a mighty wrong slavery is, in and of itself; having shown what collateral debasement, cruelty, and practical atheism it generates and diffuses, let me ask, if the political Free Soil party do not go to the uttermost verge that Pree Soil party or Christian can go, when it consents to let slavery re-main where it is ? There is an endeavor to make up a main where it is ? There is an endeavor to make up a false issue for the country, and for the tribunal of his tory, on this subject. Free Soilers are charged with in terfering with alargery with the country. terfering with slavery within the jurisdiction of the States where it is. This allegation is wholly unfounded. Our whole effort has been simply to keep it within the jurisdiction of the States where it is. We would not

subject of slavery, and northern instigation of the slaves themselves. On the subject of "agitation," I deny that themselves. On the subject of "agitation," I deny that the north has ever overstepped the limits of their constitutional rights. They have never agitated the question of slavery in the states. It has been only in regard to slavery in this District, or the annexation of Texas, or the acquisition of territory for the extension of slavery, or the imprisonment of her own citizens in southern ports, or a denial of the inviolable right of petition;—it has been only on such subjects that the north has lifted up the voice of expostulation and remonstrance.'

'In regard to instigating slaves to escape, I acknowledge there have been some instances of it; but they have been few. The perpetrators have been tried and severely punished, and the north has acquiesced.'

Mr. Manu will please not include the Garrison al olitionist in that 'acquiescing North.' We claim the right to 'instigate slaves to escape' whenever we choose, and by no means 'acquiesce' in the imprisonment of Drayton

the Free Soil State Convention, Mr. Mann quotes Web ster's words of 1848, and adds a comment :-

'I may claim to be, and may hold myself, as good Free Soil man as any member of that Buffalo conven-tion. I pray to know where is there soil freer than that on which I have stood. I pray to know what words

The italics and eapitals are Mr. Mann's. Do I misrepresent Free Soil, when their State Convention can imagine no words from Webster's lips more grateful than a simple pledge against slave 'extension or en-

See also his controversy with Badger.

Throughout his letters to Badger, and his address to the Free Soil Conventions, the same doctrine-tha occupies a large space. It is so woven into the texture of those addresses, that to quote at all, one mus Mr. Mann asserts that the Free Soilers have no dif

ficulty in swearing to support the Constitution of the U. S., because, 'with our interpretation of it, it requires us to do nothing in violation of the Higher Law of God. It will be remembered that, as I have shown above

'And will a slave, escaping to Great Britain, or

any of her colonial possessions, be reclaimable? Examine Somerset's case for an answer. No, sir. Neither the third clause of the second section of the fourth article of the constitution, nor the law of 1793, will ever be extended over the Three Kingdoms or their dependencies. P. 215.

Or to leave metaphor for literal speech: The constitution of the United States gave the most comprehensive and fundamental guaranties in favor of freedom stitution of the United States grave and fundamental guarant with here and there only an with here and there only an exception in behalf to ser slavery. It allowed "persons" who were held to ser vice or labor, and who should escape into other states, to be retaken, but it also secured the trial by jury to every "person" who should claim it on any question of life or liberty, and on all questions of property even down to the paltry sum of twenty dollars.' p. 540.

'The constitution says, he shall be "delivered up.'
There the obligation of that instrument ceases.' p. 354
In those elaborate and able arguments against the Fugitive Slave Law to which I have referred, Mr. Mann icks the whole Constitution, availing himself o every word that will strengthen his points; but no commonly called the slave clause. He expatiates long and ably on the fact that the Slave Act violates the law

of God, but no where explicitly says that the reary a slave, under any circumstances, or with any na-

Now the question which I have so often saled of ke Mann and his friends, and which Mr. Setherland the Mann and his freeze, and sales are confirmed the him, I repeat: Do Free Soilers, confirming that the him, I repeat: Do rree Source, command that is Constitution orders the return of fugitive slave, and Constitution orders the recurs of regular state, and find 'no difficulty in awaring to support' it, and asia, tain that it requires nothing 'in violation of the large

This question I have been putting to Mr. Mass as other Free Soilers for years. In this very letter, the is the same lack of explicitness. After all, Mr. Nan does not tell us what the 'interpretation' is which in Soilers put upon the Constitution. The Whip lengt seems, asked the same question before. What time they get, we see in Mr. Mann's speech, Sept 18, 181

of their address, he says .—

'It goes into an elaborate palliation of the Fugine Slave law itself. It first attempts to shift at youin by asking the Free Soilers what they well do with a gard to the constitutional provision respecting enough and their purpose of fidelity to the constitutional and their purpose of fidelity to the constitution has been set forth a hundred times. In forther sense, therefore, to this question, I trust it is only sense to remark, that the Free Soil party will as self for say, and not pass ten long years in asserter, and protesting, and resolving, and resolving, and entire to witness their devotion to Freedom, and then disease to witness their devotion to Freedom, and then disease all they had ever avowed, and forswear their addition.

Now, I frankly tell Mr. Mann, I stell and the sense of the sen

Now, I frankly tell Mr. Mann, I shall confuss t Now, a training of the french till get a definite and explicit answer to three questions :-

1st. Do they, or do they not, believe that the Constitution orders the return of fagitire stree! On the question, Mr. Mann was frank used this present stars, which seems to throw a cloud about it. His friends have been somewhat obscure for years, 2d. If they think the Constitution does so order, her

do they justify themselves in swearing to support it! 3d. If they have any other private interpretation how do they justify themselves in keeping such onstruction to themselves! And how, while the name and the Supreme Court construe it otherwise, do the as honest statesmen, justify themselves in average support the Constitution, in a sense which they know a not the sense in which the nation accepts their early A promise is binding in that sense in which the proJustine Justine Linear period one had of per pears of the period on the first pears of the pears of the pears of the first pears of the first pears of the first pears of the first pears of the pears o

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isor knows the promisee understands it. And malk.
Mann's oath to the Constitution. The ratios—the whole nation—and he, are the parties to that process. Has he any doubt in what sense the nation unferture his oath?

This is not the first time that I have been called h allude to Mr. Mann's want of frankness. It is my within a very few years, that he has opened his non on the subject of slavery. For year, a Sermy of the Board of Education, he preserved a probund slence, while his intimate friends were sure he was as anti-slavery man at heart. At that time, I lad onsion to criticise those statements in his Reports, of ball truth and concealment of real facts that threaten him to the colored man. The most honorable excue is him was, that his philosophy deemed it right to more fice the slave and the free colored man, in order to some for himself a wider influence, and for the white nees better education. I had no reason, therefore, to be surprised that he carried into politics the same halit When he first entered Congress, it was by Whig armination; and though elected, doubtless, by the utad the anti-slovery party, he would give them no palie recognition. They acquiesced in this, as likely to leave him stronger with his own party, and relied on his private assurances. I rejoice to say they were not decired. But the course was one which tallied well with the philosophy of his previous years,

As to Mr. Mann's remark about 'plagiarism,' if he will read my speech attentively, he will see I do at charge plagiarism on any one.

I have no apology to make to Mr. Mann. I canst see that I have done him any injustice. Perhaps I is injustice to the Free Soilers, in allowing Mr. Mann speak for them. Though they have recently put hims the head of their State Convention, I know public rene asserted that he never accepted their nomination mil he found himself unable to get a Whig one; and sale as the fall of 1850, he voted, he says, the whole Win ticket. As late as May, 1850, he was landing the Tig party, and pronouncing General Taylor 'an anti-shrey man,' though a little later he could describe him so the hero of the Florida war, -as great an outrage squist race as ever Rome or Russia committed. He hafben in spilling the blood of a sister republic. Even that the executive divest him of military command, a should grow too old for service, it was university known that there was a full black battalion on his on plantation, which he would always command' Ins not, therefore, allow Mr. Mann to talk very lody i refusing to follow the political party with which is

had acted.' As to his criticism of my manner, his letter baselig ed me to look again over his volume, and if he mel say what I find in his Letter to Webster, 'I believe ery part of my "Letter" to be within the bombs courteous and respectful discussion; there is noting in it which might not pass between gentlemes, ribes interrupting relations of civility or friendship, -| that I may claim as much for my remarks If, quest again his own words, I remind him that, and pe tlemen, no insult is ever offered where neer is much! there may be heedlessness of conduct, there may be in unintentional wounding of sensibilities; but there of be no affront where the design to affront is water he is not a gentleman, but a poltroon and a bragged. who pretends he is insulted, and proceeds to realist for the affront, when all insult and all affect are the corely disclaimed,'-I trust he will see no occasion b make the present case an exception to that very to

phatic and sensible remark.

The spirit and language of his letter I cannot decord. to criticise. His rule is still, I suppose, as he tell Mr. Webster, that when your opponent indulges in and and reproachful language, it releases you from all father obligation to treat him with personal regard Had I indulged in any such unbecoming language, should not consider that fact any justification to Mr. Mann; for I cannot assent to such a canon. On its contrary, I hold myself bound as a gentleman to inst every man with courtesy, no matter how growly as one may fail in courtesy to me.

P. S. Editors copying Mr. Mann's letter, and spectfully requested to copy this rejoinder. Boston, March 1, 1853.

HORACE MANN AND WENDELL PRILLIPS. The Lorente of Mr. Mann, complaining of a misrepresentation of the sentiments in the recent speech of Mr. Phillips. 1988 with a prompt (and we think an irrefutable) Eq. 1989 consequences of the cons consequence of the unexpected presence of Mr. P. nes city; who, certainly, is the last man in the world wilfully misstate the views or falsify the language any individual whose position he may deem constitution of the constitution There is no reason why the discussion should not There is no reason why the discussion succonducted with candor, courtesy and good temper, a both sides, yet with manly frankness and direct regard. We certify that, a week ago, Mr. Phillips work Northampton to have the exact words of Mr. Man a serted in his speech, which is soon to be given a public in pamphlet form; though we cannot set as any injustice has been done to Mr. M. as the case seal.

