SOBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT

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A there seems for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, The Agence of the Anti-Slavery Societies are aues a receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial the Financial to Financial the Financial total the Financial total 12 port, viz :- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray S. EDNESD QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and fine PHILIPS
The de columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of setion are impartially allowed a hearing.

THE LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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

rds of the South prescribed, as a condition of their sent to the Constitution, three special provisions to CURE 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

No Union with Slaveholders!

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

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PROTITIVE SLAVES—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinal; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for staves—for articles of merchandise, under the name of persons in fact, the oppressor representing the oppressed!... To call government thus con-stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish in artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREST TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL COVERNMENT.'- John Quincy Adams.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

TOL. XXIII. NO. 13.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1853.

WHOLE NUMBER 1158.

FFIGE OF OPPRESSION.

MOST BARBAROUS ENACTMENT. S TO PREVENT THE EMIGRATION OF FREE NEGROES INTO THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

s ! Be it enacted by the people of the State ins represented in the General Assembly, of my person or persons shall bring or cause slength into this State, any negro or mulatto shether said slave is set free or not, shall be ban indictment, and upon conviction thereinsi for every such negro or mulatto, a sum is than one hundred dollars, nor more than rei dollars, and imprisonment in the counil set more than one year, and shall stand

2 When an indictment shall be found estay person or persons, who are not residents the said indictment is pending, upon affidaing Attorney, or any other credible witsting forth the non-residence of said defenddent to notify the Governor of this State, by on the Clerk of Said court to transmit to the of the Secretary of State a certified copy of defictment and affidavit; and it shall be the and the Governor, upon the receipt of said copa uspoint some suitable person to arrest said parther may be found, and to commit him or is the nil of the county in which such indict-sis peding—there to remain and answer said penent, and be otherwise dealt with, in ac-cine with this act. And it shall be the duty is Governor, to issue all the necessary requisia sais and papers to the Governor, or other mire officer of the State, territory, or province, m sich defendant or defendants may be found: said that this section shall not be construed so passet persons or slaves bona fide travelling set this State from and to any other State in

a.l. If any negro or mulatto, bond or free, in one into this State, and remain ten days such negro or mulatto shall be deemed guilty i his mislemeanor, and for the first offence, seed before any justice of the peace, in the same where said negro or mulatto may be found; if recredings shall be in the name of the peosid the State of Illinois, and shall be tried by a satist, or complaint, shall not be a competent bess upon said trial.

1. If said negro or mulatto shall be found in, and the fine assessed be not paid forthwith the patics of the peace, before whom said pro-mag were had, it shall be the duty of said nos to commit said negro or mulatto to the said of the sheriff of said county, or otherwise by him, her or them, in custody: and said jus-seall forthwith advertise said negro or mulatto. sast public places in his district, which said Moss shall be posted up for ten days, and on the street at the time and place mentioned in said derisement, the said justice shall at public aria proceed to sell said negro or mulatto, to er practice of persons who will pay said fine and said for the shortest time; and said purchaser for here the right to compel said negro or much by work for, and serve out said time, and he femish said negro or mulatto with comfortafed, clothing and lodging, during said servi-

5 If said negro or mulatto shall not withthe days after the expiration of his, her, or their to discrice, as aforesaid, leave the State, he, a see shall be liable to a second prosecution, aske the penalty to be inflicted shall be one dollars, and so on for every subsequent ha, the penalty shall be increased fifty dollars and above the last penalty inflicted, and the precedings shall be had in each case as is ded for in the proceeding sections for the first

bt 6. Said negro or mulatto shall have a right

abran appeal to the circuit court of the couna which said proceedings shall have been had, is fire days after the rendition of the judg-in fire days after the rendition of the judg-in, before the justice of the peace, by giving and accurate, to be approved by the clerk of as curt to the people of the State of Illinois, while field in the office of said clerk within said han, in double the amount of said fine and all an, in double the amount of said fine and all a mailtioned that the party appealing will smally be and appear before said circuit court, the sext term thereof, and not depart said sex tibout leave; and will pay said fine and all so, the ea if the same shall be so adjudged by said set, and said security shall have the right to take sage of mulatio into custody, and retain the said the judgment of the justice of the peace be that in whole or in part, and said negro be fully, the said circuit court shall thereupon agreement as in the judgment of the justice of the peace be fully, the said circuit court shall thereupon agreement as in the judgment of the judgment adgment against said negro or mulatto, and serily or securities on said appeal bond, for amount of fine so found by the court, and all said sut, and the clerk of said court shall said sut, and the clerk of said court shall said sut, and the clerk of said court shall and security as in other cases, and the sheriff need to collect the same by sale or other-Provided, That this section shall not be so and is to give the security on said appeal in the present of said negro or the far a longer time than ten days, after the said of said judgment by said circuit court. la all cases arising under the provisions ast, the prosecuting witness or person mak-somplaint and prosecuting the same, shall being the some shall of the fine so imposed and

and and the residue of said fine shall be paid county treasury of the county in which od, shall be received by said county treasurer, by him as a distinct and separate fund. min as a distinct and separate fund, and said the 'charity fund,' and said fund shall had fir the express purpose of relieving the said county, and shall be paid out by said county, and shall be paid out by said county drawn upon him for that purpose.

If, after any negro or mulatto shall have a life, after any negro or mulatto shall have a life, after any negro or mulatto shall can a slave, the owner, by himself or agent, are right, by giving reasonable notice to the serious having the custody of said negro salito, to appear before the justice of the set of the serious parts of the serious property of said negro or mulatto shall as a strested, and prove his or their right to said of said negro or mulatto as a slave, as said of said negro or mulatto as a slave, as said pustice of the research of said negro or mulatto as a slave, as said sustain the said negro or mulatto as a slave, as said sustain the said negro or mulatto as a slave, as said sustain the said negro or mulatto as a slave, as said sustain the said for the 'charity fund,' and said fund shall

arrested, and prove his or their right to strested of said negro or mulatto as a slave, is said ustice of the peace shall, after hearing said ustice of the peace shall, after hearing said legen or mulatto is the owner of said said ustice of the unlatted in the owner of said legen or mulatto is the owner of said said legen or mulatto is the owner of said legen or mulatto is accordance with the laws of the United

States passed upon this subject, he shall, upon the owner or agent paying all costs up to the time of claiming said negro or mulatto, and the cost of proving the same, and also the balance of the fine remaining unpaid, give to said owner a certificate of said facts, and said owner or agent so claiming, shall have a right to take and remove said slave out of the State.

Dr. Dewey so hates slavery, that he would send his mother into it to abolish it; and Dr. Dewey's clerical conferes are so eager to abolish slavery, that they cannot give sufficient expression to their admiration of the laws made to sustain it; neither can they find language bitter enough, with which to stigmatize those who profess to believe that God's law is a higher law than the slave law.

The Courge says that the legitimate consequence out of the State.
Sec. 9. If any justice of the peace shall refuse

Sec. 9. If any justice of the peace shall refuse to issue any writ or process necessary for the arrest and prosecution of any negro or mulatto, under the provisions of this act, upon complaint being made before said justice by any resident of his county, and his fees for said service being tendered him, shall be deemed guilty of non-feasance in office, and upon conviction thereof punished ac-cordingly, and in all cases where the jury find for cordingly, and in all cases where the jury find for the negro or mulatto, or that he, she, or they, are not guilty under the provisions of this act, the said justice of the peace shall proceed to render judgment against the prosecuting witness, or person making the complaint, and shall collect the same as other judgments: Provided, That said prosecuting witness or person making said complaint, in ease judgment is rendered against him, shall have a right to take an appeal to the Circuit Court, as is provided for in this act, in case said negro or mulatto is found guilty.

Sec. 10. Every person who shall have one-fourth negro blood shall be deemed a mulatto.

Sec. 11. This act shall take effect and be in force

Sec. 11. This act shall take effect and be in force

from and after its passage.

Approved February 12th, 1853.

This law we do not hesitate to pronounce unjust but brutal in the extreme, and is another of the results which have been secured by those rampant spirits who set law and order at defiance, and join in treasonable demonstrations against the Go ment for the purpose of overturning the established precedents which have guided us in days past, and breaking down all barriers interposed between the Constitution and traitors. One of the fruits of their insane proceedings is seen in the passage of such a disgraceful enactment, which, as the law of that State, must be obeyed. Must be obeyed we say, for we hold it to be a self-evident principle, that to preserve the institutions of our land free from innovation, every citizen is bound to obey the laws which have been enacted in accordance with

the established Constitution.
We regret that we are called upon to second the assage of this law, for we cannot but consider it human and eruel. The colored race are permit inhuman and cruel. The colored race are permit-ted to enjoy very many privileges at the North, which, if their pretended friends persist in 'spit-ting upon the Constitution,' may be curtailed by a sudden, ill-timed and injudicious movement. We should be sorry to see such a state of things exist-ing, and we hope and pray the efforts of a few fanatics may never bring upon us that shame. We wish to live in peace and harmony with all people and if a few hot heads are held in curb, there wil be no difficulty in so doing .- Albany Transcript.

SELECTIONS.

From the Worcester Spy. ILLINOIS A SLAVE STATE.

Illinois has voluntarily become a Slave State. Her Legislature has just passed a law, which par-allels in atrocity the Fugitive Slave Law, and will. It is not enough to insist that no slave shall which distinguishes her as the most infamous of be freed—it will not suffice to refetter every negro,

cannot now, under any circumstances, become free slaves is one thing—but to deliberately to a slave. If his master carries him into the auction free men is a more stupendous wicke

Think of these things, and think of the provision of the Constitution, which says that the citizens of the several States shall have all the rights of citizens in each of the States. The legislature of Illi-nois assumes the right to dispose of the liberty of certain of our fellow-citizens, in direct defiance of this Constitutional law; and it will not allow them to pursue their legitimate business, over the bor-ders of Illinois. The Constitution is a pleasant fiction, out there. They read it in law libraries, but they do not put any confidence in its statements or principles. The buman auction block, the yoke of bondage, and the slave pen, are seemingly more permain to the aspirations and principles of Il-linois democracy, than the principles of the Decla-

ration of Independence, or the institutions of fredom. Illinois is now, by her own act, a slave State;

The Boston Courier attributes this circumstance to the Free Soilers and Abolitionists. The Courier says it is a consequence of anti-slavery agitation. One would suppose the Courier to be joking, if it was possible for that paper to indulge in such a pleasant pastime. But as it cannot joke, of course, it is terribly in earnest when it makes this charge. It says that Free Soilers and Abolitionists have encouraged slaves to run away, until Illinois is burdened with negro paupers, and that it is to protect herself, that that Commonwealth makes her present stringent statute. Of course, the Courier considers the legislature of Illinois justifiable in the course it has pursued, and probably would be pleased if Massachusetta would sell into alavery the whole Irish population of our State, because Irish crowd our almshouses in a tenfold greater proportion than colored paupers do those of Illinois. The humanity, justice, or Christianity of the act, does not seem to occupy the Courier's attention for a moment. If it paps in Illinois to do this thing, then, according to the logic of the Courier, she has sufficient right and cause to do it.

The Courier has a law, the act provided her present as distinct and separate fund, to be called the express purpose of relieving the poor '!!! This is intended as a religious consecution of deriliam. It is a great thing to seem religious; hence we have stories of bloody robbers and other great secondardly who endowed shrines, and made a large use of the airs and trappings of sanctimonious-news.

Virginia cannot be so base as that. The recent artempts there to enact atrocious laws against the free blacks, and the indignation which at once arose and baffled it, shows that the Old Dominion, in spite of the disastrous influence of her peculiar institution, has a grace of humanity and a sense of self-respect, to which the legislators of Illinois are auter strangers. True, such things in a

SLEVES,

The Courier says, that the legitimate consequence of bearing testimony against sin and crime is the increase thereof, and, of course, it must also maintain the converse of this proposition, which is, that the legitimate consequence of encouraging crime is its diminution. According to the Courier's moral philosophy, the Savior of men was encouraging wickedness when he rebuked the Scribes and Pharisees, and called sinners to repentance.

The inference to be drawn from the reasoning of

the Courier is, that if he had acted like those eminent Christians, Dr. Dewey and Daniel Webster, everybody, in these days, would have been as good as he could be, and freedom, humanity, and mille-nial gladness would have filled the world with their glorious presence.

