THE LIBERATOR EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

OF SLAVERY OFFICE, SI CORNHILL ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT

Two dollars and fifty cents per annum is will be sent to one address for TES stances are to be made, and all letters

to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to brettd, (rost PAID,) to the General Agent. directisements making less than one square of three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts and a receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial The publish as a responsible for any of the debts the part, viz :- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray LONUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and Figure Publish of The Liberator, both sides of or question are impartially allowed a hearing

WM LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XXIII. NO. 10.

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders!

THE D. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions TO SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER FUGITIVE SLAVES—An engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons . . . . in fact, the oppressor repre-

senting the oppressed! . . . To call government thus con-stituted a democracy, is to hishly the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT !- John Owincy Adams.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1853.

WHOLE NUMBER 1155.

SPEECH

PARKER PILLSBURY,

peral Meeting of the Massichusetts A. S. Society, Wednesday Ecening, Jan. 26, 1853.

MONOGRAPHICALLY REPORTED BY J. M. W. TERRINTON. PARTE PILLESURY, from the Business Committee

fered the following resolutions :-Secired. That the anti-slavery enterprise is more

mas crowle, moral or political, against slavery-ex-sist, by purchase of territory, or by seizing it in as of conquest;—it is more than a vindication of the was of conquest;—it is more than a vindication of the ribs of speech, of the press, or of locomotion;—it is not than a controversy about the constitutionality of legion Slave Laws, or the writ of habeas corpus, or acquist of jury trial for fugitive slaves;—it is an on, direct, exterminating and everlasting warfare using the doctrine, that man ever, under any possible economical circumstances, can be made the goods at changes of his fellow-man.

Desired, That, however much we may rejoice in Accuracy of public sentiment as it appears in the re-

Essered, instance of public sentiment as it appears in the re-sered in the part of the people to execute the Fugitive harday in so many places in the North, or to visit its Serias in so many places in the North, or to visit is positive on those who resist it, even though they take is life of the kidnapper; and as also appears in the signal to commante for the Presidency those who had see host active in securing its passage; and as further opens in the occasional triumphs of the Free Soil prin; sill we must never forget that all these are but the results of a faithful and inflexible adherence to our gral and fundamental principles, and that it is only continuing thus faithful that we can hope to witness

Mr. Phisnent then proceeded to speak upon the res-

Ma Passtnert,-I think there is one mistake in the inis of many who profess to be friends of the slave ; ed that mistake is, in relation to the origin and source the etil of slavery. And if we can by some means erre at a just conclusion as to the real source of the of there can be little doubt but that we will find wisde and filelity enough in some quarter to resist and

It is a very common opinion, that slavery is the creaor of law : that it is the result of a defect in our Contotion : but all this is a mistake-a mere funciful Slavery is not the 'creature of law.' and does stere its origin to any defect in the Constitution. arry is a plant of spontaneous growth, in just such seal sei as is that among the American people. Slay grows out of that soil as naturally as weeds ring from a dunghill. It grows because it cannot sprowing. It is a spontaneous production, and per supposes it can be overthrown-the soil and thre runining as they have been in times past-has Dr. Slavery exists in our land, because we have got of that state of moral sentiment which produces it .al whomer supposes that, by political action, or by tay change of Constitution, or by resolutions of ecclesifeel ar other bodies, the evil will be overthrown. till the moral sentiment of the country remains as it 308, entertains a childish fancy. Slavery springs up li peisonous vegetation from the stagnant poels and nymires, under the moral and religious tillage of y thousand ordained and consecrated gardeners, became to have the oversight of God's spiritual herage. Unless there can be a change in this domesti my, unless there can be a very radical change in is parleners themselves, and in the implements of her histondry, there is no probability that, under such where, there will be any great change in the crop ; for and be the same, and only the same, and that con-

On of the resolutions which I have read describes og vlat anti-slavery is not. «I think we have seen, in hat fer years, the correctness of the principle undid a that resolution. We have a political anti-cla sypny. It begin many years ago, and began, in ne rapects, very honorably indeed. It was descendbe men and from women who were many of ther about with the spirit of Freedom; and the original minute of that political party did not differ mater by hon the sentiments of the American and Mass. A. Spirits. They demanded the immediate, uncondimal mancipation of every slave, without colonization nd ritheat expetriation of any kind, and without appartien to the master. That was the original deand On such a basis was the Free Soil, or Free emeratic, or Liberty party originally formed. But hal political associations, it will be found, that whatberd for truth and freedom there is in them, it Palady declines, till it is swallowed up in a reckless ash he party success. Just in proportion as a politi-et party gathers numerical strength, just in that profix does it contract disease and weakness. You in sen how the party commenced, and you know to that has come at last. You know who were its canhas Jama G. Binsey-a repentant slaveholder; an sho had sacrificed all things in the cause of libthe sale been content to be regarded as the offmag of all flesh, to lose his position in society, his ble and profitable place in the government of his mary, his standing in the highest social circles of ath-all these he had sacrificed. Then he had may a press, and consecrated it to the doctrines of ty and personal liberty. That was sacrificed billy by a brutal and infuriated mob; it was ex into the Ohio river; but still the noble editor and malashed and unterrified in the midst of this by if persecution and infuriated rage. But the Trubered numerical strength, until at length it to he like the children of Israel when they deand a king, that they might be like the nations al them. Mr. Birney began to suffer in the popudination on account of his fidelity. By and by to acrificel, and another candidate was substitutbe remarkable for his devotion to liberty, either in the past, or in the time then present. With Mr. da P. Hale, the numerical strength increased; but his noral force declined, until it drooped and descent. a to the paragon of pro-slavery and political hypoc-fir, Martin Van Buren. There, for the present, le:

all these changes we have witnessed in that party. A listery only confirms my position, that just as po-

reat or good result.

What is true of parties is equally true of individuals: now, particularly to the position of the distinguished Free Soil Senator from Massachusetts-a man who was nce known in both hemispheres as a zealous and unompromising champion of universal freedom; who had not only learned but taught want is ' The True Grandeur of Nations'; but a man, too, who, in conbeen elevated to a place of honor and profit, has been plac-sacrificed on the same altar upon which have been plac-sacrificed on the same altar upon which have been plac-sacrificed on the same altar upon which have been plac-so great a boon as Freedom into the Slave States, in unconstitutional efforts by the South, aided in unconstitutional efforts by the South, aided about the fall of Daniel Webster, and they seem to deplore it. I regard the fall of Charles Sumner as equally real, and ten thousand times more dreadful. The one fell as falls the withered and thunder-scarred oak, that has braved the tempest of century after century-that has been bereft of its beauty and its bloselements, and finally vielded, and fallen ignominiously to the earth. The other was smitten like the mountain eathed it to death with a single bolt of its lightning. One terrible glance from its Gorgon eye has withered him, until his fall is, as I have said, as real, and ten thousand times more dreadful, than the fall of Daniel

I know this may seem a somewhat extravagant posiis one which can be defended. The time has come when Senator from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts? Before he was nominated, before he was thought of as conscience, which no time could efface.' candidate, he could make the walls of the old 'Cradle of Liberty to ring with his eloquence, while he

The soul sickens in the contemplation of this legalizare many acts of shame—there are ordinances of mon-archs, and laws, which have become a by-word and a hissing to the nations. But, when we consider the country and the age, I ask fearlessly, What act of shame, what ordinance of monarch, what law, can compare in what ordinance of monarch, what law, can compare in alrocity with this enactment of an American Congress? [(None!)] I do not forget Appius Claudius, the tyrant sleeemvir of ancient Rome, condemning Virginia as a slave; nor Louis XIV. of France, letting slip the dogs of religious persecution by the revocation of the edict of Nantes; nor Charles I. of England, arousing the patriot rage of Hamplen by the extortion of ship-money; nor the British Parliament, provoking, in our own country, spirits kindred to Hamplen, by the ty-all-embracing federation of States, by which unity, ranny of the scamp are and the condemnation now affixed to all these transactions, and to their authors, must be the lot hereafter of the Fugitive Slave Bill, and of every one, according to the measure of his influence, who gave it his support. [Three cheers were here given.]
Into the immortal catalogue of national crimes this has now past, drawing with it, by an inexorable necessity, its authors also; and chiefly him, who, as President of

That was Charles Sumner before he was nominated or Senator-before he was thought of for that high office; and in the same address, a little further on, in eference to the kidnapper, and the manner in which he should be treated, when discovered prowling among us, he boldly and nobly says :-

But it rests with you, my fellow-citizens, by you words and your example, by your calm determinations and your devoted lives, to do this work. From a humane, just and righteous people, shall spring a Public Opinion, to keep perpetual guard over the liberties of all within our borders. Nay, more, like the flaming sword of the ter. (Laughter.) Men shall streets, and on the highways :

Sleep shall neither night nor day
Hang upon his pent-house lid.
He shall live a man forbid.
Weary seven nights, nine times nine,
Shall he dwindle, peak and pine.

The villages, towns and cities shall refuse to receive the monster; they shall vomit him forth, never again to disturb the repose of our community. (Repeated rounds of applause.)

diress I have just read. In the first part, he refers to the President of the United States, without whose sanc had no life. In the other, he speaks of the manner in which Massachusetts should receive the kidnapper. On his own showing, I think Mr. Fillmore is slave-hunter and kidnapper-in-chief—is he not?—because it was he for me a little farther. If I do not greatly misappre-in-chief—is he not?—because it was he his own showing, I think Mr. Fillmore is slave-hunter (and he only) who could give that breath of life to the hend, very many of the friends of the slave w Fugitive Slave Law, without which it would have no ef-fect. Mr. Sumner speaks of the manner in which these do think its morality, in some parts, is as deadly as is men are to be received:—The villages, towns and cities the morality of the speech of the 7th of March, 1850.

a somewhat stronger emetic.

some of the brightest luminaries our country has furnished—sacrificed by their elevation to office. I refer, look for the fruits—for the vice. But I wish to speak more particularly of the position after his election-in his letter to the Legislature accept-

vising champion of universal freedom; who only learned but taught want is 'The True Union; bound to study and maintain, with equal patricular of Nations'; but a man, too, who, in conditions of his success, in consequence of his having by which our followship of States is held in fraternal been elevated to a place of honor and profit, has been company; and to oppose all sectionalism, whether is appear in unconstitutional efforts by the North to carry in unconstitutional efforts by the South, aided by Northern allies, to carry the sectional evil of slavery into the free States.'

While the election was yet pending, the language of the Free Soilers was, 'If you will stand still, and see the salvation of God, we will put Charles Sumner into the Congress of the United States.' Well, we stood still, oms—that has been shorn and shivered, and left a and we saw the election ;—we saw, also, the fugitive withered though mighty monument of the power of the slave Sims sent back to slavery—I will not stop, I dare not stop to consider what relation one transaction bore to the other. 'I accept the appointment,' says the newly pine, in all its vigor and in all its beauty. Slavery elected Senator, 'as the servant of the Union.' At that time, what was Daniel Webster doing? He was on a pilgrimage, devout as Peter the Hermit, saving the Union. He was travelling from Washington to Dunkirk, and thence to Buffalo, and back through Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, and elsewhere, saving the Union, fancying his own the only name under heaven given among ion; but it is a position which should be taken, if it men whereby it could be saved. Mr. Sumner, before he was nominated, could write a letter, in which he said, the whole truth should be spoken, as well as nothing Strongly attached as I am to the Union, I would not but the truth. Charles Schner was one thing as a sacrifice one jot or tittle of our principles to its conserprivate gentleman in the city of Boston ; but I appeal yation. Union is precious, but Freedom, Humanity, o this audience if he were not quite another thing as a Religion, are more precious still. It were poor indeed to save the Union by a damning blot upon the national

Now he can say-(pardon me for so much reading.) of Liberty' to ring with his cloquence, while he now he can say, 'I accept the appointment as the ser-unced that infamous enactment, the Fugitive Slave vant of the Union; bound to study and maintain, with equal patriotic care, the interests of all parts of our country; to discountenance every effort to loosen any of those ties by which our fellowship of States is held in fraternal company; and to oppose all sectionalism, whether it appear in unconstitutional efforts by the North to carry so great a boon as freedom into the slave States, or in unconstitutional efforts by the South, aided by Northern allies, to carry the sectional evil of slavery into the free States.' And again-With me, the Union is twice-blessed; first, as the powerful guardian of the repose and Imppiness of thirtyone sovereign States, clasped by the endearing name of peace and concord will finally be organized among th that great triumvirate of American freedom, WASHING-TON, PRANKLIN, and JEFFERSON.

Mr. Summer declines to receive as his guides any of he United States, set his name to the Bill, and breathed the 'men of the day,' but leans rather for support on into it that final breath, without which it would have those two names from that great triumvirate of Amerthose two names from 'that great triumvirate of American part of infamy, as there are helpfus of infamy as there are helpfus of infamy as there are helpfus of infamy in the one a slaveholder, living and dying, the other not only a slaveholder, but a slave-hunter!! and the signer and executor-in-chief, as President, of one of the vilest Fugitive Slave Laws that were ever emacted under vilest Fugitive Slave Laws that were ever emacted under signer and executor-in-chief, as President, of one of the ellest Engitive Slave Lawe that were ever enacted under heaven. These were the 'guides' which Mr. Sumner

placed before his ever But I leave all that. He went, in due time, to Washington. We expected then to see a manifestation of the power and efficiency of political anti-slavery action to overthrow the evils of slavery. We waited patiently and long ; but in the fulness of time, it was the fulness, his first essay at the overthrow of slavery made its appearance and after eight or nine months of silence, he gave atterance to his sentiments. Now, it seems to me,though the remark may seem somewhat startling,-that the influence of the speech of Daniel Webster, on the cherubim at the gates of Paradise, turning on every the influence of the speech of Daniel Webster, on the side, it shall prevent any SLAVE-HUNTER from ever Seventh of March, 1850, was of no consequence whatsetting foot on this Commonwealth. (Cheers redoubled.) setting foot on this Commonwealth. (Cheers redoubled.)
Elsewhere, he may pursue his human prey; he may
semploy his congenial blood-hounds, and exult in his
successful game; but into Massachusetts he must not
come. (Immense enthusiasm.) And yet again I say,
I counsel no violence. I would not touch his person,
Not with whips and thongs would I scourge him from
the land. The contempt, the indignation, the abhorrence of the community shall be our weapons of offence.
Wherever he moves, he shall find no house to receive
Wherever he moves, he shall find no house to receive
Wherever he moves, he shall find no house to receive He shall be a wanderer, without roof, hire or wa(Laughter.) Men shall point at him in the Slave Law of which, till recently, I had any knowledge. to Jefferson, common language does not subserve his purpose; he mounts into the heights of the high heroic. and proclaims that slaveholder and slave-hunter-not only, as at first, one of the great triumvirate of American freedom,' the first person in his patriot and political trinity—but now he proclaims him a Deltyand even more, as the ' REVERED demigod,' before wh all nations should bow down with wonder and worship. If you know, Mr. Chairman, of any other man who ha thus exalted a man-hunter, a kidnapper, as well as slave-breeder and slave-bolder, I confess that you have read history to better purpose than I. I think it has remained for this most illustrious Senator of the Free Soil party to pronounce a culogy on such a man, that has no parallel, even from the blasphemous, the un-hallowed lips of Danjel Webster himself.

But in regard to the speech of Senator Summer, aufshall refuse to receive the monster, and shall venit him forth, never again to disturb the repose of a peace-ful community. Yet when Mr. Fillmore came on to Boston, soon after, who was among the very first to visit him, and extend to him the courtesies of the city of Boston, and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, but that same Charles Summer; the same who declared that the 'villages, towns and cities should refuse to receive the monster, and should womit him forth, never again to disturb the repose of a peaceful community?' Beston

while our nation has not yet ceased praising him for his (Laughter and cheers.)

'disinterested' devotion, hundreds of his fellow-men, If I do injustice, in s good as himself, and to whom liberty was as dear to the grave, from their cradles to their coffinless nable him to serve his country without compensation !

hose stripes made him so? It has been claimed for this speech of Mr. Sumner,which forty thousand copies were circulated during he last Presidential campaign, that it denies utterly the constitutionality of the slave system, and proves its inconstitutionality. It enumerates the pro-slavery clauses of the Constitution instead. It numbers them, like the figures on a carpenter's rule ; and yet, many of his blind devotees utterly deny, with the most renarkable tenacity, that there is a word in his speech fa-

But let this pass, for it was not to this part of the ddress I wanted to refer. A word more in regard to leorge Washington-for Mr. Sumner says he declines accept as his guides the lights of to-day, but turns to he luminaries of the past, and follows the illustrious example set him by this first person in his great Trinity

Now what was the character of the law of 1793? If umner, it is as strong against the law of 1798 as Mr. Sumner's friends who are present, if it be not so?hunt after a slave woman all the way to New-Hamp-

happen, I would forego her services altogether; and the example, also, which is of infanilely more importance.