To Correspondents. A huge and steadily has ing pile of communications remains on hand, said a favorable chance for publication. Among them one from our esteemed London correspondent, 'Estal Search'—another from Dorvelas Dorral of Hayland from Henry C. Wright—a fourth from Pales Pillshope a 56th and Tankha Weller—a 5th has Pillsbury - a fifth from Jonathan Walker - a sixh Samuel Wilbur—a serenth from J. J. Wheeler sighth from Jashua T. Everett—&c. &c. &c. &c.

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LUCY STONE'S P. O. address is, for the present, at 21 Cornhill.

WANTED, at the Anti-Slavery Office—The Annual Report of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society 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?

says the Western Citizen, an alleged fugitive slave arrested by the United States Marshal, under the acrosted by the United States Marshal, under the fol-lowing circumstances:—A young colored woman came to that city more than a year since, in care of a young white man, the son of her master, who resides at Mem-phis, Tennessee. The son brought her to Alton, and set her free. The party who came after her proved her identity as the slave of the young man's father, upon which she was delivered over by the United States Commissioner. She had been married only a few weeks!

Kidnapping a Wife.—On the 17th ultimo

THE LIBERATOR. HI

Let me not be understood as charging Mr. H. with misrepresentation. I am assured that he received the impression from a casual remark, which to a stranger

would mean more than to one acquainted with all the circumstances. I thank him for his generous testi-

mony to the merits of the cause and its noble advocate.

our friend Lucy. May heaven bless them both and

all who speak for God and humanity. You and I have learned, Mr. Garrison, that, in thus speaking and do ing, the individual is blessed with the richest reward-

growth, development, to enjoy a heaven within, and dis-cern its possibilities without us.

MISS HOLLEY IN MILPORD.

I have just returned from an elequent and faithful

lecture by Miss Holler. The audience gave evidence of interest in her touching appeals, and I believe her

words were not uttered in vain. The present hour is marked by signs of promise for the future. The tide of humanity is rising in Milford, and the more so, as

Hunkerism frowns. It is well that our earnest siste

came as she did, and dropped the seed of anti-slavery

truth. Her earnestness and sincerity, based on the tru

philosophy of practical Christianity, will never fail to

fix conviction on the soul. Believing this, I am glad

she has entered the field at this eventful time, and pray

God that she may find, as I doubt not she will, many

hearts to join her crusade against the colossal and pre-

We were so impressed with her labors, that we urged

her to remain and speak again to-morrow night, when

Material prosperity is apparent to every person wh

visits Milford; and with this prosperity, it should be

our aim to spread the truth which alone can make it

permanent. May the friends of freedom feel that they

are set for the defence of the true gospel, which will

Yours for the right, . . GEO. W. STACY.

A bill prohibiting the immigration o

Killed by a Whale,-A letter from Callao

free negroes into the State has passed the Illinois Assembly, by yeas 46, nays 18. What scoundrelism!

dated Jan. 11, states that captain James L. Nye, of the whaling barque Andrews, of New Bedford, and two of his boat's crew, were killed by a whale, on the 29th of December last. In consequence of this disaster, the vessel was obliged to leave the whaling ground, and arrived at Calles I.

The Barre Gazette states that an Irisl

servant girl, in Barre, recently received intelligence of the death of a maiden aunt in the old country, leaving

to her and her brothers and sisters, six in numbe

General Anastasis Bustamente, three

times President of the Republic of Mexico, died recent

Persevering .- The Portsmouth (N. H.) co

respondent of the New York Herald states that I

young aspirant for office recently sent Gen. Pierce let-ters, urging his claims for office, accompanied by his

daguerreotype. He is said to be apparently about 2-years of age.

The deaths of Viscount Melbourne, the

High Price for Slaces .- The Easton (Md.)

Star says, that a lot of nineteen slaves, belonging to the estate of Wm. R. Trippe, deceased, brought, at pub-lic sale, in Easton, on the 11th inst., a little over ter thousand dollars. Several of them were small boys. They were all purchased by citizens of Talbot county.

Tit is said that there is a cypress tre

standing near the Mississippi river, 127 feet in circum

ference, ten feet from the earth; it is about 120 fee high, and has not a dead branch upon it! It is ele-gantly draped with about two tons of Spanish mess.

A Large Hog .- Mr. Sherman Billings, of

Guilford, Vt., has a hog which weighs alive eleven hun-dred pounds. He is two and a half years old.

The Emperor of France has bestowe

a first-class medal on Jean Douse, of Newfoundland, for saving the lives of several French sailors.

Clergymen of all denominations are per

mitted to pass at half price on the Western Railroad, and also on the Connecticut River Railroad, when on their way to fulfil an appointment to preach, or to ex-

Miss Jane Frazer, a member of the

troupe of Scotch ballad singers known as the Frazer Family, died at Lanark, Canada West, on the 8th ult.

Of 47,509,302 passengers conveyed o

railways in England, in one year, only seventeen were killed; while in New York State, according to the report of the State Engineer, 7,410,653 were carried on the railroads, and 162 were killed. In England, the chances of being killed on a railroad are as 1 to 285,

An immense emigrant ship, called the

Gov. Charles Lynch, of Mississippi, died

Election Bets .- The Ohio Supreme Court

has decided that any person losing money in a bet on the result of an election, may recover the amount lost by suit; and if the loser fail to sue in six months, any other person may sue and recover it, for his own use.

Railroad Accident .- Mr. Abiel L. Rollin

was on Tuesday killed by being run over by an engine on the Androscoggin and Kennebee Raifroad. Mr. Rollins was crossing the track, his foot slipped and he fell—and before he could recover himself, the engine, which was backing down, passed over him, cutting oil both legs, and breaking other bones. He died in one hour after. Mr. Rollins's age was 67.—Portland Advantage.

Self-Emancipation.—During the last fortyeight hours, there have been twenty-three arrivals
here from American slavery. They consist of men, women and children. God speed them on their flight!
Let it be remembered, that 'Canada comprises an area
of about 346,862 square miles, a territory nearly six
times the size of England and Wales—hence affording
abundance of scope for a mighty nation;' and that
John Roll

'Is standing on our shore

- Voice of the Fugitive.

With arms extended wide, To give the refugees a home Across the swelling tide.

There are nine Roman Catholic churche

in New York city, east of the Bowery. One of them, the Church of the Holy Redeemer, cost \$60,000, and another is soon to be commenced, which will cost \$20,000. A magnificent Cathedral is also to be built, which will cost \$500,000, and the largest church edifice in the United States.

The Madiai.-The New York Legislatur

have passed resolutions, in the Senate unanimously, in the House with but three dissenting voices, urging the general government to interfere in favor of Madiai and his wife, who are imprisoned at Florence, for the crime of reading the Bible.

Heavy Verdict .- In the Court of Commo

Pleas, New York, last week, Judge Paine rendered decision against John Lauberstein, in favor of Joseph Bauer, in the sum of \$10,000, for biting off the end of plaintiff's nose, though it was said the plaintiff had previously attacked the defendant, and severely bitter his thumb.

Increase of Wealth in Worcesten, Mass.

The Spy says, that in a period of ten years, the value of the property in Worcester has increased \$8,013,416, being nearly three-fold its value in 1842. The increase of polls in the same time is 2021, and the increase of the poll tax, \$4,381.50.

at his residence near Natchez, recently, at a very advanced age. He had filled several stations of public trust, and was Governor of the State from 1836 to 1838.

Caroline Chisholm, is about to sail from Southampton for Australia, with nine hundred young women of good character as emigrants. Mrs. Chisholm, who has taken great interest in the emigration movement, will accom-

change with a brother clergyman.

of pulmonary consumption.

Earl of Tyrconnel, and the Earl of Oxford, make no less than three peerages that have become extinct with-in the last fortnight.

eighteen thousand pounds, or about \$90,000.

ly, at his residence near Queretaro.

we doubt not she will have a large audience.

sumptuous sin of American slavery.

bring deliverance to every captive.

rived at Callao, Jan. 7.

C. I H. NICHOLS.

MILFORD, Feb. 25th, 1853.

cern its possibil

Yours, truly,

Another Slave Case.—The last Genius of Liberty brings us the proceedings of a case tried in Uniontown, on Monday, the 17th, in which R. P. Flenniken, Esq. (late Charge to Denmark.) officiated as Master in Chancery, and the poor negro—who had committed no other offence than that of escaping from tyranny, to secure that inestimable boon, liberty—was, under his mandate, delivered over to the soul-driver; doubtless fettered and chained, and, like the beast of burden, returned to the heartless owner, there to linger out a miserable existence, and that, too, without the benefit of clergy.—Brownsville Free Press.

days.

Mr. Johnson has been a resident of New Bedford nearly fifty years. In early life, he was engaged as a mariner, and filled every capacity, from a cabin boy to a captain. He was wrecked three times, and narrowly escaped a watery grave. During the last war, he was taken prisoner, but was released after having been continued in the business operations, and despite the obstacles that prejudice against color so constantly strewed in his path, he succeeded in his mercantile affiling accommulated a commission, and retired from business operations, and despite the obstacles that prejudice against color so constantly strewed in his path, he succeeded in his mercantile affiling accommulated a commission of the control of

Mr. Wm. H. Fry made allusion to Uncle

The latest Uncle-Tom-ism mentioned i a specimen of paper hanging exhibited in a store in Liverpool. The pattern represents in compartments the most striking scenes in Mrs. Stowe's work. Eliza dresses in the latest Parisian fashion, and the male slaves are portrayed with costume usually worn by Don Juan's luckless man Leporello.

Mrs. Stowe, starts for Europe in April Her brother, Charles Beecher, goes with her. She will experience such a reception, as never woman before re-ceived in Europe!