But we understand why the Courier wishes to throw the responsibility of this law of Illinois upon Free Soilers and Abolitionists. We know the cret of its present stupid mode of reasoning. It still possesses one spark of human feeling, and some sense of shame. It knows that Daniel Websome sense of sname. It knows that Daniel web-ster's 7th of March speech begat the Fugitive Slave Law; the Fugitive Slave Law begat the two Balti-more platforms; and the two Baltimore platforms begat the recent Slave Laws of California and Illi-The whole brood of tyranny and oppression are traceable to the stupendous apostacy of the Courier's idol, and it knows it. It is on this account, therefore, that it denounces this act of in-justice and cruelty as the work of Free Soilers. It knows where the guilt belongs, but is too cowardly

Does the Courier know that there is an armed expedition now on its way from the United States to Japan, to call the Japanese to account for a law similar to that of Illinois, but far less atrocious, inasmuch as it does not apply to their own country-men! We should like for the Courier to tell us whether the friends or enemies of slavery are re-sponsible for the law of Japan. If it does not know, we would advise it to consider the subject.

will be a sad day for the world when there are not men in it good enough and brave enough to denounce and defy unjust laws. We trust in God that such a day of shame and sadness will never throw its shadow on this continent, notwithstanding the responsibility which the Courier attaches to agitation.

From the Hartford Republican. BARBARISM.

The State of Illinois, (may God save our feet from ever touching her soil!) has just passed one of the most atrocious laws ever written in a statute-book. It is entitled 'An Act to prevent the emigration of free negroes into this State.' We will hastily sketch its provisions.

Is it true that we live in a country where God is marriaged and His Laws are represented! Is this

worshipped, and His Laws are reverenced? Is this a land of liberty? Where are Drs. Dewey, Taylor, and Lord, and will they who have justified the catching of runaway slaves, now defend the imprisonment of freemen, for no crime whatever, and their re-duction to a state of Slavery? We presume they all the States in the Union.

South Carolina may now bow her head, and hang his chains. We must begin the work of manufac her harp upon the willows. Illinois goes beyond turing slaves—here at the North! Here, where the her, in unconstitutional, inhospitable, inhuman, good-defying legislation, and stands up before the heroes!—where we shout ourselves hoarse for Libcivilized world as the cynosure of those Republi-can States, from which nations may learn the way to be infamous, without knowing how to think of State that should be proud of its liberties, which should maintain them, but shall forever after this This law of Illinois permits slaveholders to car-y their slaves through the State. It confers upon hem the right of transit, which the Doughfaces South, wicked enough and mean enough to pass them the right of transit, which the Doughfaces of New York were so anxious to confer upon Lemmon and his slaves. The 'free soil' of Illinois cannot now, under any circumstances, become free slaves is one thing—but to deliberately sell at State, he can hold him. If he enters it, himself, he can be seized, imprisoned, and finally sold again into slavery, to reimburse the great republic of Illinois for the trouble of depriving him of his type. And they shall verily have their reward.

Illinois for the trouble of depriving him of his type. And they shall verily have their reward. The civilized world will pronounce their names with horror, and the day is coming when, even in dark, benighted Illinois, their memory shall excite only shame and loathing. Talk of the oppression ther free State, having one fourth part of negro of England! We know from what we have seen blood in his veins, enters Illinois and remains there with our own eyes, that there is oppression there for ten days, he is liable to a fine of fifty dollars; but we would sooner take the position of the most and if he does not pay said fine, he shall be sold at auction as a SLAVE.

but we would sooner take the position of the most miserable peasant or artisan in all Britain, than live a white freeman in Illinois! Our religious papers, our churches, our clergymen, are weep prodigious tears over the Madiai family—have t one word to say in reference to this law which makes chattels of freemen? We shall see.

INFERNAL LEGISLATION.

Southern slaveholders have a passion for mis-chief framed into law, which attracts the attention of the civilized world. Yet, with all their ar-dor for slavery, they do not know how to be guilty of such mean, detestable, low-minded, base-hearted scoundrelism, in matters touching the slavery question, as a certain class of pro-slavery politi-cians in the North. We have this fully illustrated ration of Independence, or the institutions of free by a recent act of legislation in Illinois,—a dom. Illinois is now, by her own act, a slave State; so base, so atrocious, that the devil must con by a recent act of legislation in Illinois, -an act

In Illinois, some of the papers, both Whig and Democratic, are denouncing the new black law. Very few of the people relish it, and many of them spurn it and spit upon it. It will be a dead letter in all the Northern part of the State, it is said. The matter bids fair to provoke a vehement agitation of the slavery question in that quarter. That enactment seems likely to bring a tempest on the heads of its infamous framers, most of whom have the word Democracy upon their unballowed lips, and sanctimoniously profess that among the inalignable rights of man, are liberty and the pursuit of happiness.—Commonwealth. of happiness .- Commonwealth,

THE ILLINOIS SLAVE LAW. A correspondent of the New York Evening Post, in Missouri, in giving a sketch of affairs in that State, concludes his letter as follows:—

But while I speak thus of slaveholders in Mis-But while I speak thus of slaveholders in Missouri, the free State of Illinois has just passed one of the most atrocious, and, as I believe, unconstitutional laws, which ever disgraced a statute book. I enclose you a copy. It is a crime against civilization, against liberty, against Christianity, against God. Without crime, without immorality, without pauperism, with every Christian virtue, and with wealth, a man upon whom has been forced one-fourth tincture of African blood, may be sold into slavery, if he steps over the sacred limits of free suckerdom! There is not a gentle-man South of the Potomac, or West of the Missis-sippi, whose honorable feeling does not revolt at the selling of a free-born colored man into slavery, without crime, and without his being otherwise a charge upon the State. We regard them as an unfortunate race, and for that very reason to be protected, and not victimized. But the State across the river has passed an act—notwithstanding the ordinance of '87-for the institution of slavery. It is not services that are sold. It is the man himself that is sold, and if there is no competition at the sale; he is sold for life; and Illi-nois is a slave State. I believe Indiana has a law approximating in sublimity to this. The South ald soon amend her institutions, if let alone.

own more particular sisterhood, and let a truce prevail betwixt the South and them for a while t will be productive of mutual benefit. 'I sincerely hope, Messrs. Editors, that your own paper, and every other honorable organ of public opinion, North and South, will notice this new slave State in such complimentary terms as the law deserves; and especially its provision for a charity fund.'

Allow me to recommend a diversion to the Garri-

sonites and Parkerites; to turn their attention to

those two free States above mentioned, and their

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

House of Representatives, March 17. Mr. Stearns, of Mansfield, asked leave to intro-duce the following resolves, desiring their reference to the Committee on the Madiai family :-

shall come into the State and remain ten days, with the evident intention of residing in the same, every such negro or mulatto shall be deemed guilty of high misdemeanor, and for the first offence shall be fined the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered bebe fined the sum of hity dollars, to be recovered before any Justice of the Peace in the county where
such negro or mulatto may be found. Said proceedings shall be in the name of the people of the
State of Illinois, and shall be tried by a jury of
twelve men. The person making the information
or complaint shall not be a competent witness upon

Sec. 4. If said negro or mulatto shall be found guilty, and the fine assessed be not paid forthwith to the Justice of the Peace before whom said proeedings were had, it shall be the duty of said Jus tice to commit said negro or mulatto to the custody of the sheriff of said county, or otherwise keep him of the sheriff of said county, or otherwise keep him, her or them, in custody; and said Justice shall forthwith advertise said negro or mulatto, by posting up notices thereof in at least three of the most public places in the district, which said notices shall be posted up for ten days, and on the day, and at the time and place mentioned in said advertisement, the said Justice shall, at public auction, proceed to sell said negro or mulatto to any person or persons who will now said fine and contributed to the said said negro or mulatto to any person or persons who will pay said fine and cost for the shortest time; and said purchaser shall have the right to compel said negro or mulatto to work for and serve out said time, and he shall furnish said negro or mulatto with comfortable food, clothing and lodging, during said servitude.

Sec. 5. If said negro or mulatto shall not, within ten days after the expiration of his, her or their term of service, as aforesaid, leave the State, he, she or they shall be liable to a second prosecution, in which the penalty to be inflicted shall be one hundred dollars; and so on for every subsequent offence this penalty shall be increased fifty dollars over and above the last penalty inflicted; and the same proceedings shall be had in each case as is provided for in the preceding section for the first

'Sec. 10. Every person who shall have one-fourth negro blood, shall be deemed a mulatto.' Therefore, Resolved, That we consider this law social compact which binds us together as States that it is in direct violation of the Declaration of American Independence, which says that 'all men are created equal, and have certain inalmen are created equal, and have certain par-ienable rights,—among them are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that it is in vi-olation of the preamble to the Constitution of the United States, which says it was 'formed to the United States, which says it was 'formed to promote the general welfare, and to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity,' &c.; that it is contrary to the 4th article, 2d section of said Constitution, which says, 'the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens of the several states'; that that it is contrary to the 4th section of the same article in said Constitution, which reads, 'the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of govern-State in this Union a republican form of government; that this law is therefore anti-republican Resolved. That the said law of Illinois is in di

Resolved. That the said law of inhouses a rect violation of the plain dictates of humanity, as well as in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and cannot but be looked upon with

United States, and cannot but be looked upon with abhorrence by every Christian throughout the world, and ought to be immediately repealed.

Resolved, That the government of the State of Illinois be requested to take measures, at the earliest opportunity, to have the aforesaid law repealed; to this end, it is proposed that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the Governor of Illinois be requested to take measures, at the earliest opportunity, to have the aforesaid law repealed; to this end, it is proposed that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the Governor of said State of Illinois, without delay.

On motion of Mr. Boorn, of Boston, the resolves were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

*See Cobb's New Digest of the Laws of Georgia, (published in the year 1851,) page 981, act entitled Slaves, Patrols, and Pres Persons of Color, See, 39.

Also, see Laws of Missouri passed at the session of 1846-7, page 103. (Mass. State Library.)

†See Cobb's New Digest of the Laws of Georgia, (published in the year 1851,) page 981, act entitled Slaves, Patrols, and Pres Persons of Color, See, 39.

Also, see Laws of Missouri passed at the session of 1846-7, page 103. (Mass. State Library.)

†See Judgs Dorsey's compilation of the Laws of Missouri passed at the session of 1846-7, page 103. (Mass. State Library.)

TO THE POINT.

The following timely and pertinent Resolutions were introduced to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, last week, and make a snug fit:—

Mr. PRINCE of Essex, asked leave of the House to introduce the following resolves, with a view of having them referred to the special committee on the Madiai family:—

Resolved, That while expressing the deepest sympathy for the Madiai family in their suffering, sympathy for the Madiai family in their suffering, for conscience's sake, the tryannous and cruel imprisonment inflicted by the Grand Duke of Tuscany, we likewise give utterance to the most profound sympathy and commiscration for those in some portions of our country, who are denied by the laws of the States wherein they reside, not only the privilege of reading the Bible, but the privilege of reading any book whatsoever, and even prohibited, under severe penalties, from learning to read and write.

Resolved, That we are pained by the mortifying consideration, that the conduct of the Grand Duke aforesaid, has in more than one instance been paralleled in the United States of America,—as in the

alleled in the United States of America,—as in the case of the flogging of Amos Dresser, a colporteur, (which took place in a public square in the city of Nashville, Tenn.) for having in his possession certain religious publications which he was charged with designing to circulate among a certain class of the population of that vicinity,—and, also, in the case of Chauncey B. Blake, an agent of a Bible Society, who was arraigned before Recorder Baldwin, in the city of New Orleans, for asking a few persons whom he met in the street if they could read, and if they would accept the gift of a Bible or Testament.

Resolved, That to convince His Grace the Grand Duke aforesaid that we are not personally invidious alleled in the United States of America, -as in the

Duke aforesaid that we are not personally invidious nor influenced by national prejudice in offering our protest against his treatment of the Madiai fami-ly, we herewith assure him that we entertain an equal degree of abhorrence of the laws of some of the States of the American Union, which tram-mel and abridge the freedom of religious worship, and of which the following is a sample:—' It shall not be lawful for any FREE negro or negroes, slave or slaves, to assemble or ATTEND any meeting for RELIGIOUS PURPOSES, unless conducted by a white licensed or ordained preacher, or some respectable white person or persons of the neigh-borhood, as may be duly authorized by such licensed or ordained preacher, during the continuance

of such meeting.'†
Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to each each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to the Governors of the several States of Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Missouri, and also to the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

of Tuscany.