Now, what does Charles Sumner counsel in his spee in Fancuil Hall? What kind of resistance does he propose? He says he will counsel no violence; but yet, you will bear me witness, if in that bold and manly peech, he does not counsel the protection of the slave d heroism displayed in the rescue of Shadrach in Boson, and the deliverance of Jerry at Syracuse. But uppose the attempt had been made to arrest this slave oman at Portsmouth, and some of her friends had ralied and rescued her, what does Mr. Sumner's ' revered emigod ' call them who should make it? Why, he ays-'I do not mean, however, by this request, that ch violent measures should be used as would excite a ton or mor.' I believe, then, that those who rescue. or those who save the slave from re-capture, whether it MOB or a RIOT'!! It strikes me that we are not ufficiently impressed with the strange morality of this ocument, coming as it does from so illustrious a source s Gen. Washington, and then appealed to, in our own imes, by a no less illustrious man than the Free Soil enator from Massachusetts. 'I do not mean, howevr, by this request, that such violent measures should e used as would excite a mob or riot, which might be the case if she has adherents, or even uneasy sensations in the minds of well-disposed citizens.' Who are they these 'well-disposed citizens'? I suppose they are hose law-abiding men of Milk and State streets-those who 'obey a law, while it is a law'! 'Rather than that either of these should happen,' continues the writer, 'I would forego her services altogether; and the example, also, which is of infinite more importance. Isn't there magnanimity for you! It seems to me, that you rarely find such sentiments expressed as these. I think there is little, even in Daniel Webster's 7th of March speech, to compare with them. And yet, thes are the sentiments of George Washington, the first per son in Mr. Sumner's political trinity,-the 'revered demigod ' of his devotion and his worship!

Well, let me just pass along to the commentary Mr. Sumner on that extract from the letter. He says The fugitive never was returned; but lived in freedo to a good old age, down to a very recent period, a monament of '\_\_\_what? A monument to the 'mobocra-cy' that prevailed there? A monument to the human-ity of the 'rioters,' such as snatched Shadrach from the angs of the destroyer? No! 'She lived in freedom o a good old age, down to a very recent period, onument of the just forbearance' of him whom we aptly call the Father of his Country't You must nember what I just rend from George Washington's tter. What did be, in his 'just forbearance,' say oust be the condition of her re-capture? Did he say, and said this, then there would have been some slight he poor victim to be consulted at all, more than if she were a dumb beast? On the contrary, did he not brand hose as 'RIOTERS' and 'MOBOCRATS' who should seek

Now, Mr. Sumner tells us that ' she lived in fr of him whom we aptly call the Father of his Coun I ki o v of no instance that is a parallel to this

THE LIBERATOR. | Hitlest parties gather numerical strength, just in that did not do it! I think it will be necessary, before she proportion will decline their power to accomplish any is thus sick of him, at her stomach, for us to administer well he might parties gather numerical strength, just in that did not do it! I think it will be necessary, before she proportion will decline their power to accomplish any is thus sick of him, at her stomach, for us to administer for how many men and women were laboring under to death—but they feared the people. They took ul lash of the task-master all that time, and before and stones to cast at him—'but they feared the people. nembers how long,) that he might They went forth and 'took counsel together how they have the means of living, and be able to fight his coun-try's battles? No glory has ever covered their names; ple.' Three years they hunted him like any kidnapno honor has ever been paid to their memory; no pen-sions awarded; no monument commemorates their dis-areth lived, according to Mr. Sumner's logic, to good mal toil ;-and yet, while he was reaping a harvest of old age-at least, he lived a time-' a monument to the conor, fame, and immortality on the field of battle, and just forbearance of the Scribes and Pharlees !-

If I do injustice, in the position I take, to Gen. Washington, or to Mr. Senator Sumner, let the injusrere toiling from one year to another,-from the cradle tice be pointed out. He says, 'she lived a monument of the just forbearance of him whom we aptly call the graves, that he might have the wealth which would Father of his Country.' But yet, it was only the fear of a mob or a riet, that prevented him from snatching yes, Washington was rich-he needed nothing; but his victim at all hazards, and hurrying her back to the deep perdition from which she had escaped, to weep and

wail away the rest of her existence.

But let us go a little further, 'It is true,' continues Mr. Sumuer, 'that he sought her return. This we must regret, and find its apology.' Indeed ! 'Find its apology'! It seems to me, the Free Soil party might be better employed than in electing Senators to ' find apology for kidnappers, in high or low life. Why, they could have employed ministers to do the work for half the money it costs to pay Charles Sumner. Boston oring the constitutionality of the slave system of this has got a multitude of such ministers, who are ready to colunteer, and do volunteer, to apologize for kidnapping and kidnappers ! But yet, ' we must find an apology,' he says, for Washington seeking to re-capture that slave-and that slave, a mother ! I did not know that slave—and that slave, a mother? I did not know that it was necessary to find any apology. 'This we must regret, and find its apology.'...' From this act of Washington, still swayed by the policy of the world, I appeal to Washington writing his will." And what was Washington writing his will? That document here be any thing of argument in the speech of Mr. provided that all the slaves he had, should live and die slaves, if he happen to outlive them; and that every gainst that of 1850. I would like to appeal to any or child should drink the terrible sucrament of sweating, sorrow and anguish which the fathers and mothers had nearly every word against the law of '50 does not drunk; if he or his widow should happen to outlive reigh with equal force against the law of '93? Yet his them! (What if he had lived as long, perhaps, as revered demigod,' Washington, signed the law of '93, Daniel Webster is going to live? You know he said without which it would have had no life, and engaged in anticipating futurity, 'I still live!') Suppose Washington did say his slaves, having served him and his wife while they lived, should, at their death-they having no children to whom to bequeath them-be set free? the letter of Gen. Washington to the Collector of Ports-mouth, Mr. Whipple, to whom he applied for the re-then? When there was nobody to inherit them, and overy of his fugitive shave. Collectors in those times, the owner could use them no more, what was there of t seems, collected something besides revenue, now and magnanimity in setting them free? 'From this act of hen. After giving a description of the woman, he Washington, still swayed by the policy of the world, says Mr. Sumner, 'I appeal to Washington writing his 'I do not mean, however, by this request, that such violent measures should be used as would excite a mon or a RIOT, which might be the case, if she has ADHE died a slaveholder!—lived a slaveholder, and died leav-RENTS; or even uneasy sensations in the minds of welling a will bequeathing his slaves to his only heir, his disposed citizens. Rather than either of these should wife !—and then 'ascended to heaven'! You remember, when Gorsuch was killed at Christiana, that a leading Methodist journal published a long obituary, proclaiming him the most eminent saint of the day,always excepting, of course, Daniel Webster. He was proclaimed, among other things, 'a model Methodist'! and it was represented of him, that he was now walking the streets of the New Jerusalem ! I saw an old emancipated slave woman in Ohio, and she spoke,-for she was once herself a member of the Methodist Church,-she spoke of her brother Gorsuch, represent ed to have been a model Christian, and she said, 'If the like of Gorsuch goes to heaven, I tell you dis child will hire her board in t'other place.' If Gen. Washington, after such acts as this, and such sentiments, got to heaven, why, we might as well not have any other

' From Washington on earth,' says Mr. Sumner, 1 appeal to Washington in heaven.' . . . 'His death is

above his life. I have heard a good deal said before of death-bed re pentance; but I never heard it very highly extelled This is one of the most illustrious instances in which have heard it commended. 'His last testament cancels his authority as a slaveholder. However he may have appeared before man, he came into the presence of God only as the liberator of his slaves' !! I do not know how such a sentiment strikes you, Mr. Chairman, but to my mind, it strikes at the foundation of all morality, and mocks all true religion. It seems to me that it utterly annihilates all moral distinctions. It allows the kidnapper and slave-hunter to pursue their prey, and then to plunder them until Death shall come, and proclaim their deliverance. Why may not the pirate on the high seas as well,-why may not the perpetrator of any other crime, no matter how bloody or h black; pursue his unhallowed business as long as life be lengthened out, and then just die and go up absolved to heaven, only by virtue of having quitted his plunder when he could not hold it longer?

Now, Mr. Chairman, are we to suppose that this is the best the Free Soil party could do? Was it for such morality and such devotion to liberty as this, that we were requested and urged to suspend our moral agita-tion, and allow Charles Sumner to be elevated to the Senstorship of the United States? Was it for this that the laws of Massachusetts must be trampled under foot, while poor Sims was held captive in the Court House fattening for the slaughter to which he was soon to be led; and that building surrounded with chains, and with a bristling cordon of police, more hateful than scorpions ?-was it for such morality and such devo to liberty as this, that all these sacrifices were made and all this shame endured? I have read the charater of the Whig party to very little purpose, if there ean be found in its speeches any thing more gross, more profane, or more blasphemous towards God's law, towards Liberty, Justice, and true Religion, than is the morality of this-the first and the last speech of the illustrious Free Soil Senator from Massachusetts, the Ioftiest legislative body of the United States.

Mr. Chairman, I will not longer detain the audi

tell you what is to be deplored; and that is, that under the influence of such sentiments as those that I have read, very much of this coldness has been produced. It is not on account of the Seventh of March speech. That speech roused all the humanity and love of liberty in Massachusetis, and wherever else its blasphemies went. But the speech of Charles Summer in Congress has done much to lay the Spirit of Freedom, in this Commonwealth, low in the dust. The effect of that oration will be remembered and felt when the effect of Daniel Webster's speech shall be forgotten. I have nothing to say in regard to the motives of the Senator, nor of his constituents. I institute no comparison as to the designs of these two great men; one of whom has just closed a long, but sadly inglorious public life, and the other is now beginning what may be more or less inglorious. according as he himself shall elect. But of this I feel sure—a few more such speeches as Mr. Sumner's must be the death-knell and warrant of political anti-slavery, if it seal not also the doom of the moral and religious agitation, the last rainbow of promise-the Forlorn Hope of the Slave.

#### HISTORY OF HAYTL

TO THE FRIENDS OF TRUTH IN AMERICA It is not only as a friend that I write, but also as a Haytien, and one who admires the good and the true. Having for a long time carefully read the best authors who have written on Hayti, since the dawn of her sanguinary political commotions, I feel that some of them are certainly worthy of the high reputation that they have enjoyed; but after having, for several years, visited personally the towns and other places most memorable in the history of my country-after having sounded the traditions of the veterans of national glory and ancient renown, which now, for the most part, sleep in the depths of the tomb-I have been enabled to offer my judgment, which is, that there has been, and is still, much partiality in those authors; and that there has been, and still is, a great desire to arrive at the exact

The point in question was of struggles between different races of men, of different color, but alike in heart and soul; of oppressors of one party, and the oppressed of another. The historian should be of neither party; but should stoically contemplate these unutterable evils, and his faithful pen should transmit to present and future generations nothing but facts, and facts ac-

This desired merit as a historian is unquestionably essed by Mr. Madiou. Young, full of arder, and moved by the love of his country, he has profited by the errors of his predecessors; has consulted the voluminous records of the great European assemblies that ruled the destiny of the colonies; has compared them with national traditions by personally interrogating men and visiting places; and by this judicious compar-

This work—the most complete of the kind—is a rich mine, from which thousands will draw information Mr. Madiou has painted, in a simple style, and with all the assurance of a conscientious writer, the events and the places, such as they presented themselves, and precisely in chronological order. He has pictured each personage, as he appeared upon the bloody theatre. from the slave breaking off his chains, with which to forge for himself arms, to the European, broken off from his dissimulation of the cabinet, or his deep-laid stratagem for fields of carnage, each here bears the impression of his first education.

This is a capital work; and although suppressed until a late epoch of our public registers, is worthy of the attention of his contemporaries; and that attention will form the judgment of posterity. The Americans, above all, whose standard for the cause of Liberty and Independence first floated upon the mountains of the New World, ought to give particular attention to the recitals of the great deeds of the young and interesting people whom they have inspired to glory.

I, therefore, recommend the History of Harri, by

THOMAS MADIOU, Jr., to all friends of truth. DORVELAS DORVAL GONAIVES, (Hayti,) Dec. 10, 1852.

MISS STONE IN NEW BEDPORD. New Beprono, 2d mo. 28th, 1853.

FRIEND GARRISON—Miss Stone has given three lec-tures in this place—two on Woman's Rights, and one on slavery. The two on Woman's Rights were very respeciably attended, considering the attractions else-where. The Orthodox church were holding a Fair at the time, but apparently they could not sustain it, without the assistance of anti-slavery. They had a miniature flag of 'Uncle Tom.' That is what I call a noticeable 'sign of the times.' Likewise, the Hutchinson family were here, and gave a concert one evening of Miss Stone's lecture. However, her second lecture was well attended. The hall was full, containing about four hundred. On Sunday evening, she held a meeting on slavery, in Liberty Hall, in concert with the Hutchinson family, who contributed their melody on the occasion. There was a fee at the door of one eighth of a dollar, which kept out the stamping class, and brought forward from eight to nine hundred (as many as the hall would hold) of our best citize

Miss Stone gave one of the clearest logical di-I ever had the pleasure of listening to. The exercises were as quiet as a Quaker meeting, except once in a while there would be outbursts of applause at some of her merited home-thrusts. There can be no danger. after this, but that she would command an au that would fill any hall in this city.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS was here a week ago, and had a large meeting at Liberty Hall. So we have been quite refreshed, lately, with anti-slavery talk.

Resolved, That we do now withdraw from the Grand

From the Ohio Star, we learn that the resolution adopted in consequence of the contumacy of the Patery in retaining its connection with slavery, and the secolors proceeded to organize an independent byterian Church. One step in the right direction have these brothers will next inquire into their or

## PRESIDENT PIERCE.

Mr Countainen: It is a relief to feel that no heart but my own It is a relief to feel that no heart but my own can know the personal regret and bitter sorrow, over which I have been borne to a position, so suitable for others, rather than desirable for myself.

The circumstances, under which I have been called, for a limited period, to preside over the destinies of the republic, fill me with a profound seuse of responsibility, but with nothing like shrinking apprehension. I repair to the post assigned me, not as to one sought, but in obedience to the unsolicited expression of your will, answerable only for a fearless, faithful, and diligent exercise of my best powers. I ought to be, and am, truly grateful for the rare manifestation of the nation's confidence; but this, so far from lightening my obligations, only adds to their weight. You have summoned me in my weakness; you must sustain me by your strength. When looking for the fulfilment of reasonable requirements, you will not be unof reasonable requirements, you will not be un-mindful of the great changes which have occurred, oven within the last quarter of a century, and the consequent augmentation and complexity of duties imposed, in the administration both of your home

imposed, in the administrative and foreign affairs,
Whether the elements of inherent force in the
Whether the pace with its unparalleler republic have kept pace with its unparalleled progression in territory, population, and wealth, has been the subject of earnest thought and discussion, on both sides of the ocean. Less than sixty-three years ago, the Father of his Country made 'the' then 'recent accession of the immade 'the' then 'recent accession of the important state of North Carolina to the constitution of the United States,' one of the subjects of his special congratulation. At that moment, however, when the agitation consequent upon the revolutionary struggle had hardly subsided, when we were just emerging from the weakness and embarrassments of the confederation, there was an evident consciousness of vigor equal to the great mission consciousness of vigor, equal to the great mission so wisely and bravely fulfilled by our fathers. It was not a presumptious assurance, but a calm faith, springing from a clear view of the sources of faith, springing from a clear view of the sources of power, in a government constituted like ours. It is no paradox to say that, although comparatively weak, the new-born nation was intrinsically strong. Inconsiderable in population and apparent re-sources, it was upheld by a broad and intelligent comprehension of rights, and an all-pervading purpose to maintain them, stronger than armaments it came from the furnace of the revolution, temper ed to the necessity of the times. The thoughts o the men of that day were as practical as their sentiments were patriotic. They wasted no por-tion of their energies upon idle and delusive speculations, but with a firm and fearless step advanced beyond the governmental landmarks, which had hitherto circumscribed the limits of human freedom, and planted their standard where it has stood, against dangers, which have threatened from abroad, and internal agitation, which has at times fearfully menaced at home. They approved them-selves equal to the solution of the great problem to understand which their minds had been illuminated by the dawning lights of the revolution. The object sought was not a thing dreamed of: it was a thing realized. They had exhibited not only the power to achieve, but what all history affirms to be so much more unusual, the capacity to maintain The oppressed throughout the world, from that day The eppressed throughout the world, from that day to the present, have turned their eyes hitherward, not to find those lights extinguished, or to fear lest they should wane, but to be constantly cheered by their steady and increasing radiance.