On the night of January 21st, a fire broke out at Friedland, in Bohemia, which, favored by a south wind, extended rapidly over the town, and destroyed one hundred and three houses and ten barns. Most of the inmates of the dwelling-houses savel nothing but their lives. Collections are making in Vienna and Trieste for the relief of the sufferers. It was from this town of Friedland that Wallenstein took his ducal

The Buckeye State is erecting the mos magnificent State House in the Union. When finished, it will cost \$1,000,000. The roof is to be put on during the present year, and the whole to be completed in the course of three years. The building has been in process of erection eight or ten years. It is built of white marble, obtained a few miles from Columbus. Another Madiai case has occurred at Ge

noa. The victim's name is Daniel Mazzinghi, a surgeon who has been sentenced to three years' imprisonmen for the crime of preaching. Census of Iowa.-The census of Iowa, for

1852, shows the population of the State to be 230,888; of whom, 7211 are aliens, 43,019 voters, and 361 col-

Correspondence of the Commonwealth EDMUND QUINGY'S LECTURE AT DEDHAM.

FEBRUARY 21, 1853.

Messes. Editors:—One of the best lectures before the South Dedham Lyceum this season was delivered by Edmund Quincy, Esq. of Dedham, on Friday evening, on 'The Domestic Life of New England before the Revolution.' The theme afforded a fine scope for the lecturer's well known love of antiquarian researches. Evidently, Mr. Quincy has had access to manuscripts and documents not familiar to the public, and the lecture was enriched by many anecdotes and statements illustrating the home life of the pilgrims, which elevated the performance far above the hackneyed essays of ordinary lyceum lecturers. Mr. Quincy's appreciation of the pilgrim character, himself of the pure stock, is discriminating, genial and hearty; and the whole lecture, without a single allusion to what are regarded as the one-idea notions of his 'set,' but enriched with the rhetorical beauties of which one of the ripest scholars FEBRUARY 21, 1858. rhetorical beauties of which one of the ripest scholars of New England is capable, was one which the Lyceum-goers should be unwilling to miss. T10T.

THE CANADA CONTROVERSY. On our last page, two communications may be found, relating to the Refugees' Home Society in Canada West, diametrically opposite in their spirit and testimony. The question is one of considerable perplexity; yet we feel bound in justice to say, that that Society comes too strongly recommended, by those who can have no other motive than the welfare of the poor fugitives, to make us distrustful of its Shadd, backed up by a considerable number of the fugitives themselves, seems to make out a plausible case on the opposite side. Deeply deploring these dissensions, and unprepared to be a partisan either for or against the Refugee scheme, all that we can do at this speak at LEICESTER, on Sunday, March 6. distance is to allow both sides to be impartially heard in our columns, though hoping the controversy will been published at a much earlier period, if we could hold a meeting in PORTLAND, on Sunday next, March have found room for them.

In the next LIBERATOR, we shall publish PARKET PILISBURY's speech at the Annual Meeting, in review of the speech of Senator Sumner.

TREASURER'S REPORT Of Receipts from Jan. 5 to Feb. 12, 1853.

Rec'd from Lucy Stone, collections by herself and Wm. B. Stone—
t West Brookfield 1 54, Brimfield 1 48,
Fitchburg 10 05, Gardner 10 87,
Milford 3 29, Manchester 5 27..... \$29 00—29 00 Rec'd from S. May, Jr., for his collec-

From Thos. J. Hunt, Abington, to redeem pledge, 10, Franklin William, Roxbury, do. do., 10, Samuel Dyer, Abington, do. do., 5, Robert R. Crosby, Boston, do. do., 5, Old Colony A. S. Society, bal. collections at Plymouth, 18 68, Wm. Farwell, Waltham, to redeem pledge, 5, William Lovell, Weymouth, do. do., 1, Stillman Smith, Norton, do. do., 3, Elimbeth F. M'Intry, Treas. Reading A. S. Society, 16, Jacob Leonard, East Bridgewater, to redeem pledge, 5, Hannah L. Leonard, do. do. do., 2, C. C. L. Hudson 50c., I. H. Scribner 25c, L. Woodbury, Manchester, do. do. 2, Warren W. Rice, Hampden Me., 50c, Henry Abbot, Chelmsford, to redeem pledge, 5, Josiah Hayward, Salem, 150; Jno. Jones, Roxbury, pledge, 10, 94 48—Rec'd from Lewis Ford, for his collec-

Rec'd from Lewis Ford, for his collec-

Rec'd from Daniel Foster, for his

collections—

At Feltonville, over expenses, 3, Mariboro', over do., 4 90, Berlin, over do., 3 25, West Boylston, do., 3 25, Westminster county meeting 4, Lyceum 5, Oakdale 8 50, Covenitry 4, E. Greenwich 1 05, Mystic valley 19 55, Danielsonville 3 53, Brooklyn, over expenses, 3 25, Woodstock do., 3 50, Quinebaug, do., 7 75, Leominster, 1 50....

1 50..... 71 08-71 08 Rec'd from Parker Pillsbury, for his

collections—

At Reading 2 60, Byefield 2 15, Manchester, N. H., 3, Bradford, N. H., 5 90, Henniker, N. H., 4 85, Weare, do., 9 18, Lexingtr n 10c, Waltham 3, Essex Co. A. S. Soci ty 5, Elam Burnam, Hamilton, Mass., 1

Rec'd from West Brookfield A. S. S., by John M. Fisk

Rec'd from Dr. Aldrich, Fall River, by C. L. Remond.

Rec'd from S. S. Foster, by C. L. Remond.

7 50

OBITUARIES.

Dran-In New Bedford, Monday evening, Feb. 14th

obstacles that prejudice against color so constantly strewed in his path, he succeeded in his mercantile af-fairs, accumulated a competency, and retired from bu-Tom literature in a recent lecture in New York, and was hissed. He said, 'I was a freeman before I was an artist.' [Tremendous cheers and hissing continued, but quiet having been restored]—'Yes, I ask nothing of this audience but the liberty of speech; and now, having settled that matter, let me say to my friends who have hissed me, whom I do not think the less of for so doing, that I did not allude to the book in question in any political sense whatever, but simply as a mention of American literary art.' [Marks of approval.] THE LIBERATOR, and very active in circulating his 'Thoughts on Colonization,' in 1882. In all the vicissitudes the anti-slavery cause has been heir to, Mr. J always maintained a straight-forward, consistent course firmly adhering to the pioneer who first sounded the alarm. He died in peace. When asked if he was happy, his countenance brightened, and he said, 'My thoughts are constantly on my Savior.' When inform ed that his end was probably near, he was resigned t whatever might be the will of God. As the sands of life ran out, he experienced the most cheering manifes tations of his Savior's presence. Heaven seemed to take hold on earth, and he gently fell asleep in the

> together, at the funeral services on Sunday last, a very large concourse of citizens, who followed their remains to their last resting-place, and manifested their sympathy for the orphans who, in a day, were bereaved of their nearest and dearest friends.

is mortal of him has ceased to move, act and breathe

He departed this life in the early part of last week at his home in Raisin, among his friends, in the bright hope of a blessed immortality. Requiescat in pace!

Botires of Meetings, &c.

ciety, will lecture as follows :-Leominster, Sunday, March Fitchburg, Wednesday, " Fall River, Sunday, DANIEL POSTER, an Agent of the Mass. Anti

REV. ANDREW T. FOSS, Agent of Worcester

Doctor G. W. F. MELLEN (if nothing unforeseen prevents) will give his Lecture upon the Cause of Color as it appears in the different races of men, in Cochitate Hall, on Tuesday Evening next, March 8, at half

FLORENCE P. O., Hampshire Co.,

mish Colburn of West Desham left his home on the 27th of January last, and has not since returned. He was seen in Boston the same day. He is a tall man (about six feet,) with dark hair and whiskers, and was dressed, when his friends last saw him, in 'sheep's-gray' pantaloons and sack, and a dark overcoat. His age is fortyone. It is supposed that he had cash with him to the amount of two hundred dollars. As he is a man of correct habits, and in easy circumstance, it is feared that he has met with some misfortune; and editors generally are solicited to publish these facts, so that his present situation—whatever it is—may be made known to his family as soon as possible. Information should be communicated to his wife—Eliza Ann Colsum, West Dedham, Massachusetts.

at 35 minutes past 7 o'clock, after an illness of thirteen weeks, of inflammatory rheumatism, Mrs. RUTH C., wife of Mr. RICHARD JOHNSON, and daughter of the late Capt. PAUL CUFFEE, aged 64 years and 6 m Also, on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 15th, at 40 minute past 1 o'clock, after an illness of ten weeks, of paraly sis, Mr. RICHARD JOHNSON, aged 77 years and 2:

arms of his Redeemer.

This most solemn and impressive dispensation called

ANOTHER HERO FALLEN! It is with melancholy feelings, says the Voice of the Fugitive, that we are called upon to record the demise of one of freedom's champions. Rev. J. F. Dolbeare is no more. All that

The slave has lost one of his truest, most devoted and practical friends. For wheresoever a good office was needed to be done, in helping on the panting fugitives, binding up their wounds, giving them a crust of bread, or pouring in the balm of consolation, Bro. Dolbeare was ever ready to do his part, and go as far as those who would go the farthest in sacrificing for the welfare of his unfortunate fugitive brethren.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON will lecture on slavery in North Brookfield, in the Upper Town Hall, of Thursday evening next, March 10th, at 7 o'clock.

A. S. Society, will lecture in the following places:— Rowley, Friday March 4
Amesbury, Satur'y & Sun'y * 5&6 Boxford, Tuesday,
Middleton, Wednesday, Topsfield, Thursday,
Danvers, Saturday,
Danvers Port, Sunday,

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Mass. A.

Slavery Society, will lecture as follows:

Lonsdale, R. I. Friday, March 4.
Valley Falls, Sat. eve'g & Sun. 5 & 6.
Woonsocket, Wednesday, 9.
Mapleville, Thurs & Friday, 10 & 11.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER and PARKER PILLS

ate Hall, on Tuesday Evening next, March 8, at half past 7 o'clock. Also,

On Wednesday and Friday of same week, and at the same place, a Lecture upon the Intellectual Capacity of the African, and the Financial bearings of Slavery upon the Commercial, Manufacturing and Industrial Interest of the Country.