Mr. Prince, insupport of his request, remarked that while we looked to the oppressions by the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and while religious tolerance was claimed beyond our borders, we had much to improve and remove among ourselves Whereas, the State of Illinois has passed a law, approved by the Governor, February 12, 1853, to go into immediate effect, which provides as follows:

Sec. 3. If any negro or mulatto, bond or free, stance, others being so glaring, the people would meant something; but by reproving only one in-stance, others being so glaring, the people would

consider they meant nothing,

Mr. Nayson, of Amesbury, was in favor of granting leave for the introduction of the resolves, and all others, on whatever topics gentlemen might be pleased to select. The committee on the Madi he pleased to select. The committee ai resolves hold a meeting on Tuesday morning in the Senate chamber, and he hoped all who had matters to introduce would present them before that time, so that they might reach the committee before its last meeting. He would suggest, how-over, that if any one had anything to offer relative to the ostracism and injuries committed upon the Mormons, or other wrongs whatever, that they now

bring in their resolves.

Mr. Thompson, of Boston, hoped the gentleman all others who wished to introduce any matter that interested them would also have leave, and that they would severally be referred to committees. When the committees reported upon them, he should hope there would then be a full discussion. If gentlemen then wished to discuss matters that were none of their business, and about which they did not know, they could do so; but he regarded it beneath the dignity of a sovereign State to in-terfere with the municipal regulations of any State

Mr. Prince responded, that the matter under Mr. Prince responded, that the matter under consideration was of our business, about which we did fully know. If gentlemen would examine his resolves, they would find notes appended to them, referring to certain books now in the State Libra-

referring to certain books now in the State Library, which could be seen by all; and all could be informed upon this matter, at least, if they wished. Mr. Thompson reiterated the remark that it was beneath the dignity of this House to interfere with any police regulations which any community might establish for its safety and protection. What was it to us what laws the Grand Duke of Tuscany or our sister States prescribed for their people! Supposing the Grand Duke of Tuscany should take it into his head to arraign Massachusetts for not indemnifying the sufferers for the destruction of the Ursuline Convent, and should send his opinion here; would not every man feel that it was an insult to us, and none of his business what we did, or did not do!

Mr. Mosss, of Lowell, defended the resolves relative to the Madiai family, which he had introduced, and maintained that nations had a right to ined, and hallacted quire into the conduct of other nations upon great questions, and quoted Lord John Russell's instructions to Sir E. L. Bulwer and Hon: Edward Everett, on the same subject, in support of his position—the opinion of gentlemen as intelligent as any that could be named.

Mr. Wiggin, of Boston, rose to a point of order, that the gentleman was out of order both in dis-cussing the Madiai resolves, and in reading the

opinions of any body else.

The Spraker said, that as a wide range had been taken in the discussion, with the general consent of the House, and as it was the usual courtesy to allow a gentleman to read quotations, if he wished, in his argument, he must rule the member in allows.

Russell, or anybody else, on this floor, on any subject, was no more valuable than that of any member. The present occasion was not the most suitable to reply to the position taken; but when the
committee reported, he thought the opinion of
Lord John could be satisfactorily met.

Mr. GREENE, of Amherst, called for the previous

question.

Mr. Prince rose to a question of privilege, but
on stating that it had reference to a wish to be
heard a third time, in answer to an objection made
to the resolutions, the Speaker ruled that the wish

was not a cause for a question of privilege.

The question of granting leave to introduce the resolutions was then put, and declared carried; the vote being doubted, a count was had,—98

yeas, 27 nays.

On motion of Mr. Peince, the resolves were then referred to the Committee on the Madiai matter,

Mr. Robinson, of Lowell, moved that the resolves be printed. Negatived, 78 to 44.

MORE SLAVEHOLDING INIQUITY.

The Washington correspondent of the Ashtabu-la Sentine! (Hon. J. R. Giddings) writing from the capital on the 4th instant, tells the following ad-ditional instance of the domination of the Slave

'I think it was on Friday last, that an effort was "I think it was on Friday last, that an effort was made to suspend the rules of the House, in order to take up the private claim of Benjamin Hazard Wigg, of South Carolina, whose grand-father, in 1780, lost ninety-six slaves. This claim, from its extraordinary character, is destined to figure somewhat in the political history of our times, and individuals who came forward to distinguish them-

what in the political history of our times, and individuals who came forward to distinguish themselves by sustaining it, are justly entitled to all the honor or the disgrace attending such an act. But I cannot now go into a description of it. The motion failed, however, at that time.

On Wednesday, every member felt the danger of losing the appropriation bills, for want of time to pass them. The Intelligencer came out with a long article, purporting to be written by a lady, in favor of the Wigg claim before alluded to, and the older members foresaw that that bill was to pass. In the course of the day, the motion was made to suspend the rules of the House, and all other business, both private and public, in order to take up this claim. A herald passed around among the members, informing them that the motion was about to be made. This was to give the doughfaces an opportunity to ramose before the question was put; and you will see, by looking at the yeas and nays, that they took the alarm. The yeas and nays on suspending the rules and all other business were called, and the names of men were recorded for the motion, who, in coming time, will regret for the motion, who, in coming time, will regret the stain they have thus brought upon their own characters by such disgraceful servility. But the bill passed, and your readers are constrain-ed to pay for slaves who left their masters in South Carolina seventy years since, while thousands of men lost their all by furnishing the army with sup-plies, and taking their pay in Continental funds. The nation repudiates its just debts, but pays for

Frm the (Boston) New England Gazette. (German.) WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Travellers who describe the Pantheon at Athens, cannot find words to express their admiration at the magic effect of those rows of apparently so sim-ple pillars, supporting their simple roof. The exgrace, which has no where allowed a deviationfrom the strict line of beauty, from the gradually diminishing shafts to the tasteful architrave, and the elegant sculpture of the triglyph, produce so harmonious and overpowering an effect, that no thought is left for individual criticism, but the eye hastens continually from one new another

Wendell Phillips, as an orator, is the modern revolutionary spirit in a classic form, and it is he who, together with Theodore Parker, gives shape who, together with Theodore Parker, gives shape to every new development of the anti-slavery movement, and thus imprint upon their speeches the stamp of that vast movement which is irresistibly hurrying all along. The theme which he chose on Thursday evening was the justification of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society from the attacks of its enemies and pretended friends. The twenty-years struggle of the New England abolitionists, carried on for the human rights of three and a half millions of their fellow-men against the terrible millions of their fellow-men against the terrible oppression of a thousand million of dollars in the hands of a hundred thousand experienced oppressors, appears in the eloquent images of the New England orator, already illuminated by the lofty radiance of the Future, which will forever honor the martyr-spirit of the abolitionists, the steady pio-neers of the greatest cause in the United States.

In the meetings of the abolitionists, and espe-ially where the varied tones of Phillips's eloquence are holding the great assembly in breathless attention, we feel the deep truth of the saying, that 'What goes to the heart must come from the heart.' Already, many of the first intellects and noblest characters in the United States are to be numbered among the converts to abolitionism, as I. P. Hale, Charles Sumner, and, before all others, Joshua. Giddings, and now Harriet Beecher Stowe, in the second generation, brings her unsurpassed offering to the cause, after her famous father had refused, twenty-two years before, to put the iron of abolitionism into his fire, because he had already

of abolitionism into his are, because he had arrang too many there.

Wendell Phillips ranks among the first orators of the United States. In logic, sarcasm and true pathos, we have never seen his equal. The Future oust be where such men stand!

MR. PARKER'S LECTURE. Rev. Theodore Parker, of Boston, lectured before the Female Anti-Slave-ry Society, at the City Hall, on Friday evening. The building was crowded with a large and in-telligent audience, who gave the closest attention to a lecture of over an hour and a half in length.

to a lecture of over an hour and a half in length. At its conclusion, many expressed the wish that it had been far longer.

Mr. Parker's subject was 'slavery and its relation to the institutions of the country.' Although Mr. Parker has been charged with being a fanatic, an ultraist, and infidel, and we know not how much more, we must confess to a hearty sympathy with the doctrines he taught in his lecture. They were the soundest democracy—such as Jefferson and the noblest minds of the revolution would have approved. If Mr. Parker is a fanatic, we wish that kind of fanaticism prevailed a little more extensively.

fanatic, we wish that kind of fanaticism prevailed a little more extensively.

The lecture was one of the best treatises on the genius and great idea of our republican institutions, we have ever heard or read. Its positions were founded in truth, and nobly assumed and maintained. Its reasonings were plain and logical, and its facts bearing upon the subject most carefully collated and arranged.

Such lectures will do good, and we hope to have more of them. They are appeals to men's best judgments, which cannot but be answered by a corresponding beauty in their daily lives.

Next week, Mr. Parker Pillsbury is announced to speak before the Society.—New Bedford Standard.

My connection with The Freeman ceases with the present issue. The reasons which have impelled me to terminate thus suddenly a relation in every respect so agreeable to myself, and which I had fondly hoped would be permanent, are given in the 'Statement of the Executive Committee,' which will be found below; so that little remains for me, except to take a fraternal leave of my Pennsylvania friends, and to prepare myself as I best may for the duties of another but not less responsible position.

responsible position.
I must bear witness, that during a se varied and extensive anti-slavery experience, have nowhere found warmer, truer, or more gen

have nowhere found warmer, truer, or more generous friends, than those who have cheered my labors at the post I am now about to vacate; and it is a source of heartfelt gratification to be able to say, that my departure is impelled by no alienation of feeling and no disagreement of opinions between myself and my co-laborers, nor by any lack of desire on their part to retain my services, but solely by the conviction that, however much I may be needed here, I am more needed at another place. It has been my fortune, at one time or another, to be connected editorially with all the papers in our country that are devoted to the advocacy of the anti-slavery cause, as represented by the American Anti-Slavery Society. On various occasions, during the absence of Mr. Garrison in Great Britain or elsewhere, I have occupied (though far enough from filling) the editorial chair of The Liberator. In 1840—41, I was the resident editor of The National Anti-Slavery Sandard, (the late N. P. Rogers having been little more than the nominal editor.) Subsequently, I was for two years the editor of The Anti-Slavery Bugle, at Salem, Ohio. And now I close a connection of the late a year and a half with The Pennsulcania at Salem, Ohio. And now I close a connection about a year and a half with The Pennsylvania Freeman, to become 'reannexed' to The Standard, Having thus occupied the four 'cardinal points' of Having thus occupied the four 'cardinal points' of anti-slavery observation, (to say nothing of other removals from place to place at various times,) my friends might well be pardoned if they should regard me as a 'wandering star,' and begin to think it time that I had found my appropriate niche, and learned 'to be therewith' And really, this latter suggestion would seem, on the whole, to be entitled to my gravest consideration; and, as my anti-slavery associates appear to be all united in the belief that New York is just the place for me, I am induced to hope they will not call me away for some time to come—certainly not until my more distant friends shall have had a fair opportunity to learn my wherea-But I do not reproach myself with fickleness of

discontent in view of these frequent removals. It is not for the soldier in a moral any more than in a physical conflict arbitrarily to choose the post at which he will serve; still less may he refuse to remove from one point to another as the exigencies of the battle may require. True, the soldier on the moral battle-field is not subject to the iron sway of a dictator, nor obliged to leave an old position for a new one, except for reasons that con-vince his own judgment; but he is sacredly bound to hold the interests of the cause he professes to serve paramount, under all circumstances to merely personal considerations. If, in my en-deavors to cherish this spirit of self-abnegation, I deavors to charish this spirit of self-abnegation, I have been frequently required to change my residence, and to deprive myself of the convenience and comforts of a settled home, I do not see that the fact requires any apology. Instead of regarding it as a calamity, let me rather rejoice that I have had the privilege, in vanious places and under cir-cumstances well adapted to facilitate the study o human nature, of rendering some service, however humble, to those whose only home is the gloomy Bastile of American Slavery!

During my connection with The Freeman, I have suffered not a little from ill health, and conse

quently have been unable to do for it much of that which my mind had planned and my heart desired to accomplish. But I have done what I could, and this its readers have more than appreciated. A few weeks in the country, under the genial influence of the opening spring, with rest from mental toil and plenty of exercise in the open air, will, I hope, recruit my overtaxed energies, and prepare me to approach the duties of my new position (about the middle of May) with renewed

courage and vigor.

There is little need that I should add anything to what the Executive Committee have so well said of my successor. His talents and his fidelity are acknowledged by all who know him, while his experience as an editor, and his love of antislavery principles qualify him to make The Free-man eminently serviceable to the cause. I trust, therefore, that the abolitionists of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware will rally with new zeal to its support, and that they will encourage both the editor and the Executive Committee by

their constant and hearty cooperation.