In this, our country has, in my judgment, thus far fulfilled its highest duty to suffering humanity. It has spoken, and will continue to speak, not only by its words, but by its acts, the language of symmathy, encouragement and hope, to those who

by its words, but by its acts, the language of sympathy, encouragement and hope, to those, who enrnestly listen to tones, which pronounce for the largest rational liberty. But, after all, the most animating encouragement and potent appeal for freedom will be its own history, its trials and its triumphs. Pre-eminently, the power of our advocacy reposes in our example; but no example, be it remembered, can be powerful for lasting good, whatever apparent advantages may be gained, which whatever apparent advantages may be gained, which is not based upon eternal principles of right and justice. Our fathers decided for themselves, both upon the hour to declare and the hour to strike. They were their own judges of the circumstances, under which it became them to pledge to each other their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, for the acquisition of the priceless inheritance transmitted to us. The energy, with which that great conflict was opened, and, under the guidance of a manifest and beneficent Providence, the uncomplaining endurance, with which it was prosecu-ted to its consummation, were only surpassed by the wisdom and patriotic spirit of concession, which characterized all the counsels of the early fathers.

One of the most impressive evidences of that wisdom is to be found in the fact, that the actual

working of our system has dispelled a degree of solicitude, which, at the outset, disturbed bold hearts and far-reaching intellects. The apprehension of dangers from extended territory, n plied states, accumulated wealth, and augmented population, has proved to be unfounded. The star apon your banner have become nearly threefold their original number, your densely populated possessions skirt the shores of the two great oceans, and yet this vast increase of people and territory has not only shown itself compatible with the harmonious action of the states and the federa government in their respective constitutions spheres, but has afforded an additional guarantee of the strength and integrity of both.

of the strength and integrity of both.

With an experience thus suggestive and cheering, the policy of my administration will not be controlled by any timid forebodings of evil from expansion. Indeed, it is not to be disguised that expansion. Indeed, it is not to be disguised that our attitude as a nation, and our position on the globe, render the acquisition of certain possessions, not within our jurisdiction, eminently important for our protection, if not, in the future, essential for the preservation of the rights of commerce and the peace of the world. Should they be obtained, the peace of the world. Should they be obtained it will be through no grasping spirit, but with a view to obvious national interest and security, and view to obvious national interest and security, and in a manner entirely consistent with the strictest observance of national faith. We have nothing in our history or position to invite aggression, we have every thing to beckon us to the cultivation of relations of peace and amity with all nations. Purposes, therefore, at once just and pacific, will be significantly marked in the conduct of our foreign affairs.

I intend that my administration shall leave r blot upon our fair record, and trust I may safely give the assurance that no act within the legitimate scope of my constitutional control will be tolerated, on the part of any portion of our citizens, which cannot challenge a ready justification before the tribunal of the civilized world. An administration would be unworthy of confidence at home, or respect abroad, should it cease to be influenced by the conviction, that no apparent advantage can be purchased at a price so dear as that of national wrong or dishonor. It is not your privilege as purchased at a price so dear as that of national wrong or dishonor. It is not your privilege, as a nation, to speak of a distant past. The striking incidents of your history, replete with instruction, and furnishing abundant grounds for hopeful confidence, are comprised in a period comparatively brief. But if your past is limited, your future is boundless. Its obligations throng the unexplored pathway of advancement, and will be limitless as duration. Hence a sound and comprehensive policy should embrace not less the distant future than the urgent present.
The great objects of our pursuit as a per

The great objects of our pursuit as a people are hest to be attained by peace, and are entirely consistent with the tranquillity and interests of the rest of mankind. With the neighboring nations upon our continent, we should cultivate kindly and fraternal relations. We can desire nothing in refraternal relations. or trem so much, as to see them consolidate our strength, and pursue the paths of prosperity d happiness. If, in the course of their growth, should open new channels of trade, and create ditional facilities for friendly intercourse, the selfs realized will be equal and mutual. Of the applicated European systems of national policy complicated European systems of national polity we have hitherto been independent. From their sal advancement. But the vast interests of com-merce are common to all mankind, and the ad-vantages of trade and international intercourse must always present a noble field for the moral in-fluence of a great people.

With these views firmly and honestly carried out, we have a right to expect, and shall under all circumstances require, prompt reciprocity. The rights which belong to us as a nation are not alone to be regarded, but those which pertain to every citizen in his individual capacity, at home and abroad, must be sacredly maintained. So long as he can discern every star in its place upon that ensign, without wealth to purchase for him preferent, or title to secure for him place, it will be his privilege, and must be his acknowledged right, to stand unabashed even in the presence of princes, with a proud consciousness that he is himself one of a nation of sovereigns, and that he cannot, in legitimate pursuit, wander so far from home, that the agent, whom he shall leave behind in the place which I now occupy, will not see that no rude hand which I now occupy, will not see that no rude hand of power or tyrannical passion is laid upon him with impunity. He must realize, that upon every sea, and on every soil, where our enterprise may rightfully seek the protection of our flag, American citizenship is an inviolable panoply for the security of American rights. And, in this connection, it of American rights. And, in this connection, it can hardly be necessary to reafirm a principle which should now be regarded as fundamental. The rights, security, and repose of this confederacy reject the idea of interference or colonization, on this side of the ocean, by any foreign power, beyond present jurisdiction, as utterly inadmissible.

The opportunities of observation, furnished by

The opportunities of observation, furnished by my brief experience as a soldier, confirmed in my own mind the opinion entertained and acted upon by others from the formation of the government, that the maintenance of large standing armies in our country would be not only dangerous, but unneces-sary. They also illustrated the importance, I might well say the absolute necessity, of the military science and practical skill furnished, in such an science and practical skill furnished, in such an eminent degree, by the institution which has made your army what it is, under the discipline and instruction of officers not more distinguished for their solid attainments, gallantry, and devotion to the public service, than for unobtrusive bearing and high moral tone. The army, as organized, must be the nucleus, around which, in every time of need, the strength of your military power, the sure bulwark of your defence,—a national militia,—may be readily formed into a well disciplined and efficient organization. And the skill and self-devotion of the navy assure you that you may take the performance of the past as a pledge for the future, and may confidently expect that the flag, which has waved its untarnished folds over every sea, will still float in undiminished honor. But these, like many other subjects, will be appropriately brought, at a future time, to the attention of the coordinate branches of the to the attention of the coordinate branches of the government, to which I shall always look with pro-found respect, and with trustful confidence that they will accord to me the aid and support, which I shall so much need, and which their experience

and wisdom will readily suggest.

In the administration of domestic affairs, you expect a devoted integrity in the public service, and an observance of rigid economy in all departments, so marked as never justly to be questioned. If this reasonable expectation be not realized, I frankly confess that one of your leading hopes is doomed to disappointment, and that my efforts, in a very important particular, must result in a humilitating failure. Officers can be properly regarded only in the light of aids for the accomplishment of these objects; and as occupancy can confer no prerogative, nor importunate desire for preferment any claim, the public interest imperatively demands that they be considered with sole reference to the duties to be performed. Good citizens may well claim the protection of good laws and the benign influence of good government; but a claim for office is what the people of a republic

should never recognize.

No reasonable man of any party will expect the administration to be so regardless of its responsi-bility, and of themohylous elements of success, as to retain persons, known to be under the influ-ence of political hostility and partisan prejudice, in position, which will require, not only severe labor, but cordial cooperation. Having no implied en-gagements to ratify, no rewards to bestow, no regagements to ratily, no rewards to bestow, no re-sentments to remember, and no personal wishes to consult, in selections for official station, I shall fulfil this difficult and delicate trust, admitting no motive as worthy either of my character or posi-tion, which does not contemplate an efficient dis-charge of duty and the best interests of my country. I acknowledge my obligations to the masses of my countrymen, and to them alone. Higher objects than personal aggrandizement gave direction and energy to their exertions in the late canvass, and they shall not be disappointed. They require at my hands diligence, integrity, and capacity, when ever there are duties to be performed. Without these qualities in their public servants, more stringent laws; for the prevention or punishment of fraud, negligence and peculation, will be vain. With them, they will be unnecessary.

But these are not the only points to which you atchfulness. concentration of all power in the general govern ment of a confederacy so vast as ours, are too obvious to be disregarded. You have a right, therefore, to expect your agents, in every department, to regard strictly the limits imposed upon them by the Constitution of the United States. The great scheme of our constitutional liberty rests upon a proper distribution of power between the State and Federal authorities, and experience has shown, that the harmony and happiness of our people must depend upon a just discrimination between the separate rights and responsibilities of the States, and your common rights and obligations under the general government. And here, in my opinion, are the considerations which should for true basis of future concord, in regard to the questions which have most seriously disturbed public tranquillity. If the federal government will con-fine itself to the exercise of powers clearly grant-ed by the Constitution, it can hardly happen that its action upon any question should endanger the institutions of the States, or interfere with their right to manage matters strictly domestic, according to the will of their own people.

ing to the will of their own people.

In expressing briefly my views upon an important subject, which has recently agitated the nation to almost a fearful degree, I am moved by no other impulse than a most carnest desire for the perpetuation of that Union which has made us what we are,—showering upon us blessings, and conferring a power and influence which our fathers could hardly have anticipated, even with their most sanguine hopes directed to a far-off future. The sentiments I now announce were not unknown before the expression of the voice which called me here. My own position upon this subject was here. My own position upon this subject was clear and unequivocal, upon the record of my words and my acts, and it is only recurred to at words and my acts, and it is only recurred to at this time because silence might, perhaps, be missiour example. With the Union, our best and dearest earthly hopes are entwined. Without it, what are we, individually or collectively! What becomes of the noblest field ever opened for the advancement of our race, in religion, in government, in the arts, and in all that dignifies and adorns mankind! From that radiant constellation, which both illumines our own way and points out to struggling nations their course, let but a single star be lost, and if there be not utter darkness, the lustre of the whole is dimmed. Do my countrymen need any assurance that such a catastrophie is not based upon the tribunal to which their exposition belongs. Such alone to be regarded; but those which pertain to every citizen in his individual capacity, at home and a broad, must be sacredly it! It is with me an earnest and vital belief, that as the Union has been the source, under Provistruggling nations their course, let but a single star be lost, and if there be not utter darkness, the lus-tre of the whole is dimmed. Do my countrymen need any assurance that such a catastrophe is not to overtake them, while I possess the power to stay it! It is with me an earnest and vital belief, that as the Union has been the source, under Provi-dence, of our prosperity to this time, so it is the surest pledge of a continuance of the blessings we have enjoyed, and which we are sacredly bound to transmit undiminished to our children. The field of calm and free discussion in our country is onen of calm and free discussion in our country is open, and will always be so; but it never and never can be traversed for good in a spirit of sectionalism and uncharitableness.

sectionalism and uncharitableness.

The founders of the republic dealt with things as they were presented to them, in a spirit of self-sacrificing patriotism, and, as time has proved, with a comprehensive wisdom, which it will always be safe for us to consult. Every measure, tending to strengthen the fraternal feelings of all the members of our Union, has had my heartfelt approbation. To every theory of society or government, whether the offspring of feverish ambition or of morbid enthusiasm, calculated to dissolve the bands of the love and affection, which finite us.

that the constituted authorities of this republic are bound to regard the rights of the South in this respect, as they would view any other legal and Constitutional right, and that the laws to enforce Constitutional right, and that the laws to enforce them should be respected and obeyed, not with a reluctance encouraged by abstract opinion as to their propriety in a different state of society, but cheerfully, and according to the decision of the tribunal to which their exposition belongs. Such have been, and are, my convictions, and upon them I shall act. I fervently hope that the question is at rest, and that no sectional, or ambitious, or fanatical excitement may again threaten the durability of our institutions, or obscure the light of our prosperity.

apon man's wisdom. It will not be sufficient that sectional prejudices find no place in the public de-liberations. It will not be sufficient that the rash counsels of human passion are rejected. It must be felt, that there is no national security but in the nation's humble, acknowledged dependence upon God and his overruling providence. We have been carried in safety through a peril-ous crisis. Wise counsels, like those which gave

ous crisis. Wise counsels, like those which gave us the Constitution, prevailed to uphold it. Let the period be remembered as an admonition, and not as an encouragement, in any section of the Union, to make experiments where experiments are fraught with such fearful hazards. Let it be impressed upon all hearts, that, beautiful as our fabric is, no earthly power or wisdom could ever reunite its broken fragments. Standing as I do almost within view of the green slopes of Monticello, and, as it were, within reach of the tomb of Washington, with all the cherished memories of the past gathering around me, like so many elethe past gathering around me, like so many elo-quent voices of exhortation from heaven, I can express no better hope for my country, than that the kind Providence, which smiled upon our fathers, may enable their children to preserve the blessings they have inherited.

#### PARTICULARS OF THE INAUGURATION.

The procession moved at 12 o'clock, according to The procession moved at 12 o'clock, according to programme, under the escort of a detachment of military, in command of Capt. Hickley, consisting of Briggs' battery of four cannon, Taylor's Flying Artillery from Fort McHenry, United States Marines, and a number of volunteer corps, Ministers, Corps Diplomatique, members elect and ex-members of Congress, members of the Cabinet, Governors and ex-Governors of States, officers of the Army and Navy, &c., the President elect in the carriage, with Mr. Fillmore by his side. It was one mile in length. The cortege reached the Capitol at 1 o'clock, when the Presidents, retiring and elect, with the officials, passed into the Senate chamber, and took their seats.

their seats.

At a quarter past 1, the Marshal of the District, with the Judges of the Supreme Court, followed by the President and President elect, and the whole assembly in the chamber, started in procession to the eastern front of the Capitol, where the oath of office was administered to the Capitol, where the oath of office was administered to the close of which the President stepped forward to read the Inau-

gural Address.

The President delivered his inaugural in a remarka-The President delivered his inaugural in a remarka-bly clear, distinct voice, and free but dignified manner, being repeatedly interrupted by enthusiastic applause. On the conclusion, the bells rang, martial music sound-ed, and cannons boomed, in honor of the occasion. The immense concourse gradually dispersed. Large masses followed General Pierce to the White House, and waited upon him at the arreal merch to the constant of the con-

upon him at the usual reception room.

Ex-President Fillmore took possession of the apartments at Willard's Hotel vacated by Gen. Pierce, intending to occupy them a few days prior to taking his intended Southern tour.

Mr. Fillmore dined with Mr. Pierce at the Presidential manifestion in the apartment. tial mansion in the evening.

THE CABINET. In the Senate, March 7th, the President submitted the following nominations for his Cab-inet, which were unanimously confirmed:

Secretary of State - Hon. WM. L. MARCY, New York Secretary of the Treasury-Hon. James Guthrie, Kentucky.

Secretary of the Interior—Hon. Robert McLellan, Michigan.

Secretary of War-Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, Missis sippi.

Secretary of the Navy-Hon. James C. Dobbin. North Carolina.

Postmaster General—Hon. James Campbell, Penn Attorney General-Hon. CALER CUSHING, Massachu

# THE LIBERATOR.

No Union with Slaveholders,

BOSTON, MARCH 11, 1853.

### THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Shouts of thanksgiving at the termination of the administration of MILLARD FILLMORE, the signer of the earth-abhorred and hell-begotten Fugitive Slave Law, destined with Judas Iscariot to everlasting infamy !-The loudest lamentations at the induction into the Pres idential office of FRANKLIN PIERCE, whose boast it is that he has never had a pulsation of his heart which did not beat in unison with the Slave Power, and who has risen to effice on the prostrate bodies and souls o millions of his countrymen ! Here is his own image and superscription, as drawn by himself - two-faced, brutal, and murderous. [See his Inaugural Address.]

Freedom and Justice. , Slavery and Kidnapping 'The oppressed throughout the world, from that
day to the present, have
turned their eyes hitherward, not to find their
lights extinguished, or to
fear lest they should wane,
but to be constantly cheered by their steady and increasing radiance.

Slavery and Kidnapping.

'I believe that it stands like
any other admitted right,
and that the States where
it exists are entitled to efficient remedies to enforce

ed by their steady and increasing radiance.

'In this, our country has, in my judgment, thus far fulfilled its highest duty to suffering humanity. It has spoken, and will continue to speak, not only by its words, but by its acts, the language of sympathy, encouragement and hope, to those who earnestly listen to tones which pronounce for the largest respect, as they would yiew.

there is no national securi-ty but in the nation's hum-ble, acknowledged depend-ence upon God and his overraling providence.' the durability of the light of our prosperity. 'The sentiments I now an nounce were not unknown before the expression of the

pronounce for the largest respect, as they would view rational liberty.' . . ' Pre- any other legal and constieminently, the power of tutional right, and that the our advocacy reposes in laws to enforce them should our example; but no example, be it remembered, not with a reluctance enor ambitious, or fanatical anintained.'