Having bestowed considerable thought and labor on all these subjects, he would particularly call the attention of the merchant, manufacturer and mechanic to the lecture on the Financial bearings of Slavery, that they may know the destructive influence which that system has upon their pecuniary interests.

Tickets, (admitting a gentleman and lady.) \$1.00 for six lectures; 25 cents single ticket, with a lady. To be had at the door of the Hall.

the LaDies' Sale.—The Ladies of the 12th Baptist Church and Society in Boston, propose holding a sale in the Vestry of their Meeting-House in Southac street, to commence on Monday evening, March 7th, to contributions of refreshments, fancy and useful articles for the occasion, are respectfully solicited from their friends in Boston and the neighboring towns.

The proceeds of the sale are to aid the Society in paying the debt now on their house.

Contributions of any kind may be handed in at the vestry, on Monday, March 7th, where a committee will be in attendance to receive them, or may be handed to the pastor, Rev. L. A. Grims, No. 13 Oswego St., near the Asylum, any time previous to the above sale. Season Tickets 25 cents, Single Tickets 124 cents.

On Friday Evening, March 11th, there will be a social entertainment for the benefit of said Church.

Tickets 50 cents. Children half-price.

Per order of the Committee of Afrangements.

NEW BOOKS.

OF RARE INTEREST AND VALUE,

Assisted by John S. Dwiodt, Eaq., the learned and accomplished Editor of The Journal of Music.

This work will occupy an unoccupied field, no such work ever having been compiled before, either in this country or in England. It will be a complete Dictionary of all Musical Terms, a History of the Science of Music, from the earliest times to the present; a Treatise on Harmony and Thorough Hass; a Description of all known Musical Instruments, and a complete Musical Biography, containing a succinct memoir of more than 3000 of the most distinguished Musical colebrities and composers who have ever lived. To be comprised in one large royal Sec. volume, of about 1006 pages, double columns. To be published during the summer.

JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON,
CLEVELAND, OHIO,
And for sale by Booksellers generally.

MARCH 4. THE GOOD CAUSE IN ACTON.

PERSON :

Jet about one year since, PARKER PILLSBURY lec

and in Acton, and obtained several subscribers to THE

India Young men were moved to read your pa-

all by the clergy, who resisted woman's claim to be

and a the platform of free discussion, Mr. W. took

egite part, and on the wrong side. He has ever

is an active member of the new anti-slavery party, to proce to abolish this great wrong at the ballot-

a farrantian or the Unitarian kind. Mr. Woodbury

set of these strong, ruling natures, which take the

and fairs, and mould others to their own purposes.

equinities, and of opposition to the old parent So-

ser, from which have spreng the entire abolition prin-

eje soi effort of this country. But a change has

also place and is now going on with the young men

diston, which promises a grander, freer, better fu-

im With this change, Mr. Pillsbury is associated by

whilden or unimportant chain. His visit a year

are swakened a deep interest, and when he came

and this month, he was met with a cordiality and at-

sens that the anti-slawery lecturer does not often

ad At the lyceum, a proposition to invite some one

the Garrisonians to lecture to the Actonians was bit-

sel opposed, and finally voted down. Some quite

executatic remarks were thrown out about these

adeal disturbers of the national peace. Immediately

genefer, Mr. Pillsbury appeared, and lectured to the

arest andience assembled in Acton for years to hear a

Garrisolan. His lecture was a taking one, and deep-

gel and spread the fire of fanaticism. So the theolo-

g of the old Calvinistic men is passing away in our

hal PARKER PILISBURY is the successor to the Rev.

It Woodbury, and not only preaches a new gospel to

the riving men of Acton, but they accept it as the verable copel of Jesus. And so times are changing

goly, if slowly, over the whole field of humanity.

The world moves still, and ever will. As well at-

the lashed by the tornado, as to chain thought and

peratica down to the rules of the Westminster Cate-

eise and the Baltimore Platforms. Children not more

arely outgrow their baby clothes than Society its

guils, laws and constitutions. There are Bacons, New-

ara franklins, Fultons and Ericssons in the moral

will'as well as in the physical, and their discoveries

gras much more important than those made by these

Have lectured twice in Acton this week-once at

Sort Acton, before the Lyceum, on 'the character of

Fushington and his influence upon American conduct,'

mi once at the centre of the town, on ' the gospel

schol of abolishing slavery.' Both meetings were

pel. At the meeting in the centre, one young man

mererard and subscribed for The Lineraron, and

to fir the Massachusetts Society, by Messrs. Grey, S.

lealls, Cowry, Pickard, Bayley, Carr, Gilson, and J.

Slagalla. Another young man will soon take THE

Lurarez there, and I fee! sure your list of patrons

I hope William LLOYD GARRISON and WENDELL

Pinture may ere long spend a Sunday in Acton, and I

an assure them of a reception that will cheer their

berts, if they can make arrangements to spend a day

Yours fraternally, SAXON.

ROCHESTER (N. V.) Feb. 12 1853.

efsome discussions on the subject of slavery, at a meet- ELLIS GRAY LORING,

ing of Methodist Episcopal Ministers at the East Gen- CHARLES K. WHIFFLE,

Ber. Mr. Gess of Clifton Springs, (Vienna, near in that instrument.

and readers in Acton will steadily increase.

Camerioge, Feb. 25th, 1853.

METHODISM AND SLAVERY.

DEAR FRIEND-Allow me to make a brief statement

ess District Ministers' Conference, held at Walworth,

Caroga county, January 26. The statement of simple

After reading of essays, &c., a resolve was introduced

to the effect that slaveholders ought to be excluded from

thach fellowship by the General Conference. Several

(madaigua,) said—' Abraham was a slaveholder, and

vis in heaven.... The law proclaimed from Sinai al-

livel slaveholders to hold slaves. . . . Doulos, in Scrip-

tue, always meant slave, except twice, when used in a

tope . . . Christ and his apostles did not condemn Ro-

thes, and such a man would be embarrassed in laboring

has he of property, and that it was unreasonable to

at it of the slavebolder.

is an opposed to exclusion.

pit is farer of excluding slavery.

ad labelity steeped down, Garrisonianism.

For all these facts, I can give credible witnesses, who

ments :- said it could not be done so soon without ru- high.

fiets is enough. Comment is needless on this new rev-

daties of Methodism from its own chosen teachers.

there some time this year.

sile men, as the moral is than the material.

pest to silence the roar of old ocean, or still his waves

East, acton was one of the strongholds of the 'New

Belas done earnest work for the success of the by he professed to believe right, and as earnestly has a street to put down in Acton all dissent, whether of

THE CONSTITUTIONAL/CONVENTION

AND EQUAL POLITICAL RIGHTS.

Fellow Citizens:—In May next, a Convention will assemble to revise the Constitution of the Commonwealth. At such a time, it is the right and

consent as man.

Our Revolution claimed that taxation and representation

sentation should be coextensive. While, then, the property and labor of woman are subject to taxation, she is entitled to a voice in fixing the amount of taxes, and the use of them when collected.—While she is liable to be punished for crime, she is entitled to a voice in making the laws that regulate variablements.

ulate punishments.

It would be a disgrace to our Schools and civi

Institutions, for any one to argue that a Massachu-setts woman, who has enjoyed the full advantage

of all their culture, is not as competent to form as opinion on civil matters, as the illiterate foreigner landed but a few years before upon our shores,—

nnable to read or write,—by no means free fron early prejudices, and little acquainted with our In stitutions. Yet such men are allowed to vote.

stitutions. Yet such men are allowed to vote.

Woman, as wife, mother, daughter, and owner of property, has important rights to be protected. The whole history of legislation, so unequal between the sexes, shews that she cannot safely trast these to the other sex. Neither her rights as mother, wife, daughter, or laborer, have ever received full legislative protection. Besides, our Institutions are not based on the idea of one class or sect receiving protection from another; but on the well

receiving protection from another; but on the wel recognized rule, that each class or sect is entitled

to such civil rights as will enable it to protect it

The exercise of civil rights is one of the bes

means of education. Interest in great questions, and the discussion of them under momentous

responsibility, call forth all the faculties and nerve

them to their fullest strength.

The grant of these rights, on the part of society

would quickly lead to the enjoyment by woman of a share in the higher grades of professional em-ployment. Indeed, without these, mere book study is often but a waste of time. The learning for which no use is found or anticipated, is too

frequently forgotten almost as soon as acquired.

The influence of such a share on the moral condition of society is still more important. Crowde

now into few employments, women starve each other by close competition; and too often vice bor-rows overwhelming power of temptation from

poverty. Open to woman a great variety of employments, and her wages in each will rise; the

energy and enterprise of the more highly endowed will find full scope in honest effort, and the fright-ful vice of our cities will be stopped at its fountain

We hint, very briefly, at these matters.

Some may think it too soon to expect any action from the Convention. Many facts lead us to think

that public opinion is more advanced on this ques

tion than is generally supposed. Beside, there can be no time so proper to call public attention

to a radical change in our civil polity as now, when the whole framework of our Government is to be subjected to examination and discussion. It is

never too early to begin the discussion of any de-sired change. To urge our claim on the Conven-tion, is to bring the question before the proper

tribunal, and secure, at the same time, the immediate attention of the general public.

Massachusetts, though she has led the way in most other reforms, has in this fallen behind her

rivals, consenting to learn, as to the protection of

the property of married women, of many younge States. Let us redeem for her the old preemi

nence, and urge her to set a noble example in this, the most important of all civil reforms. To this

end, we ask you to join with us in the accompany

To the Convention assembled to revise the

Constitution of the Commonwealth:

The undersigned, citizens of Massachu

LETTER FROM MRS. C. L. H. NICHOLS.

Mr. GARRISON-I occupy the first spare momen

It is true that we have in Brattleboro' a class

wealthy citizens of the old regime-who are exceeding-

ranks the large and growing middle class, which com

BRATTLEBORO', (Vt.,) Feb. 27, 1853.

ABBY MAY ALCOTT,

THOMAS T. STONE, JOHN W. BROWNE,

JOSIAH F. FLAGG.