Our anti-slavery presses, both local and national, are all needed and must be sustained. There is no occasion for any but the most friendly rivalry between them. The interest of one is the est of all. A vigorous support of the local pa-pers will help *The Standard*, while the wide circu-lation of the latter cannot fail to open new chan-nels of influence to the former. I trust, therefore, that the readers of The Freeman will not attribut it to personal feeling or interest on my part, if I express the carnest hope that they will lend a helping hand in the effort to enlarge the usefulness of the National Society, and to increase the circulation of its organ. While this will be the special object of my labors in the new field to which I have been invited, I shall still cherish a heartfelt interest in the State Societies, and do all in my power to give new vigor to their move-

To my brethren of the editorial profession To my brethren of the editorial profession, whose friendly courtesies I have had so many occasions to acknowledge, I scarcely need offer a parting word, since I hope, through another channel, speedily to renew my intercourse with them. There is not one among them all, toward whom I cherish an unfriendly feeling; and if, in the heat of discussion, I have ever treated any of them with

injustice or discourtesy, I can only ask them to forgive as they expect to be forgiven.

And now, dear readers and friends! thanking you for the many tokens of friendly regard which I have received at your hands, and which I can never forcet, and honjurg that you may endure to the forget, and hoping that you may endure to the end, I bid you an affectionate, a regretful, but at the same time a hopeful farewell! OLIVER JOHNSON.

The Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, in noticing the resignation of Mr.

A careful consideration of these reasons, and deep conviction of their importance, overcomes the strong reluctance which we feel at parting with a valued friend and coadjutor, whose labors as an editor, and whose counsels and assistance as as an editor, and whose counsels and assistance as a member of our Executive Committee, have been highly esteemed by our friends and constituents, and have undoubtedly promoted the anti-slavery enterprise in Pennsylvania. We believe, however, that fidelity to our cause leaves us no alternative but acquiescence; and as the promotion of the interests of the American A. S. Society is the promotion of our cause at large, we doubt not that Pennsylvania will reapher full share of the advantages to be derived from this new arrangement, and be amply compensated for any present regret she may feel in its adoption.

We are happy in being able to announce as Mr. Johnson's successor, one whose fidelity to our

We are happy in being able to announce as Mr. Johnson's successor, one whose fidelity to our cause has been long tried and fully proved, and to whose industry and ability as editor, the readers of The Freeman will gladly testify; Cyrus M. Burleigh. His long personal experience in the anti-slavery enterprise, his intimate acquaintance with its history from the commencement, and his knowledge of the peculiar wants of Pennsylvania, inspire the committee with confidence that he will fill the editorial chair with satisfaction to the readers of The Freeman.

They also unanimously

Resolved, That the resignation of Oliver Johnson, of his office as editor of The Pennsylvania Freeman, and of his place as a member of this committee, be and hereby is accepted.

Resolved, That in parting with our friend and fellow-laborer, we heartily reciprocate this assurance of personal regard and regret at parting, contained in his letter; that we have a high appreciation of the ability with which he has performed his part, and of the services which he has rendered to the cause while he has been with us; and

that we are reconciled to part with him only by THE LIBERATOR. that we are reconciled to part with him only the conviction that he is peculiarly qualified for the more important position to which he has been invited, and the belief that in his new position he will be able to exercise a wider and more benefi-cent influence upon the caus.

SCENE IN THE U. S. SENATE. Mr. BUTLER, (Dem.) of S. C., said if this was mere gladiatorial contest, he might feel indifferent to the delate; but topics had been discussed, an sentiments avowed, from which he totally dissent sentiments arowed, from which he lotary dissent ed. He did not propose now to go into the discus sion, but thought it unfortunate that the resolu-tion of the Senator from Delaware was introduc ed. It had given rise to an unpropitious discus sion on our foreign affairs, which should not be indulged in open Senate. He dissented from the Senator from Illinois, that it was the duty of the

President or Secretary of State to have sent to the Senate the Hise treaty, with a view of being amended to serve the ends contemplated by it.

Mr. Douglas explained. He had said the Hise Mr. Douclas explained. He had said the Hise treaty, having come to the Department of State without the authority to negotiate it, the Department was at liberty to withhold it or send it to the Senate for amendment, and that if the Secretary of State at that time, (Mr. Clayton,) had been in favor of the exclusive privilege for making a canal, he might have sent it here.

Mr. Butler resumed—There were in that treaty provisions renugmant to the Constitution, and there-

provisions repugnant to the Constitution, and therefore, the President was restrained by his oath from sending it to the Senate for the ratification of his sending it to the Senate for the rathication of his advisers. The President ought to perfect a treaty before he sends it here. It should be an entirety. To sak the Senate to mould a treaty would change the whole policy of this government. Nations must meet with the penalties of transgressions as well as individuals, and if treaties are to be disregarded by a spirit of aggressive progress, and the doctrine 'might makes right 'established, we will grow fast, but not live long. Are we to fulfil destiny without law and restraint? We must rely on treaties which ought not to be disregarded, ex-cept for causes which justify war. When we de-spise England, we despise the tree on the fruit of which we have fed—we must despise Hampden, Sidney, Chatham, Shakspeare and Burke. There was no country on God Almighty's earth he loved so much as his own; but he loved England, be-cause she was his mother, and was proud of the cause she was his mother, and was proud of the tributary streams which she had poured out on America. The very common law itself made us. We have English laws and literature; and was he to be told we must despise England! He did not wish to court any occasion to become hostile to her. This debate was calculated to sow the seeds of bit-

Mr. Douglas wished to say to the Senator, that the Mexican treaty was not an entirety when the President sent it to the Senate. He regarded it as containing obnoxious provisions; yet it was modified, and ratified, and became the law of the land.

Mr. Botler-I think it was sent here as an en-

tirety, the President saying that Mr. Trist had no authority to negotiate it. Mr. Douglas further explained his views, and repeated, we should never make a treaty unless we can faithfully execute it. He did not argue in favor of violating any treaty. The Senator says we ought to love England, because she is our mother. ow, it is hard to tell who our mother was. We have a great many mothers—we have here English, Irish, Scotch, French, Norman, Spanish—every kind of descent; all we have found valuable in England we have adopted, and that which was injurious we have rejected. I did not speak in terms of unkindness of England, but, in speaking of monuments, the point I made was this: that we should not shut our eyes to the fact, that the policy England is pur-suing has its origin in hostility towards us, and is not to enhance our interests. While the Senator is not to enhance our interests. While the Senator spoke of England pouring in her streams of re-freshing intelligence, I thought that the stream of the name of . Uncle Tom's Cabin' and other works, tremendous applause in the gallery, and cries of Good, good!]—works libelling us and our insti-tutions, and holding us up to the hate and prejudice of the world. While engaged in this, he was the last to compliment her for her refreshing streams of

last to compliment her for her refreshing streams of literature. [Renewed applause.] The Chair suppressed the disorder, and ordered the galleries to be cleared. Mr. Adams—I hope they will be cleared. Mr. Douglas—I hope they will. Mr. Butler—When I spoke of gratitude, I spoke of those things in which we have a common inter-est. I do not thank the Senator for going out of

made.
Mr. Dorglas—Tspoke in terms of reverence and respect of the monuments of statesmen in England, of patriotism, legal learning, science and literature—of all that was great, noble and admirable. I did not expect statesmen to go back two or three centuries to justify the aggressions of the present age. And when I heard the plaudits relative to the past, I thought I had a right to allude to the present enormities of England.

Mr. Butler—I should like to know how England

is responsible for 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' If the Senator takes the sickly sentimentality of the day as an exponent of the English heart and litera-ture, very well. I alluded to our commercial relature, very well. I alluded to our commercial rela-tions with England, and our connection as a civilized nation; and would the Senator postpone her!

Mr. Douglas—I would not postpone her, or give
her a greater preference than other nations, but
treat her as duty requires.

Mr. Butler—We can find sickly sentimentality

every where, such as the Maine Liquor Law, and all that. [Laughter.] Mr. CLAYTON replied to Mr. Douglas, and re-

peated the arguments heretofore advanced by him in justification of his course in negotiating the Bulwer and Clayton treaty. He contended be had proved from the testimony of the most distinguished statesmen who had ever lived, that the exclusive privilege of making the ship canal was not to be desired, and that the true principle is to negotiate for all nations to pass that great highway on the same terms. The Senator boasts that we are a great, a giant republic, and the Senator himself is said to be a little giant—(laughter)—and everysaid to be a little giant—(augnter)—and exty thing which he talks about is gigantic. (Renewed laughter.) He (Mr. Clayton) concurred in the re-marks of Secretary Everett relative to Cuba, and in the course of President Fillmore respecting that island. He knew how easy it was to excite prejudice against England, and as a reply to the Sena-tor's observations on that head, caused to be read a portion of Washington's Farewell Address, with a view of refreshing the Senate.

Wendell Phillips and Dr. Bercher.—Our readers, of course, will not pass over the correspondence on our first page, between Mrs. Stowe and Mr. Phillips. Mrs. Stowe's epistle contrasts quite favorably with Mr. Mann's, which we published hist week. But Mrs. Stowe's carnest defence of her father cannot, and should not protect his course from rebuke and condemnation. The positions of Mr. Phillips are abundantly sustained by the facts. Dr. Beecher's moral firmness was inadequate to the emergency which met him at the Lane Seminary. He faltered and fell, and his enterprise fell with him. His impulses were doubtless for freedom. With his benevolence, it could not have been otherwise. But whatever he might have done in the church, and as it were clandestinely, he never identified himself with the slave, or with his unpopular and persecuted friends; and from the hour that he declined the honorable post of leader of the hosts of freedom, (for such he might have been,) his influence comparatively perished, and his name and fame were reckoned only from the past. Dr. Beecher refusing to side with freedom, his history, and the retribution which overtook him, is the right of the slave and the right of the world. It should be held up as a beacon to all who are tempted to prefer success to principle, and expediency to justice. And if men are to be honored for such things, in our esteem, Mr. Phillips has won far higher honors by his fidelity and firmness with Horsee Mann and Dr. Beecher, than he ever has, or can win by the choicest power of his surpassing eloquence.—Anti-Slavery Bugle. WENDELL PHILLIPS AND DR. BEECHER .- Our readers,

No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, APRIL 1, 1853.

EQUAL POLITICAL RIGHTS. It is earnestly desired by the signers of the Cir ular which accompanies the Woman's Rights Petition that persons who may receive it will give it a wide cir

culation. Let no names be wanting which faithful labo The Constitutional Convention affords an opportunity

of securing political equality for woman that may not return for years. If we fail to get it, let it not be because it was not abundantly prayed for. The Petition should be returned to WENDELL PHIL

LIPS, 21 Cornhill, Boston, a few days before the Constitutional Convention meets. The following is the form of the Petition to which sig

stures are requested to be affixed, without regard to

To the Convention assembled to revise the Consti of the Comm The undersigned, citizens of Massachusetts, re spectfully ask that you will report an amendmen to the Constitution, striking out the word 'MALE wherever it occurs in that instrument.

Last Sunday, Rev. THEODORE PARKER gave the las of a series of discourses on the Condition and Rights of Woman, in which he took the broadest ground as to he political franchisement and educational elevation. I was an admirable effort, and was listened to with pro found interest and manifest pleasure by an immense au dience,—the spacious Music Hall being entirely filled Fortunately, an excellent phonographic report of it was secured; and it will be speedily published in a near pamphlet, for cheap and general circulation. Nothing could be more timely, with reference to the approaching Convention for amending the State Con-Orders are solicited, and may be sent to 21 Cornhill be- A large edition will be printed.

REPLY OF MR. MANN.

We are requested by Mr. Mann to state, that, i consequence of his absence from home the past week he will not be able to reply to the last letter of Mr PHILLIPS until our next number.

MESSRS. MANN and PHILLIPS.—The last number THE LIBERATOR contains another long letter from Wer dell Phillips in reply to Mr Mann. It does not annex dell Phillips in reply to Mr Mann. It does not assue:
that gentleman's rejoinder, for this it would be hardly
possible for our Garrisonian friends to do effectually
But it reiterates their old positions. Mr. Phillips re
plies as follows to what Mr. Mann said touching the oat
to support the Constitution.

It is surprising what tall structures some men car rear on quibbles! But we copy this to enable our readers to see if, not to reply to it. Mr. Mann does no

readers to see it, not to reply to it. Mr. Mann does not require our assistance.