"It must be felt, that threaten the durability of

### MESSRS. MANN AND PHILLIPS.

Mr. GARRISON : The whole burthen of Mr. Phillips's objection Horace Mann is in the fact, that Mr. M. recognises the dark spot in the Constitution of the United States which authorises and requires the surrender of fugitive slaves out does not, as Mr. Phillips says he himself does, clair the right to 'instigate slaves to escape.' In a word, Mr. Mann is not a Garrisonian or Phillipsonian, in that, so hating the Constitution, he can consistently proclaim the doctrine of 'disunion.' Now let me, Mr. Editor, put in one word. With your views, you preach open rebellion to the powers that be, and denounce all not of your school in its full extent. Mr. Mann may, btless does, hate slavery, in all its forms,

tional or State Legislators, where would be the hope of ever amending this instrument? Mr. Mann swears to support the Constitution while it is the Constitution, precisely as he swears to support existing laws; laws which he dislikes, and which are liable to be repealed, and which are repealed or amended, whenever the people, the source of power, so decree. What do Mr. Garrison and Mr. Phillips desire? That all the anti-clavery men, including the Free Soilers, should encourage crusades, instigating the slaves to escape?—to revolt?

Mr. Mann is not ready for rash action; but he is ready to amend the Constitution, and to repeal all unjust or bad laws. What is the difference between a course retion harmless, and Lynch law, which for the time actuates numbers too great to be resisted ? ENOUIRER.

ENQUIRER ' writes in a strain of entire self- tist missionary, during his visit to this country, and complacency, as though he had really done immense ex-ecution; but his gun is a blunderbuss, and emits only a flash in the pan. The point is not, whether Mr. stamp, sentimental and very respectable. It enable Mann is 'a Garrisonian or a Phillipsonian'; but it is, her to write a story about a Kathayan slave at Ava how, in consistency with sound morality, Mr. Mann (for what purpose, except to narrate a revolting case can, in one breath, denounce the hunting of fugitive of cruelty, is not apparent,)—but we shall question its slaves as preëminently base and wicked, and in the vitality until she venture to plead the cause of the next swear to uphold the Constitution which provides American slaves, amounting to millions, every one of for their being hunted and recaptured. We preach no whom, like the Kathayan victim, is in the absolute other 'rebellion to the powers that be,' than such as power of a master to be tortured, starved and murder. Christ and his Apostles, and Luther and his confeded, ad libitum. rates, preached and exemplified, and for the same ren- . The defence of the Missionary Enterprise against a son-namely, because it is better to obey God than man. saults made upon it in the days of its infancy, and by If we denounce all not of our school in its full extent.' we do no worse than those who refuse to walk with us ; and, besides, our issue is constantly one of moral principle-uncompromising fidelity to the slave-where we more highly to the sectarian world. Let her try her are bound to be inexorable, and have no right to grant hand at something actually unpopular; something that any indulgence. That the Constitution provides for its may subject herself to the charge of heresy or fanatiown amendment, is true; but, until it is amended, the cism; some fashionable iniquity, or criminal system voter swears, by proxy, to maintain it as it is, with all which a time-serving priesthood or corrupt church i its sinful compromises. How can he do this without defending as right and proper. A voyage to India as criminality? If one of the articles of that instrument prohibited the promulgation of Christianity, and required the worship of Juggernaut, could a Christian consistently; or without sin, vote to uphold such a Constitution, by pleading that it provided for its own amendment; or would he not necessarily be disfranchised for conscience sake? But if all abolitionists reject the ballot, how can the Constitution be amended? And if all Christians, in the case supposed, should withdraw from the polls, how could the instrument ever be altered And if all the people of God should come out of Babylon, what chance for its reformation? Is it, then, allowable to do evil, that good may come? Does, then, the end sanctify the means? Can we sin economically for the glory of God or the welfare of the State? 'Mr. Mann swears to support the Constitution while it is the Constitution.' Just so-and hence our moral arraignment o his course, because he agrees that slaves may be hunted so long as the act is constitutional, though personally desirous of blotting out this odious feature. 'What do Mr. Garrison and Mr. Phillips desire?' Answer-'no union with slaveholders, religiously or politically,' because it can be secured only by recognizing their right to enslave their fellow-men. Are we fanatical or un reasonable in this? But 'Mr. Mann is ready to amend the Constitution.' What if he is? It does not touch

#### CONTROVERSY DEPRECATED. FAIRHAVEN, March 7th, 1853.

the question. This 'is coming out of the same hole in

which you entered.' Stick to the point! Can an anti-

slavery man swear to maintain a pro-slavery instru-

Permit me to say, it gives us Free Soilers much pair to see men of Mr. Phillips's and Mr. Mann's views disagree. We have a great respect for both, and feel that both are much abused, and each makes great sacrifices for principle; therefore, why give the enemies of the rights of man cause to exult over the fact, that the leaders of the Abolition and Free Soil parties cannot agree? The hardest thing said of Mr. Mann is where it is insinuated that he hesitated to accept the nomination made at the Free Soil State Convention. He never hesitated one moment; but as soon as it was made known to him, came forward, and unhesitatingly accepted the nomination. I do not wish to be trouble to have men (because they do not agree about all things) fall out, and appear inclined to traduce each

We have no sympathy with the morbid sensitiveess manifested by our correspondent, as to controversy between those who are professedly aiming at the same object. If Mr. Phillips regards Mr. Mann as not cosupying the highest and best ground for the slave, as consistent with his own principles, why should he not eav so? Or if Mr. Mann deems Mr. Phillips somewhat extravagant and intolerant, why should he not administer a faithful rebuke? This is not a personal quarrel, but it relates to rights which are sacred, and to interests too momentous to be weighed in the scales of expediency. The more faithful we are to each other, the more will the enemies of the rights of man' respect us. Nothing is gained by dissembling or by compromise.

### PERSONAL ENCOMIUMS.

LE Roy, March 1st, 1858.

MR. GARRISON : DEAR SIR,-Will you permit me, through THE LIBE RATOR, to inquire of the Editor of the Randolph Whig, whose gallant culogy of Miss Antoinerre Brown appeared in the last number of your paper, whether he thinks a prepossessing personal appearance, such as a medium stature, graceful and elegant proportions, the expression and color of the eye, &c., is a sufficiently weighty argument in favor of woman's equal rights to speak in public, to justify such fulsome flattery. I am nistaken in my views of human nature, if there is no a sufficient proneness in the best specimens of it (not excepting the fair sex) to that species of self-esteem called vanity, without subjecting youthful modesty to the blush ; and, I think I may say, in reference to the case under consideration, to the mortification of having the public thus challenged to an admiration of personal charms. I suppose the crippling of moral influence and the lessening of moral worth, by too great an apparent consciousness of supposed personal as well as in-tellectual accomplishments, is not confined to the superficial and lower order of intellect, and that the cultiva tion of that element of mind which caused the apostney of a higher order of beings than human, is too preva-D. C. SIMONDS. We think our correspondent is rather hypercrit-

nounce were not unknown before the expression of the voice which called me here. not public favor from any desire to gain a name among nen, or to create a sensation, but because, in her ear-nest zeal, she feels it to be her duty as a Christian, and that she can be of service in that field of labor. No me who has seen or heard her, can for a moment doubt upon this point.' To insinuate that he was catering to he vanity of such a person, in simply describing her ppearance with all fidelity, is preposterous. The other of our correspondent's letter is o essed; but we accept whatever is ad as friendly a spirit as it was written.

NOTICES OF RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

THE KATHAYAN SLAVE, and Other Papers con with Missionary Life. By Exilt Jupson. Boston Ticknor, Reed & Fields. 1858.

This is a small volume, dedicated to the Bey. Fraels Wayland, D. D. The following are the titles of the various papers contained in it:—The Kathayan Slave; Mee-Shwayee; Madness of the Missionary Enterprise; Song of Maulmain; A Legend of the Maiseen; The Jungle Boy; Tribute to Rev. Daniel Hascall; The most efficient Missionaries; Misapprehension; The Wan Reapers; The Heathen better than Christians; Mint, laws. What is the difference between a course re-amended by a few, whose violence renders their sc-Death of Boardman; Wayside Preaching. The author is somewhat known in the field of litera

ture by the cognomen of 'Fanny Forrester.' She was married to the late Rev. Dr. Judson, the famous Bap-

anonymous critics, is certainly no evidence of moral courage, now that it is the most popular of religiou enterprises; and it will be sure to commend her still the wife of a distinguished and petted missionary, and a plentiful use of pious phraseology, are not very striking evidences of a spirit such as animated those who dared to associate with the despised Nazarene. Alluding to the charge of fanaticism brought against

the missionaries, she says-

Let us contemplate, for a moment, one of these fanatics, with his white face and outre garb, sitting down in a strange city, ignorant of the language and customs of the people; yet with the deliberate and around intention of subverting their favorite tastes, thworting their dearest prejudices. OVERTHROWING THEIR TIME-HONORED INSTITUTIONS, DEGRADING THE MEMORIES OF THEIR FATHERS, and teaching them and their sons to worship a God of whom they never before heard.

Truly, an audacious foreign intermeddler and a reck less disorganizer! Why-in the slang dialect of American pro-slavery-could he not mind his own business and not act the part of an incendiary and disturber o the peace? How would he like to have his daughter marry one of those besotted Burmans? Plotting to overthrow time-honored institutions,' and boldly avowing his intention to do so ! Is this any thing short o treason? Ought such a wretch to be permitted to live And then, seeking to ' degrade the memories of the fa thers,' as well as teaching a new kind of worship What can be more outrageous or more impious that this! Away with such a fellow!

And yet the missionary is not merely tolerated, but allowed to utter his sentiments freely. In one instance at least, even the car of Juggernaut has been permitted to be used as a Christian pulpit! While the great fes tival of Juggernaut was held at Dumroi, Bengal, June 23, 1849, a missionary by the name of Bion, and some of his associates, were present, with their Christian tracts, which they distributed among the crowd, 'testifying of Jesus to as many as they could reach.' But with this, Bion was not satisfied. He wished to speal to the vast multitude; but finding no elevated place he sprang to the lowest tervace of the idol car. The astonished people flooded thickly around him, and per mitted him to speak, without disturbance, salvation through Jesus Christ. 'I was never so happy,' he writes, 'in any pulpit, as upon the car of Jugger-What forbearance, what magnanimity, on the part of

those mistaken devotees! In what part of Christendom some, and am far from asking a space in your useful would such treatment be extended, under such strong paper. I only wish to remind you, as you are where provocation to inflict summary vengeance on the revile you have full opportunity of making your influence felt, of the popular religion? Let but a Northern 'fanatic' familiar with the language of the people, and avow his 'intention of subverting their favorite tastes, thwarting their dearest prejudices, overthrowing their time-hor ored institutions, [slavery and the slave-trade,] degrading the memories of their fathers,' &c. &c., and see how soon his tongue would be cut out, or his body be covered with tar and feathers, or his person cast into a loathsome dungeon as a felon of the vilest stamp ! Contrast the treatment of that world-embracing philan thropist, George Thompson, of England, during his brief mission of peace and good will in this country, with that shown to the missionary Blon by the worship pers of Juggernaut ! Shall it not be 'more tolerable, the day of judgment, for these poor devotees, than for the professed Christians of the United States? Why, though laboring exclusively on Northern ground George Thomrson's life was continually in peril through the inflammatory appeals of the pulpit and the press! What if he had ventured south of Mason and Dixon's line! He would instantly have met with martyr's fate, and found a bloody grave, beyond all doubt. And yet he stood among us with no new religion, appealing to the same 'holy book,' judging us by our own acknowledged standard, and referring us our heaven-attested ' Declaration of Independence, vindication of the cause of universal emancipation Now that Mrs. Judson has exchanged India for th United States, we respectfully submit whether there is not a broad field for missionary exertion within our own

Mrs. Judson inquires, 'Who are the supporters, th couragers of this stupendous [missionary] scheme? And her reply is-

'Some men of wealth and influence may be scattered through the ranks, here and there; but the poor of this world are emphatically the patrons of missions. The pale scamstress lays aside her hard-earned pittance of a Saturday evening; the washerwoman forgets not the mission penny before she kneels to thank God that another week of toil has been added to her bury life; and the sad-eyed widow calls her troop of little ones about her, tells them of poor heathen children, until their little hearts are melted, and thus she adds her loaf of bread to the sacred treasury.'

This is not the whole of the story. The missionary of a higher order of beings than human, is too preva-lent in the world, and I think the columns of THE LID-ERATOR have not, previously, been faultiess in that par-it is moulded and fashioned. like clay in the hands of the potter. Governors, Senators, Judges, the most ambitious and the most exalted, do it homage. Look at th ical. The sketch of Miss Brown and her lecture, to American Board of Commissioners, composed of the which he takes exception, we regarded as made with most respectable, as well as the most wily and facile which he takes exception, we regarded as made with great fairness and propriety, in view of the general disposition to decry female lecturing, and especially to caricature the personal appearance of the female lecture the personal appearance of the female lecture. The missionary field! And what kind of Christianity is the missionary field. festly written in the spirit of candor, it capable of teaching and exemplifying? Look at the and not that of flattery, and so it should be read and Cherokee and Chootaw Indians, converted to a slave appreciated; such editorial courtesy and independence holding and negro-despising religion, by its mission being almost as scarce as 'the gold of Ophir.' In- ries, so that no abolitionist is tolerated in all their bo feed, the editor of the Randolph Whig pays the high- ders !- thus confirming the declaration of Jesus- W est tribute to Miss Bnown when he says- She seeks unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for yo compass sea and land to make one proselyte; and when he is made, ye make him two-fold more the child

of hell than yourselves.'

What is the freedom of soul of the missionaries wh are employed by the American Board? What the f e-dom of a slave is on a Southern plantation. If all the correspondence which has taken place between Board and the missionaries could be revealed to the pub-lic, "it would a tale unfold," we doubt not, fully con-of them write see which has taken place between that firmatory of this assertion. Let one of them home, for publication, a letter, expressive of shi

and confusion of face at the continuance and appropriate to discipline such of its members as are per-Church to discipline soon or its memors as are not of slaveholding, -so that the heathen may have of slavenouring, so that the heathen may hear mighty stumpling-block taken out of their way-ear see how soon the writer would be made to sak a plank'! And so in regard to any other reference movement, against which the religious and political and timent of the land is strongly consolidated.

ment of the man is strongly consumant.

Constituted and upheld as the American Board a t Constituted and upheld as the American Bord a is impossible for a pure, manly, heroic, liberty-sea gospel to be promulgated under its anspice. It is bloated, self-perpetuating, trimming corporation as a capable of apprehending the true gospel as we as Jewish sanhedrim. Yet its income is at the me of nearly one thousand dollars a day—upward of the hundred thousand dollars a year! Doubtles, amend a portion of this sum is wrung out of the base hundred thousand donars a year; Louders, tank erable portion of this sum is wrung out of 6s her. erable portion of this sum is wrung out of is 'he's carned pittance of the pale seamstress,' or 'the subswoman,' or 'the sad-eyel widow, with her hunging of little ones about her'; and this is all the same. plorable, to have money so carned, so hady appear. ated. These poor women are not moved volunte ated. These poor women are not moved voluntary at intelligently to make these heavy sacrifice, by they are stimulated by their connection with a second church, and influenced by priestly incantains.

Rhapsodizing as to the results of the missing e-

terprise, as now conducted, Mrs. Judson app. Rich forward to a time when the great family of an sail, be united in one hely brotherhood; and there shall be no more war, no more oppression. Then said the start protect the weak, and the greatest and need protect become voluntary servants of the lowly; for the lighest type of greatness will be to benefit marked! But can the stream rise higher than its surge? Is at the missionary enterprise mainly in the lands of these who practically reject the doctrine of human brotherhood, and who believe in the rightfulness of war and oppossion—agreeing that . Congress shall have poset to be clare war' whenever it thinks proper, and that there shall be an army and navy, and maintaining that it is right to make a slave of every sixth person in the had How, then, can peace, liberty, and human brobeled be the consequence of the religion they send to the leathen ? It is an absurd conclusion. Thoras do nothing forth grapes, nor thistles figs. "Go," says Mrs. Judson, "traverse America, fron the

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ince Dr. Bu lions, we ha spot and at Whoever wis struggle pail tees, and the The letter

borders of New England to the sounding shees of the Pacific, and count, if they can be counted, its using missionary organizations that have spring at whith last half century.' And what then? Travens house distance, and see how slavery, that 'sun of all misnies," has grown with these organizations; lav, freery new member a ided to the American Church, ther is a new victim addled to the slave population - to day we can offset three millions of church nealers with three millions of slaves; how rapidly the titer tries mination of the Indian tribes is going on; berms. cious is the nation for wealth and power and enterior at whatever sacrifice of principle; how many faging are flying before their hunters, and trying to make land where they may serve God in freedom; how, ear where, 'he that departeth from evil maketh himel's prey-for truth is fallen in the street, and equity as God hasten the day, when light, and liberty, sola-

demption, shall be given to the whole earth! Butans gro-hating, war-sustaining, slavery-upholding reigie. though propagated with never so much real, is not see as any portion of the world needs, whether in arisk ized or heathenish condition

THE AMERICAN SLAVE CODE IN THEORY AND PRACTICE its Distinctive Features shown by the Statutes, Juscial Decisions, and Illustrative Facts. By William GOODELL, Author of the ' Democracy of Christianty,' and 'History of Slavery and Anti-Slavery.' Not York : American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, 48 Beekman street-1853. pp. 422.