MARY FLAGO, ELIZABETH SMITH,

WILLIAM C. NELL

ROBERT MORRIS.

SAMUEL MAY, JR.,

ROBERT F. WALLCUT.

ing petition to the Constitutional Convention

ABBY KELLEY FOSTER,

LUCY STONE, THOMAS W. HIGGINSON,

ANK GREEN PHILLIPS, WENDELL PHILLIPS, ANNA Q. T. PARSONS,

HEODORE PARKER,

WILLIAM I. BOWDITCH

WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

HARRIET K. HUNT,

A. BRONSON ALCOTT,

ameniments were offered and discussed, one to the ef- setts, respectfully ask that you will report

het that slaveholders should be faithfully dealt with, an amendment to the Constitution, striking and at the end of six months excluded, if unrepentant out the word 'MALE' wherever it occurs

ma slavery in its worst form, but received slavehold- since the receipt of the last Liberaron, to pen you a line

m (Onesimus) into the church, and he was opposed to by way of correcting an impression which I fear Mr.

trialing them. He asked who was to labor with slave- Higginson's letter may leave in reference to Brattle-

bilders; and being told the ministers, said he knew a boro' and Miss Stone's visit.

As you have copied my notice of her lectures, and

with sixeholders. He asked if it would not be unrea. H's appreciation of our friend's eminent talents and

soule to ask a farmer to change all his business in six services in behalf of her sex, of humanity, is not too

her Mr. Hoyt of Walworth said, in the New Testa- ly 'conservative.' But for the past two or three years,

and we find slaves and slaveholders fellowshipped, and a great change has been going on, bringing to the front

him Frankenburgher (Exhorter of Marion) took the prises the enterprise, energy, and vitality of Brattle

and ground, saying slavery existed in primitive church-Mr. Beals (Exhorter of Palmyra) said, that in the have their fortunes yet to make, their sacred honors yet he . Scrants, obey your masters, servants meant on duty, are putting on their armor for a noble pro sine. Mr. Goss was the leading defender of slavery, gress, in which weight of character will win the day. bit the close of his Bible argument, these religious But I must be brief, and will speak to the point

sector could hardly find a text against oppression in which are the purpose of my communication. And, the retainent, the Rev. A. L. Stone aided instead of bringing

he. Mr. Alden (Penfield) said most in favor of ex-

delay daveholders—said that in the last General eral was the contempt roused against himself by the

Self-respecting inhabitants of the place who were oppos-self-respecting inhabitants of the place who were oppos-ed to the cause which he caricutured, and so deep the

as of man and wife is greater in the Church now indignation felt among those who either sympathized

the state than it would be with manumission. . . . with the movement, or respected the motives of those

We cared longer sustain our position before the world who engaged in it, that a call was made for

Camer of Walworth, and Hudson of Webster, also vering advocate of the equal rights of my sex, you

Neet took the ground that if slavery were not ex-fined, they would leave the church. The church must be case to tlavery in or out. The arguments of the label defenders of oppression were arguments of the

as more ability than those on the other is an I listened to his lecture; and my knowedge of the existing interest, which only needed such
treatment to precipitate it in efficient action, made me
and and the best, and his feeling on the subject may be
taken from the fact, that last fall he preached in his
taken from the fact, that last fall he preached in his
taken pupit a serment in which he district the state of the control of the con

Pulpit a sermon, in which he divided a class of a pulpit a sermon, in which he divided a class of a pulpit into believers in Semi-Infidelity, in Phreboro, Magnetism, &c. Infidelity, Gerrit Smithism; charmed by Mr. S. into the endorsement of his ridicule, and labelity stands from the fact, that last fall he preached in his satire.

You will allow me, therefore, to vindicate Brattle-boro, intelligence from the suspicion of having been boro, intelligence from the suspicion of having been charmed by Mr. S. into the endorsement of his ridicule, and labelity stands from the fact, that last fall he preached in his satire.

sended the meetings, and were attentive hearers. The Again, our village has never been the scene of an Again, our village has never been the scene of the most discussed was put over until a future meeting at outrage or threat against freedom of speech. Not having heard or imagined that any but the most respectful in the most respectful in the most respectful in the most respectful in th

did. All can judge from the above of the standard the event justified my expectations. There was no outside gathering in the Methodist Church in a Conference can Church.

Yours, truly, G. P. STEBBINS:

Treatment awaited Miss Stone, I was not surprised the free was no outside gathering, no lingurers outside the hall from beginning to be among the most anti-slavery of the North-ning to e id. The notice of her coming was received with general approval.

the defenders of oppression were answered very ablest advocate, than was done for it by Mr. Sto accorders of oppression were answered very ablest advocate, than was done for he by a series of injustice, and a demand for fair play rousing a sense of injustice, and a demand for fair play rousing as well as more ability than those on the other I felt this as I listened to his lecture; and my knowledge and the best of the best

circular like this will not allow room for more.

moniform. Young men were moved to read your pale insures. Young men were moved to read your pale insures. There are not many you as a trient quite remarkable. There are not many you as a trient quite remarkable. There are not many you as a trient quite remarkable. There are not many you as a trient quite remarkable. There are not many you as a trient quite remarkable. There are not many you as a trient quite remarkable. There are not many you as a trient quite remarkable. There are not many you as a trient quite remarkable. There are not many you as a trient quite remarkable. There are not many you as a trient quite remarkable. There are not many you as a trient quite remarkable. There are not many you as a trient quite remarkable. There are not many you as the right and duty of every one to point out whatever he deems erroneous and imperfect in that Instrument, and press its amendment on public attention. We deem the extension to woman of all civil rights, a measure of vital importance to the welfare and progress as well as by the nature of our Institutions, she is a fully entitled as ment to vote, and to be eligible to office: In governments based on force, it might be pretended, with some plausibility, that woman, being supposed physically weaker than man, should be excluded from the State. But ours is a government of the government woman are taken there, but each your of every one to point out whatever he deems erroneous and imperfect in that Instrument, and press its amendment on public attention. We deem the extension to woman of all civil rights, a measure of vital importance to the welfare and progress in the altient in the articles. On every principle of natural justice, as fully entitled as ment are of vital importance to the welfare and progress as well as by the nature of our Institutions, she is a fully entitled as ment are of vital importance to the welfare and progress is the mendment on public attention. We deem the extension to woman of all civil rights, a measure of vital importance to the wel

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Mann and der, then Mr. Mann thick From the Same at answer 16, 1851

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JUST PUBLISHED.

Millard Law loved Mary Gospel, Not, I ween, with love sincere,'
But his heart was set on 'union';-Furthermore, doth not appear. So he in a fashion woo'd her.

And the Priest pronounced them one ; But the nuptial tie was broken Ere the setting of the sun. Millard Law was stern and haughty.

Mary Gospel mild and meek; He a blow for blow would render, She would turn the other cheek Yoked in union so unequal, Soon they had a fulling out :

Listen while the tale I tell you How the parting came about. Sitting by their glowing fire-side, Late upon their welding-day,

While, without, the wind was driving Snow and sleet in wild affray;-Suddenly their ears were startled By a low and lengthened moun ; Millard said, 'The wind is wailing,'

Mary said, 'It is the groan Of some chilled and suffering wanderer, Lost amid the drifting snow, Needing aid and friendly succor. He replied, 'It may be so.'

Mary to the door was hasting. Saying, 'I will let him in. ' Stay, be prudent,' cried out Millard, Ask the color of his skin.'

> Than his gruff and surly tone; Back the bolt was drawn, and open Wide the outer door was thrown. Thirty clad, and shaking, shivering,

But the noisy storm was louder

Half with cold and half with fright. Stool a woman on the door-step, Begging shelter for the night. Dress and voice and dark complexion

Told she came from Southern land :-· Welcome, fugitive from bon-lage I' Mary said, with outstretched hand, Enter, sister, you are wellome,

Here are shelter, warmth and food; Think no more of tolls and sorrows, We will try to do you good.' 'Never!' growled a voice behind her ;

While our glorious Union stands Firmly based on human chattels, Shall we aid to break their binds Let the jude go back or perish,

Tell me not of deeds of mercy When the Union is at stake.' Stepping out amid the tempest.

Mary said, 'I'll perish too, And around her trembling sister Lo.ingly her arms she threw. · Perish, Mary Gospel, perish ! '

Millard shours, and bolts the door; 'Perish, Mary Gospel, perish!' He repeats it o'er and o'er. Let our union brief be broken,

Bet er Union to secure ; PERISH! MARY GOSPEL, PERISH! Glorious Union, still endure ! * So he leaves them to the darkness,

Driving wind and pelting sleet, While the night grows cold and colder, And their pulses feebly beat. Heavenward Mary's eyes are lifted,

And a halo crowns her brow; Blessed angels ! are ye coming To redeem your loved ones now

Angel voices softly answer-Fairt not, fear not! Gol is with you! Morning cometh, and the day!

From the Nantucket Mirror. SONG OF PREEDOM. THE BY A VANTUCKET LADY.

> Tune- Hail, Columbia Hail! for Freedom's sacred cause! Hall ! for Freedom's rightcous laws, Which shall around the wide world ring. Which shall around the wide world ring.

Till heaven and earth, and sky and sea, Send back the sound, our soil is free : Though deepest shadows well the sky. And thoug't night dews around us lie Let us shrink not from the task, While life and hope and truth shall last Sound the trump from shore to shore, Slavery's curse shall be no more; And the anthem of the free Raise aloud for Liberty !

Strike for violated rights! Shrink not till each heart unites, And kneels around our God-built shrine, And kneels around our Gol-built shrine, Which, based upon the broadest plan, Shall bind the brotherhood of man; What though the world dance madly on, The victory shall yet be won, And peal on peal our shout shall be, Columbia, land of liberty ! Sound the trump from shore to shore, Slavery's curse shall be no more; And the anthem of the free Raise aloud for Liberty!

PROTECTION TO THE PUGITIVE. The true and brave-

For law or priest, for fiends or men? waters run, While shines the sun They send no freed ones back again.