Nevertheless, we have a word for The Liberator. Once upon a time, that paper rejoiced with exceeding joy over the election of George Thomps: n to the English Parliament, from the Tower Hamlets. It called that success a 'great triumph of the right,' or something to this effect. It was repeatedly asked to explain how this was consistent with it doctrines relative ito voting and the constitutional oath, in this country. The question was put with the utmost sincerity, and urged in the most courteous terms that could be employed. The LIBERATOR did not answer it. It preserved the most careful silence. It actually dodged that question. (!!)

The oath of a member of Parliament cannot be otherwise than obnoxious to what The LIBERATOR and Mr. Phillips lay down as a principle; yet The LIBERATOR

abolition, treason and insurrection, which she had poured into South Carolina and other slaveholding rejoiced at Mr. Thompson's election, and afterwards restates of this Union, would at least excuse him from endorsing those streams of literature under the name of 'Uncle Tom's Cabia' and other works, ready to say that slavery, bad as it is, is the only form of oppression, the only crime of which a government can be guilty. Therefore, it kept silence. But it cannot suppose that this convenient silence won anybody to admire its theory touching the constitutional oath.—
Commonwealth of Tuesday.

We are glad to see that our hint to the Comm wealth, to be impartial with its extracts as between Mr. Mann and Mr. Phillips, has been efficacious. Nothing is ever lost by fairness and magnanimity.

As for our having 'dodged' any question ever pro pounded to us, from any quarter, the charge is simply his way, and imdicating impure streams. I spoke of the streams which authors and orators have poured out upon us, which I hope have been refreshing to him, and the intelligence of the age. I did not expect a miserable allusion to 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' It was ad captandum, and not manly made. untrue and ridiculous: though we know of no obliga whether we have ever printed a syllable inconsisten with the principles we profess. If the editors of that paper are so blind, that they cannot perceive that there is no parallel between the oath of a member of Parliament and that of one who swears to support the U. S. Constitution, we can only pity their condition. When Mr. Thompson shall be found swearing to uphold that which, as a private citizen, he regards as a beinous sin. and we are found congratulating him upon such a position, it will be time enough to inquire after his and our

admonition in the Commonwealth :--

A SUGGESTION. MESSES. EDITORS—I observe in the Commonwealth, of this morning, the following extract from the Lowell American:—

'Among the wagons in the rear ! ' Keen, but Among the wagons in the rear? Aceta, our perfectly just. The poet of danger and the place of tempetation has been occupied by Adams, Giddings, Mann, Palfrey, Allen, Hale, and others. Nobly have they done their duty. When the silk-glove radicals of the Bazaar come out from among the wagons, they may possibly criticise the swordsmen and artillerists.

I have no wish to engage in the controversy between Mr. Phillips and Mr. Mann. I only wish to suggest, that if our friend Robinson had been a member of the Vigilance Committee during the fugitive slave cases in Boston, he might have learned to take a more comprehensive view of the dangers to be incurred, under some circumstances, by abolitionists—and of the comparative readiness of different classes of men to meet them.

LECTURE ON THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. At the re uest of several friends, PARKER PILLSBURY has conented to deliver his elaborate and highly interesting Lecture on the French Revolution of 1793, in th WASHINGTONIAN HALL, Bromfield Street, on Monday evening next, at half past seven o'clock. On no one subject is there more general ignorance and misconcep-tion, than on the French Revolution—corrupt priests and tory politicians having assiduously labored, for more than half a century, to cover it, and its promi nent actors, with the blackest infamy, as the concentration of all that was blasphemous and demoniacal Mr. PILLSBURY has made a most searching investigation on this subject, and will present it in its true colors This lecture has been delivered in many places, and has uniformly elicited high commendations. We hope to see a crowded audience. Price of admission, 15 cents Tickets for sale at the door, and at the Anti-Slavery

'THE UNA.' We have received the second number of this interesting and well-conducted journal, which is edited by Mrs. PAULINA WRIGHT DAVIS, and published nonthly at Providence, R. I., at one dollar per annun in advance. It is devoted to the elevation of Woman and we hope will meet with a liberal patronage.

in the steamer Canada which left this port on Wednesday for Liverpool, was Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWN day for Liverpool, was Mrs. Harrier Benches Srows.

On her arrival in England, she is destined to meet with
a reception unparalleled in the annals of philanthropy.

Her mission is of immense importance, and cannot fall
to give an electric impulse to the cause of emancipation
throughout the globe. She is accompanied, by her hus
band, Prof. Stowe, and by her youngest brother, Rev.
Charles Beecher. MORAL CONSISTENCY.

If my inquiry last week was but a ' flash in the pan,' it strikes me you should have thrown it under the ta-ble. The reply would indicate that it was something more. But let that pass. The point is, can Mr. MANN consistently denounce the hunting of slaves, &c., and your correspondent, G. B. Stranges, but rather, that yet swear to support the Constitution and the laws of from his haste to note down what I did say, he did not the land? You have stated an extreme case, not even get some of it quite correct. He has drawn conclua supposable case; and yet my answer would be, if a Juggernaut Congress, sixty years ago, had made such requirements as you speak of, I would do my best to send into the national councils the most powerful men to convince of the great sin, and get the prohibition re-moved. You go for revolution, as did our fathers; but if we were united, as were our fathers, revoluti

would not be necessary.

Again: you ask, * Can an anti-slavery man swear support a pro-slavery instrument?' He must swear to support the Constitution and the laws of the land, or his voice can never be heard where most effectual.

Now, I will suppose a case. The laws in some one unlimited drinking and gambling. More than half of the new members of the Legislature desire to do away these great evils, but they must swear to support the Constitution and the laws of the State, with all their 'sinful compromises,' until they can suc-cessfully grapple with the evil. Shall they, with one good may come '? In my view, the 'glory of God and the welfare of the State' would be promoted by their

Slavery Society-have been deeply interested, someteachers upon the pro-slavery platform. Then came the doctrine of disunion, and now Mr. PHILLIPS claims gate openly the escape of the slave, making saints of the slavery.'

I will only add, that I deem it most unfortunate for this best of causes, which is fast enlisting the sympathies of our race, that there should be such discrepancy of action amongst the friends of the slave. The South will not discriminate, and hence new enactments to rivet the chains. I have great faith in the good effects of the promised forthcoming exposition of the 'Ameri- them in the church up to the present time, it would can Slave Code,' and Mrs. Stown's 'Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin.' But I have no faith in good results from discrimination; that such a rule would be ex post factor the studied abuse, by licensed orators, of men, however distinguished as the friends of the slave, apparently for resolution. Not that, in so doing, I took the ground no better reason than that, by deviating from one beaten path, or wearing herness manufactured in another shop, they were evidently violating a patent ENOUTRER.

REMARK. 'Enquirer' merely indulges in repetition His moral philosophy we regard as radically unsound, and therefore cannot adopt it. He believes that the end sanctifies the means-in the necessity (at least occasion ally) of doing evil that good may come : we do not. Is reply to our inquiry, 'Can an anti-slavery man swear East Genesee Conference, drawn from the proceedings to support a pro-slavery instrument? ' or a Christian swear to sanction the worship of Juggernaut? he says, trict in the E. G. Conference, composed of only eighteen He must swear to support the Constitution and the preachers out of one hundred and twenty. Only son laws of the land, or his voice can never be heard where half of that number were present on that occasion most effectual.' This is either to dodge or to beg the making nine, all told. Not one of that number prequestion, and so is no answer; or else it means that a ent spoke against the resolution—' Mr. Goss' being man may swear that he will repudiate his principles, in only a probationer in the Conference. In the nex order that he may the more surely advance them ; and place, I can assure you that nine-tenths of the preacher this is an absurdity. Whether we are 'nlways consistent' or not, is not to the point. With 'Enquirer,' we 'have no faith in good results from the studied abuse' of anybody; but when a man 'deviates from the beaten path' of moral rectitude, and swears to uphold what he declares to be atrociously wicked per se, we think it right and proper to expose his inconsistency.

THE BIBLE AS A BOOK

FRIEND GARRISON:

I think you have not been quite just in your notice of the little book written by my son, as a medium on the Bible. Of course, you will be glad to correct the mistakes you have made.

Speaking of the books of the Old Testament, you say, putting the sentence into quotation marks—'They were all written through mediums, and are somewhat correct in the main.' This is a mistake, as you will see correct in the main.' This is a mistake, as you will see by looking at it carefully. On the first page occurs this statement—'Some of the Old Testament was written by men who had no more power than I had to preach the gospel before I had my conversion.' On the thirteenth page you will find the following passage:—'Joshua is a book written by a General who kept an account of the battles he fought. Almost the whole book is false.' This is enough to show your mistake in the sentence above quoted from your notice.

American and Foreign Bible Society (which is the Baptist Society,) not to be behind in so good a work, voted to do its part to the same end. Rev. Abel Brown, in that meeting, inquired whether the slaves at the South were contemplated in this arrangement. The moment the inquiry was made, shouts of "Order! Order! Order! Order! Order!" came from every part of the house. Rev. Dr. Cone, the presiding officer, rose, greatly excited, and in a loud voice said, "Sit down, Mr. Brown; you are out of order!" And it was so. The meeting before was greatly moved—much sobbing and crying; but every tear was dried when Mr. Brown asked his impertinent above quoted from your notice.

Again: you do not understand rightly the corrected given of the second verse of the thirteenth chapter of Romans. The corrected passage is as follows:—' Whosever resisteth the power, therefore, does not resist the I have no other desire in addressing you than the glory of God has been resisted, is horribly disproportioned to the Oliver Street Church. I should like to be prepare the offence.' 'Damnation' means simply condemnation; and if any one resisteth the law of the land unto ed with the above representation. death, he is condemned and punished by the govern-ment which he has opposed. This is sure, and only this is affirmed in the passage. Nothing is said of God's government in this statement.

In regard to your opinion of the book, I have no fault to find. You have a perfect right to that, and to a me in answer to one dated 15th of February last (which full expression of it. So has each one who may read you will find enclosed,) directed to Dr. Spencer H the book. I am satisfied, on evidence which I cannot Cone, of New York city. Will you be kind enough to gainsay, that the whole was communicated to my son by an invisible power. It claims to come from Paul.

Yours with sincere regard, If that claim be true, it will stand; if not, it will fall. wait the result

Yours for truth and love, IRA HOAR. WACHUSETT VILLAGE, March 25, 1853.

We meant to cast no reflection whatever upon the medium,' nor to do any injustice in our quotations. Not having the book at hand to refer to now, we are not reply. His memory of facts is generally very distinct able to re-examine it; but we presume our friend Hoar and my own accords with his in the following statement is right in his correction. As to the passage in the 18th When the American Bible Society voted to place a Bi chapter of Romans, whatever the term 'damnation' ble in every family in the land in a certain period was meant to imply, it does seem to us most illogical to (Dr. Cone thinks that the period was five, and not 'five admit the validity of the declaration, 'The powers that years, as in your letter,) the American and Foreign be are ordained of God,' and then to affirm, 'Whose- Bible Society was not in existence. The latter Society ever resisteth the power, therefore, does nor resist the never, to his knowledge, had the subject before the ordinance of God,' &c.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Shady Side ; or, Life in a Country Parsonage. By a Pastor's Wife. Boston: John P. Jewett & Co. 1858. pp. 349.

The System of Nature: or, Laws of the Moral and Physical World. By Baron D'Holbach, Author of Good Sense, &c. A New and Improved Edition, with Notes by Diderot. Translated, for the first time, by H. D. Rebinson, Two volumes in one. Vol. I. Stereotype Edition. Boston: Published by J. P. Mendum, 65 Cornhill. 1853. pp. 368.

A Philosophical Dictionary ; from the French of M. de Voltaire. With additional Notes, both Critical and Argumentative. American Stereotype Edition. In Two Volumes. Boston: Published by J. P. Mendum,

the receipt of these works from the publishers, and to notify our readers of their publication.

METHODISM AND SLAVERY.

In THE LIBERATOR of the 4th inst, appeared an arti Charity, however, compels to the belief that there was no design on the part of ions, also, in my opinion, without any warrant for so He makes me say, that 'the law proclaimed fro

Sinal allowed the slaveholders to hold slaves.' What said was this :- The civil laws of the Jews, given imme diately after the moral code of Sinai, permit to be held. Any one who doubts this, can refer to Exodus 21. The moral code is given in Exodus 20. Doulas,' he remarks, 'in Scripture, always mean

slave, except twice, when used as a trope.' If he had made me say, the term doulor, in its primitive sense always means slave, when, in the New Testament, it is used in any other sense, it is a tropical use of the term he would have made me say the truth, and just what ! did say. For the truth of this, see Romans 1:1, where Paul calls himself the doulos of Jesus Christ-this is tropical and not a literal use of the term.