In the present wonderful excitement of all Chisendom on the subject of American slavery, notice could be more timely than a volume like this, to dops the horror that is beginning to be felt against that as ful system of all imaginable sin and cruelty, where Uncle Tom's Cabin' has found a reader. It'm been declared by the apologists and defenden disman chattelism among us, with the most brazes class tery and the utmost disregard of truth, that lis Srows has grossly exaggerated its evils, and portugate its operations in a manner equally unfair and uplass sophical;—whereas, the precise truth is, that sis is a more lenient view of the system, than the first strictly warrant; and this she herself will clarif & nonstrate, in the course of a few days, by the pulls tion of her 'KEY TO UNCLE TON'S CARLY, with visit she has unlocked the doors of the horrid Basile, as revealed its demoniacal features with absolute field What, therefore, with her new work on this sales. with Mr. Goodell's impressive expose, and will be yet more elaborate work of William L. Bownes, Esstill in process of completion, the friends of county tion will be able, in a summary manner, to core vit suame and confusion of face every apologist of sin-

Mr. GOODELL's volume trents upon slave swaring the slave traffic-the seizure of slave property he ich -the inheritance and uses of slave preperty; pres that slaves can possess nothing, cannot marry, cannot constitute families, and are under the salimited post of their masters ; shows what are the laber, feel, see ing, and dwellings of the slaves-bow they are plus dered and punished—what are the pent lass spins them—that education, free social worship and reigen instruction are prohibited—what are the legislative, 30 dicial and constitutional obstructions to cancipates. and what the relation of the Slave Code is the Bertis of the free colored and white people of the non-days holding States; and concludes with inquires escening the duty of Christians, Churches and Ministry the responsibilities of citizens, society, civil government, legislators and magistrates, &c. &c.-soi showing in worthlessness of temporizing expedients, and the new sity of applying the heaven-prescribed remedy. he tablishes, beyond doubt or contradiction, the terms fact, that a slave is, by no abuse of treatment, but gally, a mere quadruped, perishable property, is it used, bought, sold, transferred and inherited, lib uf other property; and, consequently, that strends are 'men-stealers, and sinners of the first rank'

WHITE SLAVERY IN THE BARBARY STATIS. By CRIES SUMNER. Boston : Published by John P. Jentia

This learned and highly interesting easy sarely Co. 1853. pp. 185. inally prepared and highly interesting easy four it.

Mr. Sowner, and subsequently was given to the pair.

In particular, the control of the pair in particular in particu in pamphlet form. It now makes its appearant beautiful little volume, illustrated with numers of propriate designs by Billings, an artist of when it country has reason to be proud. Of come times like these, no intelligent reader will fall to and with the Slavery in the Barbary States to Black Sand in the United States. The points of resembles numerous and striking, but clearly to the disability numerous and striking, but clearly to the Eaton, for some time United States Consul at April 6, 1799, 'and written amidst opportunities as servation, such as few have enjoyed,' is decisive a servation, such as few have enjoyed,' is decisive as point. 'Indeed,' he says, 'truth and justice them from me the confession, that the Christian three lands have been such as the confession, that the christian three lands are the confession, that the Christian three lands are the confession, that the Christian three lands are the confession and the christian three lands. the barbarians of Africa, are treated with more land ity than the African slaves among the professing Gar-tians of civilized America. How much reason lates to blush for our country !

for those copies of the Hartford Times containing is able Scientific letters. On the Philosophy of Probint and Controlling the fall of Rain. We have surely and the Controlling the fall of Rain. laid them aside for publication hereafter, as can find room in our columns.

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th! Butant

EXPLANATION AND DEPENCE

for the publication of my speech in THE LIBERATOR parel at the last annual meeting of the Massachu a let-Savery Society, Mrs. Stown has, very kindphonen me a letter, from which I extract all reand to Or. Beautra :-

stag b ir Berchin.

Stag b singly has a submit to them. My father being, as submit, or submit to them. My father being, as submit as much a persecuted man in, as at that time as much a persecuted man in, as at that time as much a persecuted man in, as the sterian church, as Wa. LLOYD GARRISON has substerian church, as Wa. LLOYD GARRISON has substered to the persecution, can only be paralleled as history of the abolitionists. To destroy his interest to be substituted by western country, these were the sawy from the Western country, these were the say substitution which has party as so much capital to be and spiral with the party as so much capital to be a saw as plentiful lack of that useful articular these worthy reformers. I sympathize most saw in the generous contempt for prudence, which has these worthy reformers. I sympathize most saw in the generous contempt for prudence, which has a necessary part of young Luthers; but I saw the generous contempt for prudence, which was be a necessary part of young Luthers; but I saw the generous contempt for prudence, which saw has a received a disagreeable subject in seems in that crisk. It seems to me, that it is not increase in that crisk. It seems to me, that it is not increase in that crisk. It seems to me, that it is not increase in that crisk. It seems to me, that it is not increase in that crisk. It seems to me, that it is not increase in that crisk. It seems to me, that it is not increase in that crisk is not increased to the produced to the Igally give Dr. BERCHER the benefit of this state-

and by his daughter, and well recollect how every free artsupathized with him in his conflict with bigoted d ascrapulous foes. But, with all respect for Store, I cannot see that the facts she states ra any excuse for his conduct as President of Seminary. They seem to me to deepen the fault festulents at the Seminary were not school-boys. and mature age, and some of them graduates of oth-Colleges, preparing for the ministry. At no time did for anti-slavery labors or discussions interfere with ascregular studies, lead them to omit a recitation, is break the established rules of the Institution sei per the Trustees forbade either to discuss the properties in public, or to converse about it in pri-Ther issued this order in deference to a corrupt all opinion, and from fear of a mob. Surely this was secrifice the slave to the welfare of the Seminary. is these circumstances, Mrs. STOWE says Dr. BEECHEL

stattel to these orders, which he had neither request duradvised, in order to disarm his Presbyterian en ein, and save the Institution. That is, against his m nignent, he sterificed the slave to his own stander with his sect, and to the welfare of Lane Seminary. has just what the clergy of the United States are dograttle present moment. Few hate the slave for his en site. They only sacrifice his rights to their own spainty, to their sect or party,-to something they is better, or value more. Those familiar with the Beev of Lane Seminary will bear me out in the aserion, that whatever was Dr. BEECHER's conduct of agaige in private, he pursued such a course of action. hat the public inferred, had a right to infer, and could se but infer, that his heart was with the Trustees Wen, after leaving the Seminary, the young men be pute lecture on slavery, in that neighborhood, Dr. licenta's name and course were quoted by professing Unition as a reason for refusing to give them a hear-

We have never asked that any man, or body of men

soul devote themselves exclusively to the anti-slavery But we have claimed that they should give it a he share of attention ; and, above all, that they should met repuliste or deny it, even for an hour, in order have or to increase their own popularity, or build up a Auris project. All good causes are a brotherhood. We have no right to repudiate one, or to sacrifice its thins, that we may be more able to serve another. Inded, this is not possible, as the result at Lane Seminary these. The Institution began to die from that hour. With regard to Mr. WELD's 'prutience,' justice to in requires a word. No reformer has ever been mucht prudent by his cotemporaries, not even those who terned the world upside down eighteen hundred years aga. But, during that very visit to New England, to which Mrs. Srown refers, at the very moment the butes were passing their Resolutions, Dr. BERCHER, the had but just left the Seminary, was extelling, in unessured terms, the devotedness, fidelity, attention. signeral good conduct of these very students. And ine Pr. Beschen was himself opposed to the Resoluthis, we have the support of his judgment, on the ext and at the time, that they were not necessary Therer wishes to inquire further will find the whole sture painted in the Defence put forth by the Trusbe, and the Statement published by the Students.

Scool. It is not true that "in ecclesiastical dis manes, subsequent to this time, the weight of his buy hand has always been feit against the slave." In turninanti Presbytery, of which he, and my husbal, and the other professors were leading members, scally have taken higher anti-slavery ground, and and and have been supported by the state of the state scally have taken higher anti-slavery ground, and set some vigorous anti-slavery action, than any ecclemated body in the United States, except the Quakers; in this was done with my father's concurrence and men. This ground was the deposing of Mr. Granam in the ministry, for defending slavery from the Billian his was the almost unanimous vote of the Cinman Freshytery, and it was confirmed by the Cincinnal Freshytery, and the Assembly reversed the action, and remanded to the Presbytery to restore him. Prof. ins. of Lane Seminary, who was on the floor of the density at the time, told the General Assembly they must retrace their steps; and so it proved. Mr. Granam was shill get to go to the Old School Church. You was desire, that an important principle was established for the Control of the time. straining their steps; and so it proved. Mr. Grastraining to go to the Old School Church. You
observe, that an important principle was establishier, which, had it been observed, would have kept
church free from complicity with slaveholders.
Tour remark with regard to blood is certainly true.
Into had any anti-slavery proclivities, I got them
racly in life from my father's sermons and prayers,
is time of the discussion of the Missouri quesa I shall never forget the deep feeling he showed
be heard of the admission of Missouri. It was as
is had satained some great personal calamity.
These facts I lay before you. You can make any
implement of them.

Linfally accord to Dr. BEECHER all the merit which tuce in the movement against Mr. GRAHAM de-How low must the general Church have fallen, the ve are giad to confess that the stand made by that ery was a noble one, and does them great honwalls it was only to forbid a clergyman to defend from the Bible! If, however, he is to be praisconcurring ' in the good deed of that Presby-Tit which he was but a simple member, surely, he all more to be held accountable for the evil decree the Trastees of Lane Seminary, to which he not only tes, in public, his ' concurrence,' but, as President of facily, carried it into execution. If my lantage, is quoted, is too strong, I should willingly qual-Bat Dr. Berchen has, for twenty-five years red a very prominent position, and exerted a most than his own sence. During that time, there have is feet, but two parties on this question. The body is the other. I can appeal to every laboris the anti-clavery cause to say, whether, during say, pr. B. Bracura's influence has ever been discily felt on the slave's side? Whether it has not alup ben thrown into the scale of a Church, then and er a pro-slavery body? I think I do not misrepre-nt ben I say, that his first public, explicit word in salf of the anti-slavery cause is yet to be uttered. WENDELL PHILLIPS

THE CHURCH BY ATTORNEY.

Ровтямости, (N. H.) Feb. 28, 1853. DEAR FRIEND GARRISON: We closed our course of lectures here last evening. They were well attended, though not very crowded. Last evening, however, we had the house nearly full. We had some disturbance, though it was of a rather cowardly character. The leaders were evidently no friends of the Maine Liquor Law, though such seal in behalf of the Church we seldom see. Both Mr. Foster and myself had arraigned the political parties, and evening after evening had exposed their corruptions in the most thorough manner. But they suffered our excoriations like martyrs.

Not so, however, the Church. She appeared by ap propriate attorney, the mob. Whenever we had any riotous demonstrations, they were in her behalf. One Methodist minister was charged with supporting the Democratic party, and electionering for Gen. Pierce. He happened to be present, but offered no defence. A few real gander hisses from a fringe of bipeds in the back seats, were the first salute of disapproval of the charge. Then a very civil man rose, after conferring with the accused, and said he was of opposite politics from the minister spoken of, but would say he had never heard he had electioneered for any body. He did not, however, vouch for his not having voted for General

Such men belong to the Northern Methodist Conference, that claims to be wholly anti-slavery.

The Portsmouth Daily Chronicle contains the follow ing, this morning :-

attentively.

He was followed by Mr. Foster, who, soon after he in opposition to it—the designs of the Slave Power of

meeting then broke up in confusion.

Such proceedings are disgraceful to the participants, and would not have occurred, had the intoxicated persons been prevented from entering the hall.

was not even tried under that the hopeful signs of the times.

Mr. Garrison warned his he ever, the Janus-faced operations

The above account does Mr. Foster injustice in regard century.'

We go to-day into the State of Maine, from which place we hope to give you good reports. Yours, as ever,

PARKER PILLSBURY.

#### MATTERS AND THINGS PERTAINING TO THE ANTI-SLAVERY GAUSE

Every item of experience or observation which may be gleaned in the anti-slavery field, can be rendered o some account in its contribution to the enlightenment and regeneration of public sentiment; and though, from the number of Liberator correspondents, there must frequently occur a similarity of narration, none should be discouraged in view of this characteristic in the march of reform; for line upon line and precept upon precept is now as ever potent, like that ' foolish

anti-slavery meetings, where the few discouraging signs were offset by many others of a bright and hopeful character. My lecture in the Baptist vestry at South Canton was mainly promoted by Charles Babcock, one of those colored young men who feel honored in practising as well as professing anti-slavery. I learned that Parker Pillsbury had some time since made an indelible impression by his anti-slavery labors there, and name, a certain clique in the town do not cherish for him a very grateful remembrance. Our friend Pills-

bury and others, know how to value such compliments. CHARLES LENOX REMOND being prevented by indisposition from fulfilling his appointment in the above town, Professor ALLEN kindly volunteered to fill his

respects a revival of the olden time, when it was ties happen to have complexions unlike the majority County.' Local causes have since somewhat thinned the ranks of the abolitionists, but this reunion gave promise of a better day coming. Their President, wars of 1776 and 1812 were fully presented to the Com CHARLES LENOX REMOND, with James Babcock, Joseph mittee, and also an array of facts and arguments from H. Putnam, and their families, from Salem, were in at- legal, civic, and other departments-enough, indeed, to tendance, and imparted much interest to the several secure the triumph of their cause, if its success de icans were generally active in this great struggle; for advocates, or the knowledge thereof by the powers that then a chord would be struck, which, vibrating through be. The whole difficulty would be obviated by crasing this pro-slavery nation, would hasten the long looked from the General Militia Law of the State the word for day of full emancipation. schile.

I need not add that the speeches of STEPHEN S. Fos- Important, however, as some may deem the result of TER and PARKER PILLEBURY were elequent, powerful this petition to be, there can be but one opinion among and impressive. The address of Prof. ALLEN, especial-the intelligent colored citizens of Boston as to the stu-ly when detailing his own experience as a victim of col-pendous injustice yet inflicted upon them by the main orphobia, was listened to with marked attention. His tenance of an exclusive colored school. To this on present position as a Professor in Central College, where point, the annihilation of the Smith School, and the students congregate irrespective of complexion, is a distribution of its pupils into the respective District triumphant proof that the labors of the friends of the Schools, should the judicious and persevering efforts of colored race have been of some avail in conquering all be directed, as the one thing needful. Success will American prejudices.

the weather was very inclement,) as to numbers and intercet, was really an encouraging tribute to friends PILISBURY and FOSTER, both of whom were sublimely faithful to the truth and the slave, repeatedly challenging criticism and censure. But none of the vast throng felt valiant enough to wield a lance in defence of a proslavery church, clergy, or National Constitution. Their stern rebukes and caustic applications to the heart and conscience, the strong array of statistical artillery, whose power was not to be disputed, seemed to leave 27th, I had a bright and happy time at Sheldonville so bad that the victor's laurel would grace another brow

The New Year's holidays were improved by Mr. and Mrs. William I. Bowditch, of Brookline, as an occasion for dispensing good cheer to a party of about seventy colored children from the city and suburbs.) The westher seemed unlike a winter's day, being warm and bright and calm as May. The dispensation of gifts from a beautiful tree, the blending of vocal and instrumental music, the merry countenances of the happy re-cipients, engaged in appropriate games, all combined to render the day one to be held in grateful remembrance On leaving the depot, a shout went up from dren which made the air resound, so joyous an ful did they feel to their benefactors.

The Garrison Association, recently organized, in hon or of him whose name it proudly wears, held its first meeting in Belknap street church, on Friday evening, Feb. 11th. The Chairman, on introducing Mr. Garrison, alluded to the historical associations connecting the man and the place. He himself remembered, when a boy, in January, 1832, looking in at the basement window, while the Editor of THE LIBERATOR and a faithful few were organizing the first Anti-Slavery Society that pioneer tree, whose branches now overspread to free States, and whose influence is acknowledged wh ever a tyrant wields the lash, or a slave sighs and hoj for freedom: referring also to the times, many as oft, when from that deak he had spoken to us words counsel and encouragement, including farewell meetings on the eve of transatlantic missions for the cause, and again, to interchange welcome greetings on a safe return

Among these interesting reminiscences was the read-ing of a letter sent by Mr. Garrison, in 1823, to a juvenile Garrison Association, acknowledging from the the receipt of a token of gratitude and love, on the occasion of his first leaving for England; where, to the everlasting gratitude of the colored Americans, bond and free, he met and signally defeated Elliot Cressor the champion of the American Colonization Society.