Though hirelings jeer, The 'Higher Law' shall still remain When falsehoods old Shall lose their hold O, sing for joy! this Law shall reign.

By Freedom fired. Of shams grown tired, Tired of the rule of Priest and King, Man asks to be

Heroic, free,

He asks to drink from Truth's clear spring. NO WORK THE HARDEST WORK.

Ho! all who labor-all who strive-Do with your might, do with your strength, Fill every golden hour! The glorious privilege to do
Is man's most noble dower; Oh! to your birthright and yourselves. A weary, wretched life is theirs.

Who have no work to do.

THE LIBERATOR.

THE COLORED PEOPLE IN CANADA-DO THEY NEED HELP?

MR. GARRISON: The incomparable letter of Rev. C. C. Foote has been given to your readers ; but, as truth is mighty and will prevail, there is no reason to fear that award their due to those 'tall beggars,' who live by misrepresenting the condition of fugitives, after this matter shall have been thoroughly sifted, and the glaring falsehoods and sophistry resorted to, to sustain a rotten institution, fairly set forth.

I can claim no consideration from you on the score personal acquaintance, whatever; but as the authoriz-ed representative of a large body of fugitives, some of whose names I herewith send, I trust that you will open your columns, that something may be said in answer to the letter referred to. The article in THE LIBERATOR of November 22, 1852

is truthful in every particular enumerated, and, more-over, Rev. C. C. Foote's letter does not disprove anything therein contained; but, with wonderful ingenuity, a strange medley of false statements, curious comparisons, stale recommendations of the Fugitives' Home by gentlemen who have never examined the scheme in working order, cant, and Uacle Tom's Cabin, is made to pass muster before an intelligent community. Did Mr. Foote learn of the 'small faction of colored persons in and about Windsor, (most of whom have never been slaves,') from personal observation, or from the Voice of the Fugilire ? The entire statement is false, as the author of it knows, if he knows anything of the population and state of things here; but as he speaks and as not one fugitive in twenty knew any thing about without qualification, he must take the award the public will give him. It would be a difficult matter to find twenty families originally free in this township; and at the meeting here, not five were represented; but there was a crowl of fugitives. The assertion that the resolutions express the voice of nine-tenths, could not be contradicted by a single meeting; if it could, will Rev. Mr. Foote please tell at what time it was contradicted, and where the meeting was held? Since the formation of the Refugees' Home Society, there has not been meeting held in its favor in Canada.

How does Mr. Foote know that the 'new comers' not, by their own industry, enabled in a short time to help others? Does he know any thing of the value of other gentlemen begging for it should stop their operalabor in this country, and the ease with which it may be tons. I visited the Refugees' Home recently; I know had? If he is acquainte I with the facts, then his attempt to make the truth appear ridiculous, is ridiculous enough, they think of it. From them I learned that the Constisurely. It is well known here that the emigration of fugitives by families is the exception, not the rule, and, as a respectable people in Detroit as it is not-or rather. consequence, there are more persons able to work. But I will give authority on this point that, may be, Rev. C. C. Forte will not despise.

'Work can be had by all who are willing to work, and the lazy deserve not encouragement in their laziness.'—
'Glo'e' of Toronto.

'I attended a large meeting, . . and was pleased to see and hear so many min sters and people express themselves very decidedly in detestation of the (begging) scheme. At a public meeting in New Canana, and so eager are they to get lots, that the Voice of the there was a unanimous voice in condemnation of the whole system. —Rev. G. Thompson.

'I have travelled from New York to Florida, and I ween no land where I can get a living as well as We cannot hope to have union among us here, you'er, you carse Gol, who has given you this good land. * * If you will do yourselves any good, buy your ewn land, settle down, and make homes for yourselves. - Reported by Rev. G. Thompson.

been made, if these things cannot be done? Who help-ed that flourishing community of refugees? They disa ration. The most of those whose names appear below tinctly say this begging has been 'a curse instead of a are but a small portion of those who attended the blessing.' 'Numbers of men have got rich on it, and meeting, but who left before the proposition to take above work.' The beggars did not help them-they names was made. were a curse; then they must have helped themselves, assisted at arst by friends around them, and at times, too, when it was more difficult for fugitives to get employment than now. Fugitives, at one time, were known to go back to slavery from this country, because it was found difficult to get either shelter or

Sindwich, Queen's Bush, Dawn, Chatham, and Ra-leigh, which is called the Elgin settlement. In all of Wilson of the R. H. S., Bobinson Bush, Rev. dition to this, they are supporting schools, churches and temperance societies, quite as numerously as our 'decent white brethren'; and nine-tenths of these persons are refugers from Southern slavery, who commenced here in the forest, without a cent of capital with which to help themsel es. - H. Bibb's review of the Larwill letter, Feb. 25, 1851.

In commenting on the proceedings of a meeting held in Ann Arbor, Michigan, the Voice of May 20, 1852,

the enlightened portion of the colored population of Canada West have uttered their protest against it, [the begg ng.] No people ever was or will be respected or elevated, who do not respect themselves more than to become public beggars, or who will even consent to lipe of the charities of others, sconer than work for their living. * * In cautioning the public against these men, we had occusion to say, that "there was no suffering among this people," or that all who would work could make a good living, and we now re-affirm the same thing. —H. Bibb.

But to the inquiry, 'Does slavery better qualify peo-ple for successful labor than freedom?' the fugitives retired, it was answer: No, sir; therefore, in refusing your homes, they prefer British Liberty to a degrading verflow un- Samuel Green, R. H. S. der the Refugees' Home Society.'

The comparison of the sufferers by fire in Montreal, and the allusion to hundreds of white families, seem like straining a point; the cause is in a sad plight that requires such a far-fetched effort. Mr. Bibb says-

But these beggars, who, like drowning men, are Oliver Thurston, But these beggyrs, who, like drowning men, are ever ready to catch at straws, seized upon this part of the sentence, [referring to the absence of suffering,] and put a false construction upon it. Show us a community where there is a very considerable number of inhabitants, be they white or black, in this Province or the States, and we will show some of the number who have not all the necessaries of life, and yet they have generally too much self-respect to send out beggars."

Oliver Thurston, Oliver Thurston, are considered by the part of t

Then may the destitute and starving of the large cities of the United States not be deprived of comforts, or the cause of the Southern slave hindered, by the unnecessary and unrighteous diversion of thousands of dollars into the coffers of the Refugees' Home Society, as the foregoing testimony of its Corresponding Secretary conclusively shows they would be. Singular people are these begging 'brothers of ours, surely' Of the appeals made by almoners, it may be said tors do not agree,' when at home, as to their necessity. The honesty of nearly every prominent almoner in Canada has been questioned by Henry Bibb and wife, when talking of them, among whom are Revd's Hiram Wilson, Wm. P. Newman, Isaac J. Rice, E. E. Kirkland, D. Hodgkiss, and a host of smaller names I do not remember. Mrs. Bibb gave one dollar for a copy of I. J. Rice's miserable circular, in order that what she designated his 'lies about destitution' might be exposed. That children have been sent a long having heard they were here, and should they send their

no makes do not agree with the original exactly; an have the full benefit of his construction, for can have the full benefit of his construction, for fug tives think that it is not that many almoners have n deserved the penitentiary, that they have not been set there. The Rev. gentleman's testimony as to the mon-sent, and also to the poor fugitive boxes being se this section of Canada, who ever got any of the mone sent. Mr. Bibb says to them, he never received 'cent' for them from the States; and of the boxes, or merchants say, that as the boxes come directed to him they keep them in their storehouses until called fo boxes consigned to almoners have been stopped by othe almoners, but the result has been, they 'got by th ears; hence quarrels among the missionaries. It is not true, however, that no one is at fault for 'th waste.' I will tell the story out now, and the Rev. C C. Foote may disprove it, if he can. The mould clothes in this region are those kept in Heary Ribb's stable, consisting of new shirts, good coats, new caps and other good and bad articles, for men, women and children. The chickens have roosted on them, hi horses have walked on them, and some are kept there

wet and frozen in boxes. Is no one at fault? Mr. Bibb says the friends give him full power to giv or not. What greater power has a Comm Should he think a man applying is not a fugitive though he be destitute,—should the fugitive say h drinks on his arrival, he need not give. As some desti tute persons have the misfortune to have been born free a Temperance Society before starting North, and a there is no inconvenience in having boxes of valuable clothing, etc., come—but, over all, as almoners of tha class are irresponsible, the lower animals may us them, but 'poor humanity' may not. Mr. T Henning, of Toronto, intimates, in a published letter that 'persons of whatever complexion' need aid a That does not mean white and black, and the intermediate shades of complexion, by our almoners does it mean horses and chickens? If the Home Society cannot furnish homes faster that

the people receive them, or can be persuaded into set tling on their lots, the more need that Mr. Foote and the who are settled thereon-how many there are, and wha was not read to them as it is. Had they understood it the few men of good character connected with it would not have meddled with it. Where are the points of comparison between this abortion and Mr. King's settlement of respectable persons, promiseuously free and slaves ?

Would the benevolent believe, that of the twenty-on nonths the Society has had authorised agents out on i Fugifive has actually advertised lots as ready, although but twelve persons have been cololed into taking lots at all; and some of these have declared they will give them up !

I repeat, that at the public meeting which authorize this reply, fugitives from off the ' Home' and from diff ferent parts of the county were present, all of who expressed themselves as opposed to the ' Home,' and as relieved from all doubts as to the evils inseparable from Does it lock reasonable that this speech would have this begging, when such a resort may be had to further Very respectfully, sir, MARY A. SHADD.

WINDSOR, C. W., Jan. 12, 1858.

MINUTES.

A mass meeting of the colored people was held in this place, (Windsor, C. W.) on the evening of January or work, at first; but who has heard of a recent case 11th, 1853, to express more fully their views of the of the kind? At this season, as many passengers of Refugees' Home, and to consider, especially, the recen the underground railroad as can come, can get, with- letter of Rev. C. C. Foote, an agent of the Refugeer out difficulty, from seven shillings to one dollar a day, Home Society. Samuel Green, of the Refugees' Home or from ten to fourteen dollars per month, along the en- was appointed Chairman, George Williams, Assistant and Wm. P. Francis, Secretary.