'Mr. Goss,' he asserts, ' was the leading defender o slavery, and at the close of his Biblical argument, those accord, stay at home, under the plea that they would be religious teachers could hardly find a text against op swearing to support iniquitous laws?—' doing evil that pression in either Testament.' The question of 'oppression ' was not under consideration at all, as the se quel will show. If it had been, I apprehend that not only verses, but chapters, could easily be found 'against Are you, Mr. G., always 'consistent'? I have very oppression'; but as it was, rerse after verse was often attended the meetings of the New England Anti-quoted, by several of those who opposed me. But, 'Mr. Goss-was the leading defender of slavery.

times delighted and instructed, and often pained. In So far from 'leading' in the defence of slavery, I dely your earlier career, all you wanted, to accomplish the G. B. Stenniks or any one else to lead me to do sucl destruction of slavery, was the influence and favorable dirty work. Defend slavery? Never! So far from action of the free States. That was subsequently so far defending it, I would, before the setting of the sun obtained, that Mr. PHILLIPS declared, in Fancull Hall, break every bond, and 'let the oppressed go free. no dog dared to 'wag his tongue' in its favor. This God knows my heart; I hate such a system too much was succeeded by placing the whole body of Christian to 'defend' it. The very first public speech that ever made was against the sum of all evils; and I have not since refrained from so doing, neither shall I, al the right, and would make it the duty of all to insti- though G. B. STERBINS may brand me as a defender of I am always ready to lift up my voice, as best I may

at any time and place, against this crying evil. Th question discussed at Walworth was the following :-Shall a rule be enacted to exclude all slaveholder from the M. E. Church?' On this resolution, I re marked, that as we had allowed them, according t Discipline, to enter the church, and had fellowshipe now be unjust to cut them off at a stroke, without any therefore unjust. These reasons led me to oppose th that slaveholders ought to be admitted into the church but, as we have done so up to the present time, is it no a debateable question, Mr. Editor, whether they ough to be cut off immediately, without any discrimination I am in favor of a rule prohibiting any more from com ing into the church, and offered a resolution to that el feet at Walworth, as your correspondent must b

I must protest against the inference of G. B. S. reference to the standard of anti-slavery feeling in the at Walworth. That was only a meeting of a small dis in the East Genesee Conference are bona fide anti-sla very in their sentiments, and will do as much to break the galling chains as G. B. S. or any other man. How unjust, then, the imputation of your correspondent !

I hope, dear sir, that your love of justice and trut! will prompt you to give this the same publicity as th C. C. GOSS. article alluded to

CLIFTON SPRINGS, March 15, 1853.

CORRESPONDENCE CINCINNATI, Feb. 15th, 1853

The following I read last evening in THE LIBERATOR

Again: you do not understand rightly the correction expressed in every direction.'

ordinance of God; but those that do resist unto death of God and the good of mankind. You will not re must receive their damnation. On this you say, 'A most illogical conclusion from the premises, and the punishment of damnation, where no law or ordinance somewhere about seventeen or eighteen years ago, in to refute the taunts of the infidel, when I am reproach Yours with true regard, E. HARWOOD.

CINCINNATI, March 7th, 1853.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON: The following is a true copy of a letter received b

E. HARWOOD.

AMERICAN BIBLE UNION, New York, Feb. 26, 1858. E. HARWOOD, Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR BROTHER, -Dr. Cone has handed me a lette from you, under date of the 15th, and requested me to The whole glory is entirely new to us. Yours with Christian regard,

WM. H. WYCKOFF, Cor. Sec.

We have no doubt Mr. Foss will set this matte right.-Ed. Lib.

A CHEERING WORD PROM MICHIGAN. Dowagiac, Cass Co., Mich., March 18, 1858.

DEAR GARRISON:

Looking up my receipts, I find my subscription to The
Liberator has expired. We can't do without it, although its price would take three papers of the size.

If any of your lecturers have occasion to pass this
way, they may find a shelter in my cabin as long as
they will work with us. Cannot the Anti-Slavery Society afford to sow their seed in this part of Michigan?
I have lived here two years, and have as yet heard no

earnest pleading for the slave.
Enclosed are \$8.00, for THE LIBERATOR Yours truly, O. P. DRURY.

OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE Perhaps many of your readers may have ended the meaning of an Ocean Prany Poor,

and thought that it was proposed to send a letter b

any town in the United States to any town is to Britain, for one penny, or two cents. But this is, entirely incorrect. It is the mere service of broad ing a single letter across the ocean, that is shall ng a stage.

This is to be added to the British inland or penny. This is a charge of the United States. The the entire charge on a letter from St. Louis is Its burgh, would be 24d., or 7 cents-3 for the America inland, 2 for the ocean, and 2 for the British him service. It is to be hoped, however, that the American inland postage may be reduced to one pears, or he cents, so that each of these three services shall be pe formed for a penny. Under the existing rains, to formed for a penny. There have examined by the whole charge for these three services is a thing. whole charge for these three services is a mining at 24 cents. Under the reduction proposed, they well be performed for 7 cents, if the inland postage of the be performed to the performance of the performance Ontee States inland charge should be reduced to cents, it this manage charge should be reased to cents. Then we want 35 times the present number letters—enough between the United Status and Go Britain to produce the present amount of remain Would the reduction proposed insure this increase.

This is the practical question. Let us see. Let us his very moderate estimates, for it would be better that they should fall short of the reality, than to pass beyon it. Is it not, then, very moderate to assume that the present number of persons in Europe and North America would, on an average, write frice under an Ocean Pray Postage, where they now write once under the prese shilling rate? Admit this statement, and we have non than half the requisite augmentation. Where stall we look for the other half? Why, to an extraordin source of increase, almost confined to the United State There are now about 400,000 persons who emigrate from Europe to North America every year. These are all new correspondents, and their number will amount a million in three years, annually increasing by stend hundred thousands. Is it not equally moderate to us sume, that this million of emigrants would write, on us average, two letters per head, annually, to their fried in Europe, and receive two in return? Then from this source we should have 4,000,000 letters a year, herea ing, probably, at the rate of a million annually, after three years of the new system. Then this postal refers would almost completely break up the private or dandestine conveyance of letters by the passengers to crews of the steam-packets and suling-packets the cross the ocean, and bring into the mail bags thems ter thus conveyed in the pockets of individuals. would greatly diminish the number of dead letter which now amount to about 10,000 per month, betwee Great Britain and North America. It would, to a pra-extent, break up the almost universal custom of m closing several communications, addressed to differe individuals, and enclosed under one envelope to me Frequently, four or five of such comm

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Mr. I pertiner Mr. I style, a style, a

ten on very thin paper, manufactured for this ene purpose, are thus forwarded for one shilling. Now he us put those sources of increase together. The what number of letters conveyed across the Atlantic by the Cunard, Collins, Havre and Bremen lines of stempackets, during the year ending June 80, 1851, va in round numbers, 3,900,000. Now we want three as a half times this number, or 13,650,000, in order make an Ocean Penny Postage produce the press amount of revenue. The present number of per-Europe and America, who wrote 8,900,000 letters in 1851, would write 7,800,000 during the first year of fir new system. The million of emigrants to America, in the course of three years, would write and re-4,000,000 annually. From these two sources, we lar 11,800,000 per annum, at the end of the third year the postal reform. We need 1,850,000 to make u the revenue to its present amount. Now can the be any reasonable doubt, that the other three same we have described would produce an incress of revenue equal to that of there 1,850,900 letters which we need at the end of the third year, to make an Ou Penny Postage pay? Can there be any serious los i revenue incurred or apprehended from the adoption this great postal reform? Then why may it not be alized during the present session of the U. S. Con and British Parliament?

Yours sincerely, 35 Broad st. Buildings, London, Nov. 18, 1852

LEWIS HAYDEN'S CLOTHING DEAR MR. GARRISON :

On making a recent visit to the store of Laws Est nex, (No. 121 Cambridge street,) I was much pless to see that he had been enlarging his prenies, into made them nearly double the size they were below. having, in addition, fitted them up in a very set as attractive manner. Mr. HAYDEN, as a colored set and once a slave, has had, as all must are, usual difficulties and discouragements to encounter, in stablishing a place of business. He seems to have besteadily overcoming these, and to have done much a steadily overcoming these, and to have done much a steadily overcoming these, and to have done much a steady of the stable much a stabl earn for himself the reputation of a good business and as well as a most worthy citizen. It is to be hoped that encouragement will be given to him, for it is sell not ited. At his store, a large and good assortment of esry kind of clothing may be found. Let thee the st skeptical of what a slave can do, when he has no kept a master to oversee him, call at friend Harnes's str Truly yours,

ELLEN CRAIT. An English friend, in a letter by fi last steamship, says, 'I had an excellently-spill letter from ELLEN CRAFT yesterday, in which his span of her baby,—a fine child, not having had as her ailment. Ellen, with simplicity and tenderses, h moans that her 'poor mother cannot hear of the ru-sure which God has given her;' and says, 'i nake my very heart ache, when I think of a system exist in a professed Christian country, which will not also a daughter to gladden the heart of her mother by a forming her of the birth of her first free-bern late.

Shame on our land !

The same English friend asks— Who is "Ret. I mund Kelly, of New Bedford, Mass., America"! "case," and picture of himself, wife, mis, and in master Kellys, are before me. He is making a gra harrest by begging for money to purchase his swa for parishioners, to return to the United States! 1. pect he is a humbug.'

Can our New Bedford friends throw any light as if

matter?

'THE SELF-ELEVATOR.' Such is the title of a sel monthly paper, just commenced in Boston, -Bri F. Roberts, Proprietor. Terms, one dollar is vance. Office, No. 19 Washington street, In elect 'to agitate the cause of general improvement and the colored people,' especially in regard to medicine employments and acientific pursuits. Mr. Rossan identified with this class by complexion, and know perimentally what it is to be under the ban of any pressive public sentiment. The first number cents an earnest and well-reasoned address of William Watkins, delivered before the Legislative Committee the Militia, Feb. 24, 1853, in behalf of sixty-six ored petitioners, praying for a charter to form as in pendent military praying for a charter to form as in the pendent military. pendent military company in Boston. It has also he printed in pamphlet form.

Our Norfolk County friends will see annual meeting of the County Anti-Slavery Social to be held at Port Norfolk on the approaching Fast.

A good meeting may be anticipated, where social shall be done to 'break every yoke,' and thus 'le the Fast which God hath chosen. -x.

For a number of interesting commun our last page. This week we have tried to release file, but it is still crowded. minappy
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FORGESTER CO. NORTH A. S. SOCIETY. for serenteenth annual meeting of this Society was pil in fearing, on Wednesday and Thursday, March

the sector was called to order by the Secretary अंक्ष अंक the section of the Secretar project by the Secretar policy Memina chosen President pro tem. of doice of officers until Thursday.

port Fortra then spoke an hour and a half. Hi pour and a half. His are He spoke with great power and good effect, to and needly large audience for an anti-slavery that in this vicinity.

Le Sexual Liscols, briefly advocated and urged

spersed till Thursday, 10 o'clock, A. M.

farring Morning - Met agreeably to adjournment Present of the Society (J. T. EVERETT) In the

regions Committees were appointed on Busine seintiers, and Finance. hent forms, from the Business Committee, re

and the following Resolutions :-selved, That FRANKLIN PIERCE has taken a posias a his langural Address, so inhuman and unchris 26, at it respects the poor and proscribed of this land. sent true Democrat and every true Christian in sentity are under solemn obligation to cut loose his administration, and unsparingly to hold up to a meritation of the world, the atheistic policy which ybs pledged himself to pursue.

Levicel, That the National Government has taken peter as truly opposed to the Divine Government s rathat old council before which the apostles were espel, and commanded to preach no more in the as of the crucified Jesus. And as they disobeyed is command, that they might obey God, so we are to prober the slave and help him to his freedom. beerer he may be reduced to bondage. Nor can the institution of the United States at all affect this obliand since God imposes it in the relationship which ists us to humanity.