Mr. Garrison, on rising, was greeted with hear

and prolonged applause. After acknowledging the tribute conferred on him by the Association, in taking his name, (he said, en passant, that it was yet an unpopu lar one,) he proceeded to take a brief but vivid retro ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS—Almost a Riot. The course of anti-slavery lectures at the Temple, by S. S. Foster and Parker Pilisbury, closed on Sunday evening. The audiences have generally increased from the commencement, and considerable interest appeared to be manifested in the cause advocated.

On Sunday evening, an admittance fee was taken at the door to defray expenses, and the house was nearly filled—six or eight hundred persons being present. Mr. Pillsbury spoke for about an hour, and was listened to attentively.

He was followed by Mr. Foster, who, soon after he commenced, was interrupted by two persons in the back part of the house. Foster endeavored to stop the disturbance, by appealing to their honor, and the courtesy due the speakers and the audience. The persons being intoxicated, paid no attention to his wishes, and the evident desire of a majority of the hearers.

The disturbance still continuing at intervals, and attracting the attention of the boys in that quarter of the hall, rendered the confusion somewhat general. Foster, finding gentle remonstrance to have no effect, commenced a severe tirade against the audience generally, giving it as his opinion that the disturbance was made at the instigation of church members. The speaker then brought up the name of Levi Woodbury, and endeavored to show that the disturbance was the result of his influence upon the people. This did not suit the temper of the audience, and the house resounded with temper of the audience, and the house resounded with temper of the audience, and the house resounded with temper of the audience, and the house resounded with temper of the audience, and the house resounded with temper of the audience, and the house resounded with the meeting then broke up in confusion.

Mr. Garrison warned his hearers to resist now, as ever, the Janus-faced operations of the American Colonization Society. Let the colored people strive for sucto Levi Woodbury. He did not attribute the disturbance cess in the various avenues of industry and knowledge, to him. He said- See what the state of your society be zealous and watchful in advancing the anti-slavery is, under all your preaching for two hundred years, and cause, and despite the combinations of wickedness arwhere Judge Woodbury has lived for a quarter of a rayed against them, God would smile upon and bless

He also examined, at considerable length, the claims of the U. S. Constitution to an anti-slavery interpretation; showing the absurdity of such a construction in the light of history, and after a uniform opinion and practice under that instrument in all the States, by all the courts and all the legislatures, for more than sixty years. He was for honestly acknowledging the slaveholding compromises, but only to trample them in the dust; and therefore he could not swear to their performance as the representative of those in bonds, and so found himself with the enslaved without a government

The above is indeed a meagre sketch of Mr. Garrion's remarks, illustrated as they were by abundan facts, and delivered in the familiar manner which has so endeared him to his oppressed colored clients. The reader may infer, however, that it was one of those occasions which all present felt it was good to enjoy, and ness of preaching' so highly commended in holy writ. the recollection of which will long remain green in the It has been my privilege recently to attend several memory.

The following gentlemen constitute the Board of Officers of the Garrison Association :-

President-WILLIAM C. NELL. Vice Presidents-Robert Morris, John T. Hilton LEWIS HAYDEN. Secretary-John M. LENOX.

Managers-Charles Lenox Remond, HENRY WEE-WILLIAM J. WATKINS, WILLIAM T. RAYMOND,

Measures are in progress to render this a permanent and useful institution. ROBERT MORRIS, Esq. and WILLIAM J. WATKINS have just appeared before the Legislative Committee, in

behalf of a colored Military Company. White citizens of the old Bay State, whether of na place, doing the cause good service, and himself much tive or foreign birth, have but to manifest their readiness for a military organization, and, presto! they are The Essex County meeting at Danvers was in many forthwith enrolled. But, lo! the change when the parcustom to honor her with the title of " The Banner Then the granting of a charter becomes a question for

meetings. Would that the nominally free colored Amer- pended on the justice of the claim, the ability of its

pendous injustice yet inflicted upon them by the mainbe certain, and this schieved, all other rights will be The meeting in City Hall, Manchester, N. H. (though added thereto. WILLIAM C. NELL.

Boston, February, 1858.

A WEEK'S EXPERIENCE

OF ENCOURAGEMENTS AND DISCOURAGEMENTS IN THE ANTI-

nothing wanting in their presentation. Though they and West Wrentham. The anti-slavery cause has no freely animadverted upon Daniel Webster and Franklin more devoted friends than the few names found in Pierce, and the relations sustained by each to the Slave
Power, yet their remarks were received by the men and
women of Manchester with respectful attention. At
the various places of public and social resort, discushow precious this feeling is, so well as the sensitive, the various places of public and social resort, discussions were held as to the matter and manner of the speakers. An engagement was attempted to be made with a lawyer to enter the arena, and disprove what had been stated; but he, agreeing with the majority of his friends, that discretion was the better part of valor, could not be induced to become a volunteer in a cause promising abelitionists, wherever I go, ready to answer any and avery call which humanity may make upon any and every call which humanity may make upo

em. They are not compelled to examine one's cre them. They are not compelled to examine one's credentials to see, ere they approve, whether Doctor Somebody's name is there; but if the object is worthy, and
the claim upon their sympathy valid, aid is bestowed at
once, and with a free generosity that blesses the giver
and the receiver alike. So I had a happy time at
Wrentham, because I found such tried friends there.
Our meeting at Sheldonville, on Saturday evening,
was held in the vestry of the Baptist church. A very

quiet and genial, that one almost believes the good time of universal brotherhood and joy has come. I enjoyed the day and the meetings exceedingly. How pleasant to think that there are meeting-houses in the land which are free, and open for the radical reformer !—as all temples dedicated to the worship of the true God of course are. That house in West Wrentham, and the house of the Advent, in the same vicinity, are free for the use of the abolitionists.

Well, on Monday, I went as far down the Vale of Humilintion as on Monday I had ascended Mount Hope. According to appointment. I went to Manufield. It set Wrentham. It was one of those levely days, so calm,

Well, on Monday, I went as far down the Vale of Humiliation as on Monday I had ascended Mount Hope. According to appointment, I went to Mansfield. It set in just as I arrived there for a two days' storm. I walked in the storm, with wet feet and a heavy heart, nearly eight miles, in finding out what I was to do about the meeting. I found plenty of Free Soilers, cold and dead as old Gomorrah. Nothing would they do about the meeting—not even their presence would they vouchsafe. After hours of wearying toil, I went over the Pratt House, where I got some supper. The bell the Armida kindly received them on board, and gave them a passage home. They are quite destitute, and need assistance to get to Providence, where they belong—Commonicealth. to the Pratt House, where I got some supper. The bell was rung, and I proceeded to address an audience of twenty persons. Within a stone's throw of the hall, at the store of the Free Soiler who was anxious to repre-sent the town of Mansfield this year in the General Court, a larger company was assembled than we had. At the close, a collection was taken, which left me neary three dollars poorer than when I entered Mansfield. Every now and then,' I meet a man who professes to think the anti-slavery enterprise is a money-making concern. Let any one who entertains such an idea try it for one year, and he will find his mistake. He will find more Mansfields than otherwise in advocating radical anti-slavery. A true friend from Foxboro', who was present, invited me home with him after the meeting, and, perfectly dragged out, I found rest at length

in his house.

On Tuesday, the storm continued with unabated force.
I went to Attleboro'. There I found, at once, one of the
good old-fashioned anti-slavery families, and, of course, a happy home. There I found light and enjoyment within, though it was dark enough without. The meet ing was small, in consequence of the storm; still, we had a good meeting. The Congregational elergyman had a good meeting. The Congregational clergyman was present. If it had been pleasant, I should have had a full house. We had a good meeting there, and the contribution exceeded the expenses. The old proverb says, 'You must not look a gift horse in the mouth.'

To 'clock. Tickets, 121 cents; to be obtained of the members, or at the dogs. Still, I would suggest to the citizens of Attleboro' that their own credit is compromised by keeping such a dark, damp, ill-ventilated cellar kitchen as that vestry is, for their public meetings.

Wednesday morning dawned bright and clear. On

my arrival at Pawtucket, I found the arrangements made, and notice given of the meeting. In going round during the day, I found every one was speaking of the interesting meetings recently held here by Sallie Holley. Manchester's Hall was not full at our evening meeting, but so much interest was manifested, that another meeting for Thursday evening was announced. That night I spent with one of the earliest readers o THE LIBERATOR. He took the paper immediately after Mr. Garrison's imprisonment for righteousness' sake, and is still a subscriber and reader. His kindness to me was most generous and grateful. Our second meeting was still more interesting than the first. I am confident good was done. Miss Holley had prepared the way for my success. Her influence is most valuable in the anti-slavery enterprise. The noble women who have been employed by the Massachusetts Society have ever been, and are to-day, the most efficient agents in the field. Would to God there were to-day a hundred preachers in this work in New-England like Mrs. Foster, Miss Holley, and Miss Stone ! Last night I spoke in Lonsdale, in the house of Mr. Ballou. There I met a sister of Mrs. Abby K. Foster, who is animated by the same earnest love for humanity as has so long appeared in the public and private life of her sister, who has been one of the pioneers in the cause of freedom among us. My visit there, and with generous friends in Pawtucket, was one of great happiness to me. My heart was made glad by the sympathy and affection bestowed upon me, and by the interest manifested for the poor outcast slave. This morning, I withdrew my appoint ments at Valley Falls, and sped home to see a little baby boy, who took the responsibility of appearing in our home while I was absent. The friends readily excused me on this extraordinary occasion for an impatience that could not wait till my appointments were all fulfilled. I will rest a few days, and then go gladly out again into the holy work which my soul loves with all its might. Yours, fraternally

CAMBRIDGE, March 5, 1853

LUCRETIA MOTT. The reader will find, on our last page, an interesting sketch of this philanthropic and nighly endowed woman, from the pen of Madame PULZSKY, whose husband was the Secretary of Kossuru, during his sojourn in this country. It reveals the meanness and malignity of the pro-slavery sentiment Marlboro' and .... Sunday, ited tribute to the intellectual acumen and moral power of Mrs. Morr.

In this connection, we would thankfully acknowledge the receipt of a copy of an admirable lithographic portrait of Mrs. Morr, executed in the finest manner, which has recently been published by the Boston Art Agency, 1384 Washington street, and which her numerous friends and admirers will do well to purchase and preserve. It is not all that could be desired, but is nevertheless a strong likeness. Copies may be obtained at the Anti-Slavery Office-price only 624 cents.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. The election Monday last resulted in an overwhelming triumph of the Coalition. Hunkerism has gone to the shades. The returns thus far give, from 225 towns, 225 Reformers and 111 Whigs—majority against the Whigs, 114
Among the delegates elected are Messra Sumner, Wilson, Dana, Allen, Burlingame, Keyes, Walker, Banks, French, and Griswold. Mr. Sumner was chosen from Marshfield, the home of Daniel Webster. It is an intructive coincidence, that the election took place on the SEVENTH OF MARCH—the third Anniversary of the delivery of that Speech which laid New England prostrate at the feet of the Slave Power-and that the defeated opponent of the champion of Free Soil was -FLETCHER
WEBSTER!

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER for March has been pub lished by Crosby, Nichols & Co., 171 Washington street, Boston. The contents are: 1. The Origin and Struc-Apostle of the North, by J. H. Allen; S. Paul's Doctrine of the Last Things, by W. R. Alger; 4. Pitman's Phonetic Alphabets, by Thomas Hill; 5. Life and Writings of Dr. Chalmers, by A. P. Peabody; 6. On the phrase, 'The Word of God,' by N. L. Frothingham; 7. Macaulay's Speeches, by C. C. Smith; 8 Notices of Recent Publications; 9. Literary Intalligence of the North, by J. H. Allen; S. Parker Pillsbury, an Agent of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, will speak in STONEHAM, on Saturday evening and Sunday next, March 12 and 13; and in Malden and West Cambridge during the week. Also, at FALL RIVER, on Sunday, March 20. Recent Publications; 9. Literary Intelligence; 10. Religious Intelligence ; 11. Obituaries.

New Personical.-T. L. Niebols, M. D., and Mrs. Mary Gove Nichols, Principals of the American Hydropathic Institute, propose publishing a monthly Journal of Health, Water Cure, and Human Progress, at the low price of 25 cents per annum, or five copies for \$1,00. The first number will be issued on the first of April. Persons desiring to subscribe will address the publishers,

The Calling of the Roll Reversed—Beginning at New Bedford!—Yes, the people have reversed the Whig order of calling the roll. Begin at New Bedford, gentlemen, and that thundering response—Five anti-Whig delegates to the Convention, and Rodney French, Free Democrat, elected Mayor of the city! Nine cheers for New Bedford!—Commonwealth.

Runaway Negroes Arrested .- Last Friday, Mr.

The most destructive fire that ever or curred in New Orleans, broke out on Wednesday after noon, 3d inst, in the upper part of the Alabama cotton press. It destroyed nearly all the contents of the press besides a large quantity of cotton piled in the streets. It is supposed that over twenty thousand bales of cot ton were destroyed, valued at eight hundred thousand to a million dellaw.

to a million dollars.

It is believed that several negroes have perished in

Dotices of Meetings, &c.

INFORMATION WANTED of a colored m named John Moore, formerly of Swedesbore', N. J., but who, when last heard from, which was about seven or eight weeks ago, was lying sick in the city of Boston. He was a black man, of about forty years of age, and a person of most excellent character. Some of his former friends feel much anxiety about him, and are desirous to know whether he is still living, and if so, whereabouts. Any one who can give the desired information will confer a favor by writing to Benjamin Ruthy Swedesbore', N. J.

embers, or at the door.

LADIES' SALE .- The Ladies of the 12th Bar tist Church and Society in Boston, propose holding a sale in the Vestry of their Meeting-House in Southae street, to commence on Monday evening, March 7th, to continue till Friday evening, the 11th.

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.

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

Tickets 30 cents. Children half-price.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION IN CINCINNATI. OHIO.

To be held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 19th, 20th, and 21st of April, 1853.

To the friends of Universal Liberty, we again sent forth our earnest call to come together in Conven-

Freedom is an inestimable blessing, Slavery an unspeakable evil. All history bears record to the struggles of the wise, the good and the great, in behalf of freedom. The noblest of men, and the greatest of the nations, have always valued it above all price. In our hand the greatest of the nations, have always valued it above all price. In our

nations, have always valued it above all price. In our day, it certainly ought to be no less precious; and slavery, being the very opposite of freedom, is its deadliest foe.

Can we, then, fellow-citizens, be engaged in a better work than that of assembling, in a realous and Christian spirit, to consult how most effectually the abolition of slavery may be brought about?

That veteran champion of human rights, William Lioyd Garrisson, intends to take part in the Convention, and many other distinguished speakers will be specially invited, and are expected to attend. CHRISTIAN DONALDSON,

SARAH OTIS ERNST, WM. HENRY BRISBANE, Board of Manage ELIZABETH T. COLEMAN. JULIA HARWOOD, ANDREW H. ERNST, of the MARY M. GUILD, MARY W. MANN, JOHN JOLIFFE, AMANDA E. LEWIS, ry Circle of Cincinnati. EDWARD HARWOOD, NATHAN M. GUILD,

NOTICE. A meeting of the Essex County Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Manchester, on Saturday evening and Sunday, through the day and evening, March 26 and 27, agreeably to adjournment.

C. L. REMOND, President. Joseph Merrill, Sec'ry.

REV. ANDREW J. FOSS, an Agent of th sachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture in Feltonville, Spencer, Friday "Charlton, Saturday Brookfield, Sanday "Treaday " Warren, Wednesday Sturbridge, Thursday Stutbridge, Friday "
Sutton, Sunday
Northbridge, Tuesday "
Uxbridge, Wednesday"
East Douglass, Thursday "

ANNUAL MEETING .- The sevente meeting of the Worcester County (North Division) Anti-Slavery Society will be held at GARDNER Town Hall, on Wednesday and Thursday, March 23 and 24, com-mencing at 6 1-2 o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday. The meeting will be attended by several speakers, to be announced next week. All are invited to attend.

J. T. EVERETT, President. A. A. BENT, Sec'ry.

DANIEL FOSTER, an Agent of the Massachuset A. S. Society, will speak at PASCOAG, R. I., on Su day next, March 13th; and will continue his labors that vicinity until Sunday, March 20th.

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Mass. A. S. Society, will lecture as follows:-Fall River,.....Sunday, March 18.

BY DANIEL FOSTER, an Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows:—
Mapleville, R. L., Friday, March 11.
Pascoag, Sat. & Sunday, 12 & 18.

DIED-In Duxbury, Feb. 27, LUTRER F. WESTON aged 32 years. [Obituary notice next week.]
In Charlestown, 6th instant, Mrs. Namer, wife Aabon Gaul, aged 52.

THE BIBLE AS A BOOK; A S it is at the Present Day; its Inspiration, Lo &c. ALFRED W. HOAR, Medium. Price, 30 cm Just published by BELA MARSH, No. 25 Cornhill.