Let us compare the following settlements with the The object of the meeting having been stated, Messrs whites: Colchester, New Canaun, Mulden, Gesfield, Jacob Jones, Coleman Freeman, Samuel Green, Georg the above, we know that our people are owners and til-lers of the soil, many of when possess from ten to two hundred acres of land, and whose money goes freely, leaves, locally, against the delagees hundred acres of land, and whose money goes freely, leaves, and Mr. Foote's letter, and the followin every year, for the support of government, &c. In adresolution and motions were carried without a dissening voice :--

Whereas, the Rev. C. C. Foote, an agent of the Refu sed here gees' Home Society, has, in taking exception to an au thorized statement made by persons here, uttered fou slanders against us, by representing us as in leading strings to Henry Bibb and wife, and as eager to settle

on the Refugees' Home; therefore, Resolved, That as we have heretofore done, we will ase all honest means to prevent our brethren from be The man (Wm. Luney) has recently taken an agency under the latter, to help the poor, starring furifiers in Canada.

All of the enlightened portion of the colored population of operations, because not tending to our benefit, or want

Voted, That Mary A. Shadd reply to said letter

behalf of the people.

Voted, That we hold meetings often, and otherwise vigilant to prevent the success of the species of oppres

sion shadowed forth in the Refugees' Home Scheme. The most of the following names were then given a evidence that there was no 'clique' of free persons and as it was a late stage of the meeting, many having

Voted, to increase the list hereafter.

George Williams, Thomas Dolston, Thomas Dolston, Robinson Bush, David Johnson, Henry Blackstone, Ruph Carter, Rulph Carter, Coleman Freeman, free,

Wm. Willis,
John Garner,
Leonard Strander,
Wm. Nelson,
Thomas Jones,
Jacob Jones, free,
Delilah Jones, Emeline Jones, Amelia Gasaway, J. T. Jackson, James Watson, Charles Elliott, Amistead Marshall, Lucy Ward, Wm. Walker, Martha Smith, John Woodson, Peter Locke, Wyley Reynolds, free, Mr. Newman.

SAMUEL GREEN, Chairman, GEORGE WILLIAMS, Assistant Ch'n. Ww P. FRANCIS, Sec'y.

REPUGEES' HOME SOCIETY.

As your columns have been generously opened to the fugitives in Canada, I trust you will permit me also occupy a space in your valuable journal, in relation to the controversy about the Refugees' Home Society. wish to examine the subject calmly and impartially nevertheless, I will assure you in the outset, that n useful and philanthropic organization. I shall therefor proceed, by answering some of the prominent object that are urged against it, in numerical order.

1st. 'It is but a continuation of the disgraceful beg ring operations that have been carried on in the Sta little ones, the children would find the journey more in the name of the colored people of Canada, by itime comfortable and less dangerous, if made through the forest, than on an open road. However, persons who do know of our forests, doubt this new version of 'The pers.'

The individuals who formed this Society heartily of plored the abuses arising from the hordes of itinera beggars, who, on their individual responsibility, through the States, collecting contributions in old clothing and food for fugitives in Canada, and soliciting don among them; yet they were, at the same time, deeply impressed with the undoubted necessities of the thou-sands who come penniless to these shores, often in the son of the year, and without that experience which a life of relf-dependence begets, and which is so necessary in a state of civil freedom. They which is so necessary in a state of civil freedom. They desired to put a stop to the abuses they deplored, but real necessities of the refugees. To solve this problem, they thought that if a favorable chance was given to the fugitives to get comfertable though humble homes of their own, in the midst of which a school-house for educational purposes should be erected, they would thus be placed in a position independent of the further charities of their friends, in such minor matters as clothing and food, which they could then easily procure for

tributions, certainly no one will deny the wisdom of its application in the case of aiding the American refugees Canada. In reply to the latter clause of the object tion under consideration, I will admit that it is degrading to have agents begging for such an insignificant bject as old clothing, both on the part of those who rive, as well as those who receive; but I am as fully convinced, on the other hand, that it is praiseworthy for philanthropists to assist men, who have been robbed by slavery of all their earnings, to get homes and ar education for their children, and that it would be equally praiseworthy in those thus benefitted to be grateful for such extraordinary favors, and to show their apprecia tion of the same by improving the opportunity to do so.

2d. 'It discourages self-reliance on the part of the fagitives.

This would be true, if the Society did not impose con ditions, along with the favor it extends to them, whereby their individual thrift and in lustry are called forth in order to preserve the possession of their homes.

Ed. 'It ought to be extended to the free-born as wel as the slave-born colored people who come to Canada to settle, or else an invidious distinction will be engender ed between them.'

This plea might be enlarged on, and poor white aboli tionists, who might choose to come and settle among the fugitives, included in the sphere of the Society's operations; and we might still go on, extending the princi ple, on some analogous considerations, until 'all the world and the rest of mankind ' were included ; and the Refugees' Home Society would thus become, from simple benevolent association, an imperial court, for the arbitration of the destinies of the world. And if it possessed this universal spirit like the American govern ment, it might extend the 'area' of benevolence still further, by re-annexing the objects of charity in the various planets of the solar system and their adjacent Some of the best reformers of the day, indeed, urge

the natural (not the donated) right of every man to farm or home of his own, and I pray and labor for that day to come; but this is not an age for Utopian projects. Reform, when presented in its simplest and most feasible shape, may be realized on a partial scale in the present. With this reformers must be content. accepting it as the pledge and basis of the future. The Refugees' Home Society, therefore, very wisely contem plates the accomplishment only of a project that can be made feasible to the intelligence and philanthropy of the times, though it be but the beginning of a great reform. That the free-born colored people would be envious of the assistance thus extended to their more unfortunate brethren, most of whom have spent the prime of their lives in slavery, is to argue a narrow-mindedness which I believe is not characteristic of the most of them who will come here to settle. Probably those who urge this objection do not consider that the extension of the same gratuity to free-born men, would be greater depreciation of that spirit of 'self-reliance urged in the first objection.

4th. 'No distinctive settlements of the colored people, apart from the whites, ought to be established here.

where all are equal before the law.'

Whilst a community of civil right may equally comrehend all who may be within the sphere of its jurisdiction, there will be a diversity of social affinities in every community. The French Canadians, and the old country and American settlers, and their descendants. are two grand divisions of such affinities in this Province, aside from the minor subdivisions of rank pecu liar to each. Nevertheless, it is desirable that colo should be eradicated as a basis for the social distinctions of rank; but this will be done by the colored man him self, when in a state of freedom, after he becom thoroughly educated, and the personal sense of slavery shall be lost in a free-born generation of descendants in political contact with other classes.

5th. 'Twenty-five acres is not enough land for a ma of family to make a living."

This, I think, will sound strangely in the ears thrifty Now Englanders, especially when he hears that the land is of a very superior quality compared with his own rugged soil. This idea arises in part from the improvident manner that Western agriculture is generally conducted. May not the refugees effect a reform in this respect? And if it be really too small, will not this fact be an incentive to the settlers to endeavor to get more land, as soon as possible, by their own individual exertions, and thus the spirit of self-reliance be still further developed by this 'restrictive condition' 6th. 'The restriction, preventing a man from selling

his land for the period of fifteen years after he received it, is despotic. If the Society compelled men to take its land on the

conditions, and at the same time prevented them from obtaining land elsewhere, then the term might be fitly applied to the Society; but so long as it has not the power to do either, it is an unreasonable allegation. The objects, therefore, that the Society had in view, were-first, to establish a permanent little homestead for each family, at least, until the children were reared up to be of some help to themselves, despite of the probable improvidence of fathers ; and, in the second place, to ensure the philanthropic contributors to this project that their benevolence should not go to nought, by being stripped out of the hands of the inexperienced refugees by cunning land-sharks.

occupancy, as soon at the Society had complet

that all the denunciations of the evil work

ats for the same. Thus you see, my dear sir,

gave victory to the Scotch covenanters. Its home influences, too, are not to be calculated. The Germans make their music a social, every-day affair, and their families grow up under its influences. It is woven into their characters, Now, Mr. Editor, I suppose the question very natu rally arises in your mind, how is it that a party of persons intended to be benefitted, resident in the vicinity of the Society's central operations, oppose its objects and measures? Allow me, in the first place, to inform you that this opposition was not commenced, nor is it sustained at the present time, by those intended to be benefitted. The prime movers in this antagonism are either free-born persons or fugitives who have acquired property, and are therefore disqualified to receive a benefice from the Refugees' Home Society. In the secsinging of the Marseilles Hymn, but the hymn was
stronger than the Government itself. It was stronger
er than the Bourbons. It was stronger than Bonaparte. It was stronger than Louis Philippe. It
was stronger than the Provisional Government,
and it will be stronger than Napoleon the Little.