Leslved, That the practical Christians of a place meanly constitute the true church of that place they agree, not in doctrines, but in loving and ging to accomplish the great Christian work, namely direrance of the oppressed, the establishment triarion of Love throughout the world, and the ac anishment of the divine will here, as in heaven si sheerer is not promoting reform with all his sou of sweeth-whoever puts party, sect or creed above sati-slavery cause-whoever consents to compro is with the principle of human enslavement, for see paltry selfish advancement, thus demonstrate sale is yet in moral darkness; and that, judging me by their fruits at the polls, last November, we ar go the conclusion, that the great majority of the pro sel Caristians of our country are in this deplorab soften, and with all carnestness would we cry mm them, 'Repent, for the kingdom of God is a

healred, That we look with indignation upon th get shich is now persecuting the poor colored people dished; and we consider the recent legislation of Bass gives to that State the bad eminence of being, must the professedly free States, the most hostile to

Issirel, That Mr. Smith, Mr. Randolph, Mrs. Eastan and Mrs. Tyler show how vain the attempt to debel slavery, while the interest with which 'Uncle In' and the 'White Slave' are read and circulated, has bow the heart of man thrills to the appeal of Mos-man who seeks the priceless boon of freedom, lexived. That the 'Free Democracy' ought to help sermise, and sustain agitation, as the only instruzetally for the overthrow of slavery. Redved, That abolitionists ought to remember the

presity for a self-sacrificing spirit in the promotion of

The resolutions were supported at this session of the Convention by T. W. Higginson and Daniel Foster. Mjourned till half-past 1 o'clock, P. M. Alterson Session .- The President in the chair.

The Committee on Nominations reported the follow hg list of officers for the year ensuing. The report us scepted, and they were duly chosen.

For President-Rev. SUMNER LINCOLN, Gard-

Vice-Presidents-J. T. Everett, Princeton : George Flat, Butland ; Joel Smith, Leominster ; Benjamin has, Jr., Fitchburg; Noah Humphrey, Barre; Asa

Directors-George Miles, Westminster; Dr. C. C. Fill, Leominster; Alvan Ward, Ashburnham; John brin Gardner . Mes C S Brown Hubbardston

Secretary and Treasurer .- A. Allen Bent, Gardner.

Aeliter-Benjamin H. Rugg, Gardner. Mr. Lixcots, on taking the chair, made some very serinent remarks.

Mr. Hisqixson followed, in a speech so beautiful in File, and so profuse in thought, that our pen would ut trit fall to do it justice, should we attempt to give an online sketch.

PARIEL FOSTER followed, in his usual interesting and arrest manner, in a speech on the character of sla-

The following resolution was presented and supported y Mrs. C. S. Brown, of Hubbardston :-lesolved, That the Anti-Slavery question is the test

pestion of the age, in its application to the ecclesiasin and political organizations of our land; as also a risciple to the character of individuals. I. T. Evenerr introduced and sustained the follow

lexived, That the American Colonization Society, by s principal founders, was designed to perpetuate, and at he overthrow, the system of American slavery; and firefire he who contributes to its funds aids the Ameras slave system, and helps to perpetuate,—though prints unwittingly, all the tears and groans and unthe marings of the three millions and a half of Ameren slaves.

Adjourned till 7 o'clock.

Cloning Session .- Called to order by Asa MERRIAN, te of the Vice-Presidents. This session was addresshis Mrs. Brown, and Messrs. Everett, Lincoln, and

flidly would we do our best to give an outline tach of some of the noble speeches made at this Conthron; but the present crowded state of the columns Alle Lineraton Porbids. It is due, however, to say, at Mr. FOSTER and Mr. HIGGINSON gave great satisf letin to the Society, on this occasion. Good-seed har he was here, and we doubt not that it will spring bud grow, and bring forth fruit, notwithstanding the brast priesteraft and weeds of political prejudice which my be sown thickly in the same field.

The resolutions before the Convention were adopted nithe meeting adjourned to meet at such time and has a the President and Secretary may appoint.

SUMNER LINCOLN, President. LA BENT, Secretary.

THE HOLLEY IN WEST BROOKFIELD, WARREN, &c.

[hm a letter dated WEST BROOKFIELD, March 4 Hotter has made in this region. As far as Wes hoddeld is concerned, I can give you no very favorall account, because every thing was done that could h doe, in the first place, to prevent the people's knowof thre was to be a lecture, and in the second place, bep them from going to hear it. A majority of the runs of the church vestry refused to grant the use g a lor the meeting. One of them—a Dencom of the Guch, and a very prominent and influential man in Su bot. by body—said that he did not wish to give countethere to immorelity, and that the anti-slavery move-

ment had a very immoral tendency. The Orthodox clergyman not only refused to read a notice of the meet ing, but treated it with open contempt, and declared his determination to do nothing nor give his countenance to any thing which should hinder the building up of the sectarian organization in this place, of which he is pas-tor. A notice which was posted on the outside of the church was torn down and destroyed by the sexton, and he, it should be remembered, is a member of the church in good and regular standing—a recent convert; and so realous is he for the promotion of the cause of religion, that he was heard to say, at the time of taking down the notice spoken of, that he would never open that house for an anti-slavery meeting again, even if he sacrificed his year's salary by so

'The Methodist Society granted the use of their hall for the meeting on a week day, by receiving one dollar for its use. This minister read a notice of the lecture ; yet, when asked to allow Miss Holley to occupy a part of the time on Sunday evening, and deliver her lecture in connection with their prayer-meeting, after he had declined to defer his meeting, he refused to give her any opportunity to speak; and when she did hold a meeting, on a week day evening, he did not come to hear her, but appointed a class-meeting on the same eve ning and at the same hour, for the apparent purpose of preventing those from coming who otherwise would have been glad to have heard; and I am informed that he has cautioned his bearers against reading Uncle Tom's Cabin, lest they become contaminated with evil. Under such circumstances, the notice was very limited. and consequently a very thin meeting.

'Miss Holler was well received in North Brookfield. Brookfield, and Warren. The attendance in all of these places was very fair, and the people seemed deeply inrested. In Warren, the interest manifested was s great, that, at the close of her first lecture, the people resent invited her to speak to them the following eve ning, with which invitation she complied, and, though a stormy evening, had a very respectable audience. Her manner is very earnest and impressive, and her appeals to the people are so touching that few can listen to her without being moved. Her lectures in this region were all very intelligent and instructive, and were delivered with such impressiveness of manner, that I think they will be productive of much good. We regret exceedingly that she could not have had a better chance to be heard in this place, and were it not for the influence of the religious teachers, the people would be glad to hear ; but they dare not disobey their leaders.'

MISS HOLLEY AT LEOMINSTER. LEOMINSTER, March 22, 1853.

DEAR MR. GARRISON: Knowing it is always gratifyng to you to hear of any advance steps in the antislavery enterprise, I take pleasure in giving you an ac- the little that is being done, is done by individual abilcount of the labors of Miss Holler in this place. She ity, which will soon be exhausted, unless nourishe came to lecture to us March 6th, but illness preventing with aid from some source. The death of Amos Lawher from doing so, another appointment was given out BENCE, Esq., has been much lamented. Many choic for March 11th. When the hour arrived, about two rills of benevolence were stayed by that sad occurrence hundred people had assembled; when Miss Holley, after but, in my opinion, no object and no cause suffered a prayer, proceeded to speak for more than an hour, in her mind began to grapple with the enormous evil tobac trasting Christianity and slavery, and by her earnest tions soon completed. and affecting appeals, carrying conviction to every sym- Now, it is true, my dear Sir, that there are other bly hope this new zeal will not prove as did that of many who read 'Uncle Tom.' and declared themselves willing

than before. warm advocacy of the principles of eternal truth and destructive poison.

At the close of the lecture, Miss Holley presented the claims of THE LIBERATOR in a most truthful, persuasive and convincing manner, naming its editor, terms, &c. A collection of seven dollars was taken, also a collection of six dollars on Friday, which, after paying expenses of the hall for the two evenings, and warming it the first, six dollars were left for Miss Holley's services and for 1853, hoping that, after giving it a perusal, yo travelling expenses. Much effort was made to avoid this will feel inclined to hotice it favorably in your paper. unreasonable expense for a house. More than a week previous to the lecture, application was made for the ferring to the accompanying Opinions of the press already warmed, we should avoid the expense of heating entific discoverers that our country affords. He discovered the Town Hall. The committee on the house being all ered the 'impressibility of the brain,' and establishe professed anti-slavery men, (Free Soil, of course,) and the system of 'Psychometrical reading,' that is begin the fact of Miss Holley having been one of the earliest ning to attract so much attention among certain classes After a week's deliberation, the committee came to the conclusion that we could have the essity. This we did character, I do not deny; but, instead of doing it from not apply for, did not wish for, the objection to it being, that it is a low, unpleasant, and ill-ventilated I am aware that the 'American Phrenological Jour-

Not a few abolitionists and some church members were highly indignant at this manifestation of ser-vility and illiberality. It is a libel on the pure princi-ples of Unitarianism, and unworthy a Christian com-teach their old errors, in the eyes of truth and light, is munity. In justice to Mr. Smith, the paster, it must a fact which corrowfully reveals the reality of hypocri be said, he cordially expressed the hope that the house tical pretences to reformation. would be opened. I think the only excuse given for And may we not hope that THE LIBERATOR (which From such liberality, O God! deliver thy poor, perishing children !

Much credit is due Mr. Brigham (Trinitarian) for kindly consenting to open his church, provided the committee consented to it. One only being in town, he fully and independently gave his consent; but as it was now Saturday evening, we could not confer with the other two. The result was, we occupied the Town Hall,

should have been given to the cause.

Allow me to add, that the Methodist house has been freely proffered to Miss Holley whenever she may choose to occupy it. I leave you to judge who is liberal. It is not pleasant to me to record these unchristian acts, but fidelity to my brother man, both bond and frees, demands that the false friends of poor, bleeding

humanity, be exposed. Regging pardon for troubling you with so long a let-ter, I subscribe myself, Very truly yours,

We are requested to state that Miss SALLIE HOL LET will speak on the subject of American Slavery, in the First Congregational Church in Norms BRIDGEWA-TER, on Monday evening, April 4.

ANTI-TOBACCO MOVEMENT AMONG

Sin,-The great interest you have shown in my antiobacco labors, particularly in schools, justifies me in ddressing to you a few words in this public form Owing to the general use of tobacco, and the servil-bondage it inflicts, there is much unbelief concerning the practicability of reform. There are excellent men who despair of any thing being done, and express the opinion, that in process of time both Church and State are destined to sink under the power of this popula poison. Now, whatever fears may exist concerning those long victimized by this narcotic, there is much that is hopeful among the young. Having given much attention to this portion of the community, having ad-dressed many schools and many thousand scholars, I assert with confidence, that while no reform is more important, none is more promising among the youth There is salvation in this quarter. I know whereof

Schools are every where accessible. 1. Parents, whether devotees of the weed or not, even to an individual, wish their sons to stand clear of it, and rejoice to have any thing done which tends to save them from a habit so demoralizing and despotic.

2. Teachers are generally right touching this matter There has been a pleasing reform among this admirable class of men. In visiting schools far and near, I have met with but two teachers who did not give me cordial reception. The many seem glad to have scholars addressed upon a theme so vital to cleanliness order, temper, and good scholarship. Gentlemen, also who compose School Committees, are usually moved by similar sentiments.

3. Scholars themselves are gratified by this move ment. It strikes them as new and highly important and they love the kind voice of any man who steps in to do them good, and to warn them against a habit which tends to manufacture slovens and slaves.

This mode of action strikes every one as eminently practical. It nips the evil in the bud; it forestall ischief, and is a prevention, rather than a cure. The habit is a boyish habit, formed in boyhood, and if no formed then, it is commonly never formed; and, having passed this crisis, man stands erect and unfettere by the chains of this tyrant. In view of the vast cost the waste of time, health and life-in a word, the many alarming affinities involved in the use of tobacco-hor important is this movement among the rising and ex panding thousands around us!