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BY A PASTOR'S WIFE.

This volume is designed, in a measure, as a contrast to that charming little book, Sunny Side, and we deabt not that it will meet with quite as favorable a reception as that work. It is written in an admirable style, and he who commences its perusal will hardly be able to stop until he has gone through. Price 75 cts.

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This most interesting work contains the history of the last days of this distinguished man, and the account of his numerous interviews and conversations with his paster, Munter, through whose instrumentality he was led to abandon his skepticism, and embrace the religion of Jesus. Price 62 1-2 cts.

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BY W. G. SCHAUPFLER, Missionary at Constantinople.

Missionary at Constantinople.

A portion of this most admirably written volume of Meditations on the last hours of our Savior upon earth, was published some years since, and met wiff great favor from the religious public. The work has been rewritten, and very much enlarged, and is again offered to the community. We would not say a word in its commendation to those who have read the volume as originally published. To those who love to go with the Redeemer of men, to meditate in the garden of Gethsemane, or upon the mount of Olives, or by the sea of Galilee, this volume will afford a vein of sacred thought. Price \$1 Ob.

### Dr. Beecher's Third Volume.

We have just issued the third volume in the series of We have just issued the third volume in the series of the writings of this venerable and eloquest man, as has been lately aid of him by some one, 'the father of more brains than any other man in the country.' This volume contains his Views of Theoloot, and his cele-brated Trial for Heresy before the Presbytery and Synod of Cincinnati, with a superb steel Portrait by Andrews. Price S1. No clergyman's library is complete without Dr. Beecher's writings.

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A learned and philosophical exposure of the modern belief in spiritual manifestations, showing, most conclu-sively, that we need not go to the spirit world to ac-count for those things, but that they can all be explain-ed by human agency, and upon philosophical principles. Let the believers in spiritual rappings read this able and conclusive work. Price \$1 00.

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BY LYSANDER SPOONER We need not inform the public that any work from Mr. Spooner's pen would be one of great research and learning—his logical acuteness as a writer is too well known. This, his last, and perhaps his greatest effort, on the Trial by Jury, is destined to create a commotion in the world. Jurymen will learn their rights and duties from it, and also learn to what an alarming extent their rights have been encreached upon. We bespeak for this able treatise a candid perusal. Price—\$1.25 in cloth; \$1.50 in law sheep.

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### POETRY

We acknowledge our indebtedness to our young and promising friend, R. P. Scorr, of Edinburgh, Scotland, for a small volume—the offspring of his own genius—entitled "Octavia and other Porms." It is dedicated, by permission, to Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart. It evinces considerable poetic fancy and talent. We occupy this column with several of the effusions contained in it, as specimens of its quality.

#### THE SEASONS.

First came sweet Summer—'neath her golden feet The fields spread out their flowers of varied hue; Above her path the birds unnumbered flew, Singing, in joyous choir, a welcome meet; The ocean billows did her coming greet, And revell'd in the sunshine of her eyes; The streamlets whisper'd forth a glad surprise, And ran to tell it to each green retreat. By hill and dale thus onward did she stray, And as she pass'd, all things upon her smil'd; The amorous trees shook out their tresses gay.

The choral winds awoke an anthem wild; Th' enraptur'd sun did linger on his way, To feast his gaze on Nature's leveliest child.

But Summer died : to tell the doleful tale, The grieved winds ran wildly to and fro; The flowers did hear it, and bent down in wee, The streams with mournful murmurs fill'd the vale The trees did tremble at the wind's sad wail,
And on the ground their grief-shed locks did fling; The birds no more held gladsome triumphing, But told their sorrows to the twilight pale. And Autumn came, the funeral rites to pay, And heap'd the brown leaves on her sister's bier And often came the clouds by night and day, To drop upon her grave a mourner's tear ; And the sad sun went hurrying on his way, For she was dead that he did love so dear.

Then Winter came, a sad-eyed man, and old, To seek for Autumn. By the silent brook All dead she lay within the grassy nook That field sweet Summer's grave; his sorrow roll'd Down his worn cheeks, and fell upon the mould, Big drops of ice, and in his grief he he took From her cold hand the wither'd flowers, and shook Their scentless blossoms o'er the frozen wold : -'I cannot leave thee, lov'd one, lying there ; Blenk, bitter are the winds that round thee blow." With trembling hand of age and tender care, He wrapp'd her in his mantle white as snow, Then wander'd on, like one in sad despair,
With many a moan, and tottering step and slow.

#### TO GAVAZZL

Farewell, Gavazzi ! \* that which thou hast spoken, Not like the seed on barren rock shall fall ; Speak till thy country's fetter-links are broken, The heart of man shall answer to thy call! Farewell, Gavazzi! we shall long remember

Thy wondrous eloquence of hand and tongue, Now strong and stern as storm-blasts in December, Now musical as if thy Tasso sung.

Speak ! speak !- it was a Heaven-denounced alliance That march'd in triumph o'er Rome's shatter'd walls Speak ! rouse the slumb'ring thunder of defiance. And scare the robber-despots from her halls! Speak for thy Italy ! God hears thy pleading-

He is not silent, though man thinks him dumb; He sees her patriots banish'd, bound, and bleeding, And he hath sworn, 'Her freedom is to come !' Sworn by himself! For hath he not recorded That sin shall not forever hold the sway? Though priest and tyrant for long years have lorded, Their end shall be on God's appointed day-

Not sooner than Almighty God intendeth: But do not therefore cease, thou noble man; Thy labor for thy country never endeth—
Thou art a worker-out of God's great plan.

God made thine Italy a land of beauty, Of flooding sunshine, and of deep blue skies : God made it so ; but man forgot his duty-Look on her now ! sad sorrow fills thine eves.

She had her Dante and her Angelo, Her Galileo, beacon-lights in story : What has she now? Sad hearts, and sadder woe.

God made thine Italy a land of heroes-Thou hast not yet forgot each starry name Who rule her now? Caligulas and Neros, The traitor-hearted boasters of their shame.

No, Italy, thy brave have not all perish'd ! Although they tread no more their native land; Mazzini and Gavazzi still are cherish'd, And Garibaldi of the lion band !

But Italy shall see a grand awaking,
Shall sit a queen, as she has sat of yore!
Already Pio Nono's throne is shaking. The earthquake grumbles neath his palace floor.

Already ' MENE, MENE, ' fiercely blazes, Writ on the walls of his own Vatican; Already Justice her right hand upraises, To hurl him from the loathing sight of man.

All vain to him has been Time's admonition ; He dare not call on Heaven to give him aid ; He has no God, but boundless, mad ambition, As thou hast terribly and truly said.

Farewell, Gavazzi ! Heaven's blessing o'er thee, And Heaven haste the freedom-bringing day ! mighty, noble labor is before thee; We bid thee God-speed on thine onward way !

\*This elequent dissenter from and opponent of tomish Church has just arrived at New York.—Ed.

WORDS AND DEEDS. The words and deeds of great men never die,

They are not silent when their lips are dumb;

And though we hear them not amid the hum

Of bustling earth, in solitude's clear sky

They still are speaking, like the lark on high,
That sings above the thundering battle-plain. The poet and the painter chant one strain, And each to each gives immortality.

The bard of Erin lives, although his lyre Hangs silent with the harp on Tara's walls ; And Wilson's eye still gleams with youthful fire, His voice still teaches in our classic halls; And Lockhart sings still Spain's blue hills once more Flash with the spears of Cid Campeadore.

THE POET'S THEMES.

The post shall never want subject and theme, While there's Winter, celd, leafiess, and Summer's gay

While grand rolls the river, or glad leaps the stre While morn climbs the mountain with thousand

While midnight lies cain in ner own surry cream;
While clouds chase each other when tempests are high
Or sleep on the hill-tops in Summer's calm sky;
While the grass clothes the meadow, the forest, the hill
While the wild flower is waving by rock or by rill;
While the village-maid six at her deer in the sun;
While through street or through meadow the glad Thile there's hope and despair ; while there's gla

and use;

This love marms the heart with a seaching glow;

I hills each rolls the course it high soll'd in of your

archanged (storage the post's rich store)

### SELECTIONS.

[From Madame Pulzsky's Diary in America.] LUCRETIA MOTT.

Dec. 25th. I called on Mrs. Mott, the eminent Quaker lady, to whom a mutual friend had given me a letter. I have seldom seen a face more artistically beautiful than that of Mrs. Lucrotia Mott. She looks like an antique cameo. Her features are so markedly characteristic, that if they were less noble, they might be called sharp. Beholding her, I felt that great ideas and noble purposes must have grown up with her mind, which have a singular power of expression in her very movements. Her language is like her appearance, peculiar and transparent; and it is only when she touches upon the slavery question, that her eye flashes with indignation and her lips quiver with a hasty impatience, disturbing the placid harmony of her countemance and her conversation. But though she so positively pronounces the views at which she has arrived by self-made inquiry, yet she mildly listens to every objection, and tries to convince by the power of her arguments, untinged by the slightest fanaticism. She expressed her warm sympathy with the cause of Hungary, and her admiration of the genius of Kossuth; yet she blamed his neutrality on the slavery question.

I objected, that as Kossuth claimed non-intervention as the sacred law of nations, he was not called on to interfere in a domestic question of the United States, so intimately connected with their Constitution. But how can Kossuth, the champion of liberty—answered she—not raise his voice in favor of the oppressed race! To argue is sure-

United States, so intimately connected with their Constitution. But how can Kossuth, the champion of liberty—answered she—not raise his voice in favor of the oppressed race! To argue is surely not the same thing as to interfere. I replied, that a question involving intricate domestic interests, and for that very reason, passions so bitter, that even allusion to it rouses sensitive jealousies, certainly cannot be discussed by a foreigner with the slightest chance of doing good; that the difficulty of emancipation lies, perhaps, less in the lack of acknowledgment of the evils of slavery, than in the hardness to devise the means of carrying emancipation without convulsing the financial interests of the slaveholders, and to do it in a constitutional way. For, after all, this must be attended to, if the welfare of the whole community is not to be endangered; therefore, this problem can only be solved practically by native American statesmen, living in the midst of the people with whom is lodged the final power to adopt the measure, as it has already been done in the free States and in the old Spanish colonies.

The orator proceeded to show that in literature, in science, in the fine arts, and in mechanical inventions, the moderns were mere imitators of the ancients; and in many of them, very bungling imitators at that.

The wonderful stories which Herodotus tells, and which were believed to be fabulous, late researches in the disentombed ruins of ancient cities have shown in many respects to be true. It was not claimed that the ancients knew all that modern science had pointed out; neither are the people of the progress of human affairs, had its birth in modern times.

The wonderful stories which Herodotus tells, and which were believed to be fabulous, late researches in the disentombed ruins of ancient cities have shown in many respects to be true. It was not claimed that the ancients knew all that modern science had pointed out; neither are the people of the progress of human affairs, had its birth in modern times

Mrs. Mott, that the abolition of slavery should be preached in season and out of season, by the de-fender of the rights of nations, I yet fell beneath fender of the rights of nations, I yet fell beneath the charm of her moral superiority, and I warmly wished that I could spend hours to listen and to discuss with her and Mr. Mott, in the attractive circle of her children and grandchildren. Great was, therefore, my astonishment, when, upon my expressing my admiration for Mrs. Mott to some gentlemen, one of them exclalimed, 'You do not mean to say that you have called on that lady!'
'Of course I have,' was my answer; 'why should I not! I am most gratified to have done so, and I only regret that the shortness of the time we have to spend here prevents me from often repeating my visit.'

'But she is a furious abolitionist,' retorted the gentleman. 'It will do great harm to Governor

"But she is a furious abolitionist," retorted the gentleman. 'It will do great harm to Governor Kossuth, if you associate with that party.' 'I perceive, sir,' said I, 'that you highly estimate Mrs. Mott, as you consider her alone a whole party. But if any friend of Governor Kossuth, even if he himself, converses with a person who has strong opinions against slavery, what harm can there be in that! 'Your cause will then lose many friends in this

This assertion was so contradictory to the impression left on my mind by Mrs. Mott, that I attentively perused some of her sermons, and I found them pervaded by that fervent desire to seek truth and to do right, of which Jesus teaches us that blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness, for they shall be filled—and therefore, although my views differ from hers on many points, I perceived that party feeling must be strong in Philadelphia, to arouse such unjust views as I had heard expressed; and I could not help thinking that the medding and narrow spirit had not yet departed here, which, in 1707, proposed that young men should be obliged to marry at a certain age, and that only two sorts of clothes should be worn, one kind for summer, and one for

From the Massachusetts Life-Boat.

MEDICAL USE OF ALCOHOLIC LI-QUORS.

Bro. Williams: I propose, in a series of articles, to call the attention of your renders to the consideration of a topic hitherto overlooked in our warfare against intemperance. Its importance, at this advanced stage of the temperance reform, will at once be perceived by persons of reflection. Temperance men have been laboring long and hard in this great enterprise. Its projectors made no pretensions to a full knowledge, in advance, of the precise manner in which their object could be accomplished. They had themselves, with others, been borne on by this mighty tide, till universal ruin seemed inevitable. It was with them a question of life or death. If their efforts have not in all cases been well-directed, it is not a matter of surprise. NO. I.

all cases been well-directed, it is not a matter of surprise.

It is unnecessary for me to go into a full detail of the progressive steps in the reform. As your readers well know, distilled liquors alone were at first denounced; then wine, then cider, then beer, and all fermented liquors. When every thing containing alcohol came under the ban, (except as a medicine,) and efficient laws were procured, the struggle was supposed to be over, and nothing more than a vigorous application of the law necessary to insure complete success. But it is well understood and admitted in Maine, where the law has had the fairest chance for a trial, that it fails of the anticipated result, on account of the wide door that is left open for the medicinal sale. We have now arrived at a point in the reform where it is necessary to pause, reflect, and perhaps change our durse. To abandon the enterprise is out of the question:

To abandon the enterprise is out of the question:

To abandon the enterprise is out of the question:

To abandon the enterprise is out of the question:

The Colorbecause interests dearer than life are at stake. It becomes necessary, then, either to strike out the medicinal provision, or so effectually to guard it, as to prevent its abuse. It would be folly, at the present time, to attempt to procure a law against the sale for medical purposes. The great mass of the people would not aubmit to a law depriving them of an article which they deem essential to health and even life. Great as the evils of intemperance are known to be, but few can be found who, to stop them, would voluntarily deprive themselves of a medicine which they believe they can use with safety, and which might be the means of saving their lives. Before urging that course upon others, then, it is necessary to show them that even the medicinal use of alcohol is dangerous, and can be safely dispensed with in all cases. Ou the other hand, should we decide that its readent medicinal use is cate, the discussion is used to make the means of the species in the Convention of the species in the Convention and to befriend and maintain unblemished morals. Another resolution advocated the Maine Law and its practice. Many of the species in the Convention were able, and the Editor of The Long-life, who was present, says.

The impression of this ghostly lord.—Zion's Herald.

Convention of Colorate Cirizans. The Colorate dediction at Convention and 20th. About 200 were in attendance. Mr. Gordon, of Cleveland, presided. Among other important matters considered, was the formation of a State Society for the purposes of general improvement; the establishment of a weekly paper under the editorial care of Wm. H. Day; a resolution urging the colored people to become farmers and mechanics, to prepare themselves to enter the professions, to foster education, and to befriend and maintain unblemished morals. Another resolution advocated the Maine Law and its practice. Many of the species in the Convention were able, and the Editor of The Long-life.

Mescantile Library Association. The closing exercises of the lecture season before this society, were attended by an immense audience last evening. With the exception of the lecture by Mr. Choste, the hall has not presented so brilliant an appearance during the course as it did on this occasion. The President of the institution, in introducing the lecture, took oceasion to express the thanks of the gwernment to the public, for the patronage extended during the season. He stated that the Lecture Committee would be able to report a handsome balance of profits to the Treasury. This sum would enable the Board of Directors to add to the library of the association, and aid in increasing its means of usefulness.

Mr. Phillips, the lecturer of the evening, surpassed all his former efforts before a popular audience, by his masterly address. The learning and science of ancient and modern times were cited, and a discriminating contrast made between the fine arts of ancient and modern times were cited, and a discriminating contrast made between the fine arts of ancient and modern times were cited, and a discriminating contrast made between the fine arts of ancient and modern times were cited, and a discriminating contrast made between the fine arts of ancient and modern times. Much valuable information was imparted in relation to the knowledge of the ancients respecting the manufacture of glass and bronze. Allusion was also made to the remarkable attainments of the ancients in the art of coloring. The principles of many mechanical inventions which are generally regarded of modern date, were well known to the ancients. The lecture was replete with apt illustrations, and felicitous allusions to the writings of the master minds of ancient and modern times. It was delivered without notes, and the speaker's voice filled the vast hall, so that all present could hear. He gave his hearers convincing proof that eloquence was not a 'Lost Art.'—Boston Ecening Transcript.

claimed that the ancients knew all that modern science had pointed out; neither are the people of the present day familiar with all the skill and learning of the ancients; but the listener, while the orator was exhibiting to the mind's eye the prototypes of things which most men suppose to belong peculiarly to our own age and generation was almost led to believe that 'there is nothing new under the sun'.

new under the sun.'