The world is not ruled by gold. It is not ruled
by principles. Talent does not rule it. Emotion
does. We are not creatures of thought, but of
feeling—a bundle of prejudices. Little influences
produce untold effects. Mothers make the men.
Let them make them well. Let home be surrounded
with elevating and refining influences, that our
character may be a glorious one. ond place, I assure you, sir, that it is not from any practical demonstration yet of the evil tendency of these objects and measures, that this opposition is kept alive by those who so gratuitously interest themselves; manent occupant on the land until after this opposition commenced, although some persons had been allowed to go upon the land, with the assurance of a permanent

on f This is the pointed question Several individuals of influence and intelligence at

meeting the Constitution was finally adopted. The dissented, no doubt conscientiously, from some of the minor provisions of that Constitution, and some of them expressed that dissent there. Those objections were thoroughly discussed on the spot, and the majority of that meeting of well-tried friends of the slave were not convinced of the utility of changing these provisions But nevertheless, the whole Constitution was left op for alteration or amendment, by a specific article itself, whenever a specified majority of the contributor to the Society may find it advisable so to do. Thes therefore, who adopted the Constitution, did not claim mmutability or infallibility for their Constitution, bu left it open for improvement under the suggestions of all good and earnest men who would unite with them for he accomplishment of the great object in view. But those individuals were not content to avail them made to systematize the benevolence of interested phi- of this last proviso, and they left the meeting with th lanthropists, and to preserve them from the wiles and impositions of irresponsible beggars. In these days, of opposition. Within two or three days, a meeting of when so much is said in favor of 'systematic benevo-lence' in sustaining all other objects by voluntary contacts of Windsor, at night, and those individuals referred to above harangued the meeting, in total denun cistion of the Society; but not content with that, the used that means so effective among an impulsive crowd -the argument of the demagogue. They were told that the Society proposed to reenslave them on a small scale, by a fifteen years' servitude, before they acquired possession of their land, and urged those who had just come from the shambles of American slavery not to en ter into this Canadian servitude. The project wa called a cunning land scheme, for the benefit of th prime movers therein, igto whose possession they averred the land would ultimately fall, ofter the fugitive had prepared it to their hands. Reflections were thu cast upon the purity of motives and integrity of char acter of the gentlemen who conduct the Society; and placed in the light of traitors to the cause of their race With such appeals to the passions of an impulsive and unreflective people, bearing then the smart of the slave driver's lash on their scarred flesh-coming as it di from a man of such gigantic proportions as S. R. Ward, Esq., and reiterated by Rev. A. McArthur, and Miss M. A. Shadd—you must know the impossibility of those who had been placed under the ban of secret enemies to the fugitives to vindicate there the Society to the satisfaction of all, and to calm the turbulent passion thus aroused. The writer was present at that ever memorable meeting, and in a few words he took occ sion to tell these assembled, prior to the adoption of batch of denunciatory resolutions, what he now again reiterates, 'That neither a meeting of excited faction ists, nor any other set of men swayed by their prejudices and passions, rather than their reason, can de-cide in anticipation in relation to the future effects of measures necessarily so complicated; and that the practical workings alone must demonstrate to the world its advantages and disadvantages.' The Society has since commenced practical operation by purchasing and surveying their lands into lots for

ettlers. Seven or eight have received lots, and erected log cabins thereon, and taken possession of the same Others, who have the manliness to withstand the brow beating of this clique of inveterate opposers, go one by one to apply to the Executive Committee for lots. Nevertheless, the success of the enterprise has been retarded among the fugitives by this opposition. But time rolls on-these angry passions must subside before the demonstration of facts, and the Refugees' Home Society will (in my opinion) be triumphant, and come out of the crucible of this trying ordeal so much the brighter.

I predicate this opinion upon the success that has attended a similar movement conducted by Mr. King a Buxton, and against which some of the same objections can be urged as against the Refugees' Home Society. But any one who publicly opposes the Elgin Association knows that it will be at the hazard of his or her standing for common sense, in the estimation of the anti-slavery public, especially in Canada. J. THEODORE HOLLY

WINDSOR, C. W., Jan. 15, 1858.

From the Hampshire (Northampton) Gazette. MUSICAL CONCERT.

MR. EDITOR,-Among the things that will be re membered as pleasant reminiscences in Goshen none will stand higher as a scene of pleasing inter est, than the recent concert of the united choirs of Norwich, Chesterfield, and Goshen, under the di-

Norwich, Chesterfield, and Goshen, under the direction of George W. Lucas.

The address by Wendell Phillips, Esq., was a novel and felicitous thing, and fully sustained his reputation as a public speaker. He commenced with an apology for undertaking to speak upon a subject to which he felt so incompetent to do justice. 'When a boy,' said he, 'I went to a singing school, and the teacher, dividing us off, says to the bass, "you may be seated here?' the "teacher, dividing the bass." the bass, "you may be seated here," the "teno there," and he told me and one or two others w might go home.' Still he felt a deep interest in the subject. He found music a universal principle pervading all classes—the refined and savage. There was harmony, too, in nature. The nicest ear could detect no discords in her sounds. nicest ear could detect no discords in her sounds. The gentle sighing of the breeze, the crash of the thundering avalanche, the roar of the ocean, were all in perfect harmony. Man alone produces discords. Music comes not from the cultivated nations, but from the oppressed. It comes up from the down-trodden, as the crushed herb sends up the sweetest odors. The whites of our continent have given the world no music—the negroes have, From them may come that which in this respect may exert a refining influence upon our character. There is a want of musical taste and cultivation among us. Never will it be remedied till it becomes among us. Never will it be remedied till it become something more than a mere holiday affair. The people grow up in it, in order to appreciate and make it part of their life and character. It is an Anglo-Saxon idea, that anything must pay 'six per cent.' at least, to be worthy of attention, there-fore music is neglected. We have the granite of character; we want the polish, the ornament. emotions of the German, the Swiss and the Scot lead them back to die in their native land. The Yankee has no such longing. The world is his home. He is born, lives and dies on the high pressure principle. Onward is his motto. A squatter upon the Alleghanies, he feels crowded, and removes, if he has a neighbor within seven miles.

The influences of music are powerful. Its effect upon the weary and disheartened soldier was thril-ling. It gave him new life and indomitable cour-age. It carried the French over the Alps, and

ery-day affair, and their families grow up under its influences. It is woven into their characters, and the lower classes stand above all the nations of Europe in all that is good. It is yet to effect wonders among the down-trodden nations of the earth. Government silences the press, prohibits popular assemblies, and the right of speech. But every man has perfect freedom to sing his songs to his neighbor, and the song will yet break the tyrant's yoke. The French Government forbade the singing of the Marseilles Hymn, but the hymn was stronger than the Government itself. It was strong

Che unit true 3'urtrait of Washingter.

T. B. WELCE'S ended the meeting of the Refugee Home Society held MAGNIFICENT PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON Angust 25th, 1852, in the city of Detroit, at which Engraved (by permission) from Stuart's oxtreriging Portrait, in the Athenaum, Boston Portrait, in the Athenaum, Boston.

THIS superb picture, engraved under the superation of tendence of THOMAS SULLY, Eag, the mass and highly-gifted artist, is the only correct lines of washington ever published. It has been described as the greatest work of art ever produced in the case as the greatest work of art ever produced in the case try. As to its fidelity, we refer to the letter of a adopted son of Washington, GEORGE WASHINGTON PARK CUSTIS, who says, it is a faithful time of the celebrated original, and to CHIPP INTO TANEY, of the Supreme Court of the United Sana, who says, 'As a work of art, its excellence and leave must strike every one who sees it, and it. who says, 'As a work of art, its excellence and least must strike every one who sees it; and it is apply py in its likeness to the Father of his County. In my good fortune to have seen him in the days of my good fortune to have seen him in the days of my boyhood, and his whole appearance is yet structy in appears to me to be an exact likeness, represents prefectly the expression as well as the form and featured the face.' And says SENATOR CASS, 'it's allowed representation of the great original.' PREMITY the face.' And says SENATOR CASS, if its lights representation of the great original.' PRISH N FILLMORE says, the work appears to me in hate least admirably executed, and trainently worth of the period of the public.' Says MARCHAI, the single print, to my mind, is more remarkable that my other I have seen, for presenting the whole individuality of the original portrait, together with the holds and depide repose of air and manner, which all who ever my limited considered a marked characteristic of the libration man, it commemorates.' considered a marked characteristic of the illustriess man it commemorates.'

For the great merits of this pictur, we would refer every lover of Washington to the pottait itself, to be seen at the office of this paper, and to be letter of the following Artists, Statesmen, Jurists and Schelan secondary wing it.

companying it.

ARTISTS — Marchant and Ellett, of New York, ARTISTS — Marchant and Ellett, of New York, Neagle, Rothermel and Lambkin, of Philadelphia, Chater Harding, of Boston; Charles Fraser, of Christias, S. C.; and to the adopted son of Washington, Hea. George W. P. Custis, himself an artist. STAILSMIN — His Excellency Millard Fillmore, Maser General Winfield Scott, Hon. George M. Pallas, Hea. William R. King, Hon. Daniel Webster, Hen. Linn Berd, Hen. Lewis Cass, Hon. Wim. A. Graham, Hon. John P. Hennedy, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, Lie. D. JURNIN-Bennedy, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, Lie. D. JURNIN-Bennedy, Hon. Rafus Choate. SCHOLARS—Charles Felson, Hon. Rafus Choate. SCHOLARS—Charles Felson, Esq., the well known Librarian of the Boston Athense um, who says, 'I would rather own it than any pinned um, who says, 'I would rather own it than any pinned um, who says, 'I would rather own it than any pinned um, who says, 'I would rather own it than any pinned um, who says, 'I would rather own it than any pinned um, who says, 'I would rather own it than any pinned um, who says, 'I would rather own it than any pinned um, who says, 'I would rather own it than any pinned um, who says, 'I would rather own it than any pinned um, who says, 'I would rather own it than any pinned um, who says, 'I would rather own it than any pinned um, who says, 'I would rather own it than any pinned um, who says, 'I would rather own it than any pinned um, who says, 'I would rather own it than any pinned um, who says, 'I would rather own it than any pinned um, who says, 'I would rather own it than any pinned um, who says, 'I would rather own it than any pinned um, who says, 'I would rather own it than any pinned um, who says, 'I would rather own it than any pinned um and the says of the says

Esq., the well known Librarian of the Boston Admentium, who says, 'I would rather own it than any pained copy I have ever seen; 'Edwin P. Whipple, Rehal Hildreth, Hon, Edward Everett, LL. D., Wn. R. Procott, LL. D., Washington Irving, Ralph W. Esena, Esq., Prof. T. C. Upham, J. T. Headler, Fit Green Halleck, H. W. Longfellow, Wn. Gilmare Sinns; and FROM EUROPE, Lord Talfound, T. B. Macanler, Sr Archibald Alison, Lord Mayor of Lende, &c. &c. &c. THE PRESS throughout the entire Union lave, with one voice, proclaimed the merits of this superbargaring.

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