It would be invidious to draw comparisons be tween this lecture and its predecessors, but no man could hear this last lecture of the course without going away eminently satisfied.—Boston Journal.

The Music Hall was filled to its utmost capacity with one of the most fashionable audiences of the season, to listen to the last lecture of the course before the Mercantile Library Association, by season, to listen to the list recture of the course before the Mercantile Library Association, by Wendell Phillips, Esq. upon the 'Lost Arts.' Mr. Phillips is a polished and graceful speaker, and his subject was treated in such a manner as fully sustained his previous brilliant reputation.—Courier.

WENDELL PHILLIPS'S LECTURE.—The Music Hall was crowded Wednesday evening, by as brilliant an audience as has been convened on any lecture-night of the course before the Mercantile Library Association. His theme was 'The Lost Arts,' and people and press are unanimous in praise of its eloquence and interest. We were gratified to observe that, in that beautiful hall, scated among the most fashionable and well-dressed of our population, were numerous colored friends of the lecturer, and that no offence was taken at their presence. It is a proud distinction for Boston, that deep-scated prejudice has so far disappeared among WENDELL PHILLIPS'S LECTURE.-The Music Hall 'Your cause will then lose many friends in this city,' was the answer.

I was perfectly amazed at such intolerance, and expressed this frankly. The gentleman, however, attempted to point out to me what mischief the abolitionists were doing, and how long ago emancipation would have been carried in all the States, had the abolitionists not so violently interfered: 'and besides (continued he) Mrs. Mott preaches!'

Well,' replied I, 'do not many Quaker ladies preach occasionally?'

This fact was admitted, but another gentleman remarked that Mrs. Mott was dangerous, as her sermons were powerfully inciting.

Is she, perhaps, a fighting Quaker!' inquired I, 'who appeals to the words of the Savior, that he did not come to send peace on earth, but the sword!'

Association. His theme was 'The Lost Arts,' and people and press are unanimous in praise of its eloquence and interest. We were gratified to observe that, in that beautiful hall, seated among that most fashionable and well-dressed of our population, were numerous colored friends of the lecture, and that no offence was taken at their prescence. It is a proud distinction for Boston, that deep-seated prejudice has so far disappeared among us acto allow the existence and the record of such a fact.—Commenteealth.

The Lyceus and Miss Stone. The lecture before the Lyceum on Monday evening last, was delivered by Miss Lucy Stone, instead of Rev. Mr. Allen, as previously announced. Her subject was a sword!'

sword?'

I am a fighting Quaker myself,' said the gentleman, 'my forefathers fought in the revolutionary war, but Mrs. Mott is a Hicksite.'

To my inquiry, what were the tenets of the Hicksites, inspiring such dislike, I got the answer, 'They are very bad, very bad; they, in fact, believe nothing.'

This assertion was so contradictory to the imn was so contradictory to the im-

laws, inferring that if her sex were unfavorably af-fected by these laws, they ought to have a voice in

framing them.

During her stay in town, she visited the High School, and addressed the pupils very acceptably, giving evidence that she was familiar with the sciences, as well as her favorite subject—the 'elevation of woman.'—Weckly Mirror, Nantucket.

DEGRADING SERVILITY. Brownson, the man who has obtained a world-wide celebrity for being everything by turns and nothing long, has re-cently put forth the following, in defence of cer-tain strictures, from his pen, on Dr. Newman. He says :-

'I am, I very well know, a layman, and write on religious and theological subjects, which no layman has a right of himself to de; but I never publish an article without submitting it first to my Bishop. I do not presume, of myself, to teach.'

'I have only censured what Bishops and professional theologians bid me censure, and I am only responsible for the manner in which I have done what they instructed me to do.'

A RELIGIOUS IMPOSTOR.

and named Charles Jones has been recently appears to have been one of the most supple and graceless rogues of the day. He originally belonged to Montpeher in Vermont, but for three years or more has flourished about Connecticut. His general pich of operation was to affect great picty, and, on all occasions, to render himself remarkable for his attention to his religious duties. He kept a prayer-book and a Bible about his person constantly, and frequently, as he made afternoon calls, or hung about the stores of his friends, spying out goods for the purpose of stealing them, he was seen to read these good books with much devotion. He could beat a whole crowd, as the Hartford Times, from which we get his history, says, in 'boking pions. He had a long, sombre countenance, and when he cast down, as he frequently did, his full, owl-like eyes, and puckered his oval lips, he was a splendid picture of devout wisdom. But to the close observer, his physiognomy presented that cold, wiry, selfish, and completely heartless appearance, which marks the deliberate and calculating villain.

The fellow appears to have robbed every family into which he was admitted, and almost every person with whom he came in contact. At one time he set op as an Episcopalian preacher, thus

son with whom he came in contact. At one time he set up as an Episcopalian preacher, thus:—

'He trummed his pulpit with costly broadcloths and silk fringes which he had stolen at Dean's store; and with stolen goods he paid for a pulpit Bible, prayer book, hymn book, and a large armed chair. He hung some splendid French curtains in one corner of the room, as a screen, behind which he dressed in his silk robe. He stole these curtains from Mr. Dean, and also the silk for his robe; and he broke into St. Peter's church in Dublin, and stole Father Brady's robe, using it as a pattern from which the stolen silk was made up. He also stole the silver chalice and some other articles from the church. from the church.
About this time, or a little later, he went to a

About this time, or a little later, he went to a Dagnerrean gallery, put on his stolen robe, placed the Bible, bought with stolen property, upon the table, rested one hand upon this holy book, and rolling his round dull eyes languidly upward, and pointing the fore-finger of his upraised right hand heavenward, he stood for his likeness. In this way it was taken, and shown around among his friends as a fine thing. He paid for the likeness with money stolen from Mr. Dean, and he stole the outside case from another gallery.'

But after a series of similar tricks and crimes

But after a series of similar tricks and crimes, he was discovered, tried, convicted and sent to prison for four years. When he was seized by the Sheriff, his duplicity did not desert him, and he feigned to be crazy. The account says:—

Deputy Sheriff Alden, just before his removal from the county jail to Wethersfield, found him in his bunk, dirty and playing possum. Alden directed him to get up, and to wash and shave himdirected him to get up, and to wash and shave himself. He made no reply, but rolled up his eyes, and 'looked up to heaven.' 'My dove,' said Alden, 'you can't play that game. It will be a bad job for you. No living man believes that you are crazy, and the hour that you arrive in Wethersfield, Gen. Welles's men will have you in such a pair of traces that you'll see stars the minute you look that way; but if you behave yourself, and don't play 'possum and pretend to be crazy, you will be treated as kindly as the nature of the prison discipline will permit. Now take your choice!' This little address had a wonderful effect upon him. He got up, talked fast enough, promised to behave, shaved and brushed up, and quit playing 'possum, and went down like a rational rascal.'

Goldsmith's old friend, Ephraim Jenkinson, or

Goldsmith's old friend, Ephraim Jenkinson, or Sam. Weller's companion, Mr. Alfred Jingle, that used to pump up his tears so fast, were slow in comparison with the pious Charles Jones.

Law in Sardinia against the Slave Trade.—
The Sardinian Senate had at last adopted the project of law relative to the suppression of the slave trade, after a discussion of four days. 'This law,' says the Opinione, 'was long wanting. Our present legislation in that respect was totally deficient. And edict of Victor Emmanuel, dated the 17th January, 1818, prohibited Sardinian subjects from taking part in the slave trade under the severest penalties. By a law of the 13th January, 1827, captains of vessels were forbidden to convey slaves, unless it was to rescue them from bondage, and condemned the delinquents to from five to fifteen years in the galleys, and to a fine of from 1,000 to 24,000 livres. These were the only laws on the subject when, in 1833, France and England signed a convention for the suppression of the on the snoject when, in 1833, France and England signed a convention for the suppression of the trade, a treaty to which the Sardinian government adhered in the following year. But after this there was still wanting a regular measure, by which should be determined the nature and panishment of offences, and also the tribunals before which the latter should be tried. By the bill now before the legislature, the cognition of these sides when the committee of the same and t long to the Courts of Appeal, and no longer to the

The Colored Race.—The Providence Journal, in some remarks on the scheme of Colonization, says with a candor which should put to blush some of this way. its Whig contemporaries :---

We are no friends to any of the schemes of forc-We are no friends to any of the schemes of foreed colonization which have been brought forward
from time to time. We do not regard the colored
population as an evil to be got rid of. We know
that here they form a valuable part of the community; and if they are not so elsewhere, we think
that part of the fault is to be found in the disabilities under which they are placed. We wish
the emigration to Africa to be a voluntary, intelligent, hopeful emigration; that men should go to ligent, hopeful emigration; that men should go to Liberia as they go to California, because they can better their condition. It is from this class of men that the future republic must grow up to bear witness to the world that the colored race is capa-ble of self-government and of high civilization.

Fugitives Returned.—Some two years ago, our citizens were surprised by the announcement, that five negroes, belonging to the estate of Wm. Tefft, deceased, had run away. Search was made, but every effort to recover them was ineffectual. A short time since, information was received that these slaves were residing in the neighborhood of Oberlin, Ohlo, and were anxious to return to their former homes. Accordingly, Mr. Wm. A. Tefft, accompanied by a colored man, formerly belonging to the same owner, who has purchased his freedom, repaired to that abolition den, and this week returned home, bringing with them the two women, volunteer refugees from the cruel favors of their real enemies, the abolitionists. The others would also have willingly returned, but were prevented by the abolitionists, who forcibly detained the two children, the man staying behind with the intention of bringing them back with him, if possible. The reason given for their wish to return is, that they were suffering from want of food, not being able to obtain enough work to get eatables. We have no doubt that unany more of the slaves who run away from their masters would be glad to return, if they could raise the means.—Parkeraburg (Va.) Herald, Feb. 11.

To the theorem of the marines. Here is something reliable to offset it:

Nine Fugitives have just arrived.—The triples is a very timely publication, and, more over, one of the sabest which we have seen. We have not only the excellent argument of the writer, but he brings to his aid the testimony of several eminent men. The following, from Hon. Edward Everett, speaking the mental in restance and have a story of being and the season given for their wish to return is, that they were suffering from want of food, not being able to obtain enough work to get eatables. We have no could raise the means.—Parkeraburg the masters would be glad to return, if they could raise the means.—Parkeraburg the masters would be glad to return, if they could raise the means.—Parkeraburg the masters would be glad to ret Fugitives Returned.—Some two years ago.

Women's rights are sometimes recognized in Russia. The Duchess of Leuchtenberg has just an chosen to preside over the Imperial Academy of the Company of the

Female lecturers are getting to be quite as common at the South as in this section of the country. At New Orleans, just now, they have a handsome Baroness delivering a series of discourses on 'The Influence of Woman in the various Episodes of History.' MRS. C. M. SEVERANCE, of Cleveland

Ohio, has accepted an invitation from the Mechanics' Library Association of that city, to deliver one of a course of lectures, of which Theodore Parker, R. W. Emerson and Horace Mann of Massachusetts have given the first three. Her subject is 'Humanit' in a written address of great ability, before the Ohio Women's Rights Convention in May last. Stedge-Hammer Music !- It is said that

singular musical novelty has been introduced into a musical performance at Rome. In Verdl's new opers of the Troubadour, an anvil chorus, with an accompaniment of sledge-hammers, is introduced.

One hundred and seventy-one emigrants were colonized from Virginia in 1852, at a cost of \$10.720.

which he calls an Indicator of Numbers and Distances, and which is approved by the London Society of Arts. It will tell the number of persons passing through a door, or travelling in an omnibus, and in this case, the distance passed over also. It is easily adjusted, and is pronounced to be infallible in its results.

The First Printer.—In examining, says the Boston Post, the records of Massachusetts for 1641, we find the following, verbatim, in a style of penmanship very similar to the German text:— Stephen Day being the first that set up printing, is granted 300 acres of land, where it may be convenient, without prejudice to any town.

The Camanche Indians, according to letter from an officer of the United States army stationed in Western Texas, are in an extremely deplorable condition. Being hedged in by military posts, the buffalo nearly all gone, and the deer driven across the lines, they are almost in a state of starvation.

Destruction of Human Life by Tigers in India.—'The annual loss of human life by tigers, at Singapore,' says Capt. Koppel, 'chiefly among the Chinese settlers, is perfectly fearful, averaging no fewer than three hundred and sixty, or one per diem. Great exertions are still making for the destruction of these animals, which is effected by pitfulls, cages bated with a dog, goat, monkey, or other restless animals, and by saudry cumping contrivances.'

That most prolific of feuilletonists and \$37 I hat most proline of feuilletonists and novelists, Alexander Dumas, has commenced in one of the Paris journals, a romance entitled 'Isaac Liquedern,' in a sort of introduction to which he tells the public that it is to occupy eighteen volumes, and that it is to be the result of eighteen years' reading and reflection, and of innumerable journeyings; in fact, the grand work of his life.—that on which he will base his claim to fame.

Clam Excitement. - Two rival villages or Long Island, called Glen Cove and Roslyn, have been for a long time in a high dispute as to which possessed the most expert clam diggers. Clam party feeling ran so high at last, that a trial was decided on, and a purse of \$10 was made up for the successful champion. On the 8th inst. the trial came off, in the presence of a large multitude from the surrounding villages. Joe Atkins, the digger for Roslyn, won the prize by digging sixteen bushels, while his antagonist of Glen Cove dug fifteen and a half.—Boston Traveller. The latest application of India rubber is

in veneering furniture. The surface is covered with a veneering of rubber, of any desired color, possessing a hardness of surface and brilliancy of polish, equal to marble, and presenting a much greater resistance to heat or cold than any kinds of wood veneering. An 'old fogy' in New Hampshire was

recently overtaken by a 'train of thought.' Through

The new St. Charles Hotel, at New Orleans, has been opened. It cost \$550,000, and the furniture \$150,000, of which \$15,000 was laid out in furnishing the ladies' drawing room, the furniture for which was made in Paris. Seventeen States have passed Homestend

Laws. Of the Southern States, Georgia exempts twenty acres, not exceeding in value \$350; Florida compis forty acres, not exceeding in value \$400; Alabama, forty acres, or house and lot in town, \$300; Texas, two hundred acres, \$500; California, (the land of gold,) \$500; South Carelina, forty acres, \$500.

The Harlem Road having reduced the fare between Albany and New York to one dollar, the Hudson River Road propose meeting it by reducing theirs to fifty cents !

The State of New York is printing the colonial history of that commonwealth. Fifty thousand copies have been contracted for, at a cost of \$100,000. The Dutch fathers had no idea of being immortalized in

A New Island .- An island, one hundred feet in length and seven in height, was recently formed in the Lake of Cleevets, near Entin, in North Germa-ny, by the effect of the hurricanes.

Of three hundred merchants on Marke and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, only fourteen declined

The Boston Journal states that the city authorities of Cambridge have a new fire engine called the 'Daniel Webster.' We hope the Journal does not mean to insinuate that the great Daniel was a squirt! A man can live in Florence, Italy, for

about sixty cents per day. Powers, the sculptor, hires a house for \$220, which would cost him in an American

Nine Fugitives have just arrived.—The underground rail-road is still in successful operation, from the American slaveholding States, to Canada. The above nine were from Kentucky—and they say that there is a general determination on the part of hundreds of the slaves in that State, to free themselves from slavery during the present year, or die in the attempt. Their intentions are to arm themselves for the protection of life and liberty! and then to take passage on board of the 'underground railroad' cars for Canada, with the motto of Patrick Henry inscribed upon their memory, which is—'Give me liberty, or give me death!—Voice of the Fugitives, Canada.

The Largest and Sharpest Clipper Ship is

Colonel Puller, of the New York Mirror, who is now in Cohn, quietly hints, that by makin equiries in Haxama, something may be learned of the manner in which some large fortunes have been made in this country—not exactly in the sugar business, a many have supposed, but through expital slyly "investigated by the country in the sugar business, a many have supposed, but through expital slyly "investigated by the country in the sugar business, a many have supposed, but through expital slyly "investigated by the country in the sugar business."

MARCH II. VALUABLE WORK ON SLAVERY.

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EXTRACT OF A LATTER FROM How William for a THE AUTHOR.—'Your analysis of the slave law surry able, and your exhibition of their practical releases by the Southern Courts, brinces great and release search.' 'Your book is as impregnable against a charge of exaggeration as Euclid's Geometry, task, but that, it consists of propositions and demonstrates. It book is not only true, but it is UNCURRENTIALLY tree.

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ing States.

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