Now, my dear Sir, how shall a reform of this kind b sustained? The State makes no provision, passes t laws, in behalf of such measures in her schools. We have no organized body of men, no societies, no author ised agencies to this intent. We have no public con science, no public sensibility as to the evil in question reading a portion of Scripture and offering a fervent severely by the event as the one I humbly plead. His peculiarly impressive and enthusiastic manner. Ithink was inflicting on individuals and the body politic. His I hazard nothing when I say, that her lecture was uni- heart not only began to grow warm towards the "dear versally approved and admired by all who heard it. boys 'in his favorite school, but towards the boys all But the severity of the storm prevented very many from over the Commonwealth. In an interview a little prehearing her, who sincerely wished to, and so carpest vious to his death, he said, 'My heart is much in this was the desire of many who heard her that evening to matter. I like the little book [viz., Uncle Toby on hear again, that it was thought best to make another Tobacco.] I have sent copies to England ; I have sen appointment, which Miss Holley kindly consented to. a copy to the President elect, for his little son; I have Sunday evening, March 20, was the time fixed upon. given three hundred to the Mather School; I shall At the appointed time, an audience of nearly six hun- print another edition. I know not how far I may go dred was convened. Miss Holley commenced by read- but I shall not stop until every boy in the State of an ing a portion of Scripture, and invited any one to offer size has a copy. Each must be an anti-tobacco agent. vocal prayer who might feel it a pitvilege. As no one And such was his seal and ability, that I doubt not, had responded, she proceeded to address the audience in the the good man remained among us, this benevolent promost effective and thrilling manner, powerfully con- cess had now been going on, and his benevolent inter

pathizing heart, that her deep utterances were indeed men 'like-minded,' precious men; but they have not from the heart. So carnest and captivating was the manner of the speaker, that her audience were gradually led rarest objects that ever gladdens my eyes, is a man to on, till unawares they found themselves willing listen-ers, and warm admirers of language so strong, and de-to do real good with his money. The work to be done, nunciation so severe, that, had it come from the lips of like the evil it contemplates, is one of great magnitude that truly noble and faithful servant of God. Parker Schools of every grade should be addressed and pledg Pillsbury, it would have been deemed unworthy of ed; free lectures should be given to youths and adults Christian toleration. All whom I meet express them- Books and tracts should be liberally distributed; and l selves perfectly delighted with Miss Holley, and say am of opinion that the time has come when the enerthey never felt so aroused in the cause before. I hum- gies of good men should be organized against an evil

I address you, Sir, because I am no stranger to your to live and labor, and almost to die, for the slave. kind emotions and benevolent acts; because you were Some were willing 'to work their very fingers off' for in full sympathy in this cause with Mr. Lawrence the slave, while reading 'Uncle Tom,' but their ferver your valued compeer. He is gone, and upon whose soon cooled. Seemingly, their hearts are more cold shoulders his mantle has fallen, I know not; but I pray God that a life signally marked with benevolent action on your part, much felt already, may not close, till i will increase, and manifest itself by decisive action and be more widely felt in rescuing fellow-men from this

Yours, with sentiments of much esteem, FITCHBURG, March 11, 1853. GEO. TRASK.

BUCHANAN'S 'JOURNAL OF MAN! WINFIELD, N. Y., Feb. 7th, 1858.

I send you the first number of the ' Journal of Man The editor, (Dr. Buchanan,) as you will see by re Unitarian House, to be opened at five o'clock. It being is considered one of the most able philosophers and sciadvocates and earnest supporters of Unitarianism in Western New York, and having been often invited to preach in Unitarian pulpits, being made known to them, 'Neurology,' which is far more minute and correct the abolitionists felt confident of the use of the house. than the old system, in its practical application. That

> nal' has done, and perhaps is now doing, a vast deal of good ; but for scientific men of high standing to pass

this cold denial is, that the parish do not wish to open of course, implies an instrument for the liberation of their house (it being very nice) to any meetings except mind from the fetters of ignorance) will forward the their own. And they are called liberal Christians! cause of scientific development, by giving this work a Yours, respectfully, J. J. WHEELER.

LECTURE BY JOHN C. CLUEB. The cause of temper rance among the colored citizens of Boston has recently received an impetus through the efforts of several young men, which have been nobly seconded by our good friend John C. Clues. His lecture on Tuesday eveand paid out money for the use of it, which in justice ning, at Zion Church, in West Centre street, was instructive, convincing and elequent. His rare power of wit and argument happily blended in producing at unusual degree of interest. Quite a number of m and women signed the total-abstinence pledge, and his promise to attend prospective meetings was greeted with evident satisfaction. W. C. N. Boston, March, 1853.

> cester County (South Division) Anti-Slavery Society will be held at UPTON, on Thursday, April 7, (Fast day.) We regret that we cannot make a definite an-nouncement. Members of the Society, and friends of the cause, are referred to the columns of the Wor Spy, in which notice will be given early next week, it the contemplated arrangements are completed.—M.

Tabernacle, N. Y., to promote the cause of temperance, The chief speakers, as well as all of the officers on this occasion, were females. Mrs. N. L. Fowler presided and made a brief speech. She was followed by Antoinette L. Brown, in advocacy of the Maine law, Mrs. Bloomer next addressed the meeting, on the statistics of intemperance, and the history of the efforts in different States to suppress it. Miss Anthony followed, in a long speech, in which the special interest of women in the temperance question was particularly considered. Mr. Horace Greeley made the closing speech. The meeting is said to have been very full and enthusiastic.—Commonwealth.

Accounts from Rio Janeiro to January 13, state that a slaver had run into Mozambique chan-nel with a full cargo of slaves, which were quickly dis-posed of at enormous prices. The Captain of the vessel succeeded in making his escape, but the vessel and crew were captured by a Brazilian cutter, and the crew thrown into prison.

Brazilian Slave Trade.—The correspondence between the American Minister to Brazil and Mr. Webster, which is called for by Mr. Seward's resolution, will bring to light some startling facts relative to the Brazilian Slave Trade, and show pretty conclusively that during the last two administrations, there has not been a very cordial co-operation on the part of our Govern-ment with Brazil to prevent our citizens from engaging

Railroad Accident.—An appalling accident occurred on Monday last, on the Baltimore and Ohlo Railroad, 70 miles west of Cumberland: The passenger train ran off the track, killing eight, and wounding a number of others. The accident occurred when the train was descending a curved grade of 100 feet, to Cheat River. Two cars were thrown off, falling over one hundred feet into the river, turning four summersets in the descent. They contained 40 passengers, of whom eight were killed.

Fatal Accident .- A man was killed on the Providence and Boston Railroad, at the crossing near Mansfield, by the accommodation train from Boston, Siturday afternoon. He was crossing in a carriage. No damage occurred to the train.

Hayti.-Mr. B. C. Clark, whose 'Plea for Hayti was published a few months ago, has prepared and published 'Remarks upon United States Intervention in Hayti, with comments upon the correspondence connected with it.' Mr. Clark is a Boston merchant, whose knowledge of Hayti qualifies him to speak on this question. This pamphlet deserves to be circulated throughout the country. It shows Mr. Commissioner Walsh's dislocation commissioner Walsh's diplomatic operations in Hayti in their prope

The Ether Question. - Senator Walker Chairman of the Select Committee on the Ether ques-tion, has reported a bill appropriating \$100,000 to the discoverer of the anesthetic properties of Ether, and directing the issue to be tried in the Circuit Court to determine the discoverer.

The last La Grange Texas Monumen

gives the particulars of a most heart-rending occurrence in that county. Mrs. Mary Hill, while riding out on horseback with her infant in her arms, was thrown from her horse into a ditch, the horse falling on her, and crushing both the mother and child to death. Death of an Editor .- William C. Hamilton

Esq., one of the editors of the San Francisco Herald, but better known here as for several years an associate editor of the New York Herald, died at Acapulco on his passage out in the Golden Gate. Died of Yellow Fever .- Within one year

five Newburyport captains, Messrs. Pike, the two Cof-fins, Pillsbury, and Page, have died abroad, of yellow fever. The Queen Victoria steamer, while on

passage from Liverpool to Dublin, struck on rocks of Howth, in a snow storm on the night of the 14th ult. and sank in fifteen minutes. She had 100 passengers, besides the crew. It is supposed that about fifty souls perished. Lectures on the Women of Shakspeare .- We are informed that Mrs. E. Oakes Smith proposes, in the course of a few weeks, to deliver in this place several Lectures on the Women of Shakspeare. Mrs. Smith's

genius exerted on a subject so congenial cannot fail to secure a fitting audience. Those who had the pleasure of hearing her lecture in Boston last year, will be re joiced at another opportunity of listening to her elo The Tribune states that the Rev. Miss

Antoinette Brown has two invitations to settle as pasto of Religious Societies in New York—one of them in Emma R. Coc, we learn from our Ohio

exchanges, is delivering lectures to large audiences in that State on the subject of Woman's Rights, &c. The papers speak strongly of her eloquence and power as an advocate of the rights of her sex. Mrs. Severance delivered a lecture before the Mercantile Library Association in Cleveland, last week. The press of that city bestow up

GF Mrs. M. Tracy Cutler has been delivering a series of lectures in Cleveland, embodying her im-pressions during a recent visit to England, France and Ireland. Judging from the sketch in the True Democrat,

The Hon. Andrew T. Judson, United States District Judge for Connecticut, died at Canterbury (Ct.,) on Thursday, 10th ult.

Ex-Governor Williams, of Vermont, was found dead in his bed, at Rutland Vt., on the evening of the 9th ult.

John Williams, a native of Boston, Mass has been sentenced to death at Edinburgh, for the mur-der on the highway of an old man named Andrew Mather.

A Baltimore mechanic has applied for space in the Crystal Palace to erect a steam engine which, he says, will carry a steamship across the Atlan

Concord, New Hampshire, has at las voted to adopt a city government. The question was taken on the third day of the annual town meeting, and the project was carried by 269 majority—828 year to

Governor Clifford, with the advice of the Council, has appointed Thursday, the 7th day of April, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, in Mas-

In all the New England colleges, there

ont, discussing as usual important questions of anthropology. We learn from it that spiritualism is exceedingly prevalent in Cincinnati. The number of mediums, it states, is not less than twelve hundred. Those interested are of all classes, Jews, infiels and Christians, and 'the number of investigations are to be estimated by tens of thousands.'

year since, a family by the name of Twombly started from South Malden for the West. The family consisted of the father, mother, five or six children, and an old man who had long resided with them. Shortly after arriving at their new bome, the father and two children died. The mother, with the remainder of the family, started to return under the protection of the old man, and all are supposed to have been lost on the lakes by one of the disasters which occurred early in the winter, as nothing has since been heard of them.—Boston Jour.

Fy Society w Hall, in Lorenteen and the started from the since the started from the started fr

The Sympathy of Despots.—Hildreth's 'White Slave,' which has had a great run in Europe, having appeared at London in five or six different forms, and in French, German, and Italian translations at Paris, Berlin, and Rome, has just had the crowning honor of being prohibited by the Pope. It must be the general spirit of liberty which the book breathes—the same cause which has led to its prohibition generally, south of the Potomac—or possibly its title merely, at which his Holiness has taken offence; for we do not recollect that it contains any allusion to the Catholic religion.—

New Oblians, March 28. A terrible steamboat di aster-occurred in Galveston bay, Texas, on the night the 23d. The steamers Neptune and Farmer were ra-ing from Houston to Galveston, when the latter expi ded, killing the captain, clerk, second engineer, at thirteen of the crew, and about twenty passengers we also killed or missing. Twenty passengers, mostly is dies, were saved.

NEW YORK, March 30. Radfield's pyrotechnic estal ishment, at Williamsburgh, blew up this mornin-illing two persons, a girl and a boy, and fatally inju-ag, as is supposed, one of the workmen.

Dotices of Meetings. &c.

CADL

FOR A GENERAL RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE, WITH A VIEW TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A YEARLY MEETING IN PENNSYLVANIA

YEARLY MEETING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The various religious denominations of the land are arrayed against the progressive spirit of the age, and by their very structure, assumptions and regulations, cannot occupy a cooperative position, because they impose fetters upon freedom of speech and of conscience, by requiring a slavish conformity in matters of abstract faith and sectarian discipline. This has led and is leading to extensive secessions from such organizations in all parts of the country, leaving the seceders generally in a scattered and isolated condition, whose talents, influence and means might be profitably concentrated for the advancement of the world-embracing cause of Human Brotherhood, and who are yearning for some form of association at once simple, free and attractive.

The abuse of a good thing is not a reason for its utter rejection; and organization, in itself-considered, is not only proper, but may be rendered powerfully efficacious as an instrument in the hand of Reform, without impairing the liberty, detracting from the independence, or limiting the conscience of any individual; though, from the nature of things, its perpetuation is not to be expected or desired, but it is at all times to be regarded as a means to an end, and to be discarded whenever it becomes an impediment to the progress of truth.

The Society of Friends has been a theatre of agitation

The Society of Friends has been a theatre of agitation The Society of Friends has been a theatre of agitation for years, growing out of ecclesiastical domination on the one hand, and the demand for practical righteousness on the other; a domination entirely at variance with the spirit of primitive Quakerism, seeking to suppress free thought, and to exclude from membership those whose lives are without blemish, whose example in word and deed is a burning and shining light, and who are seeking to know and do the will of God, at whatever sacrifice; a domination which has been deemed so intolerable, that in the States of New York, Ohio and Michigan, Yearly Meetings have been formed, two of

so intolerable, that in the States of New York, Ohio and Michigan, Yearly Meetings have been formed, two of which have taken the name of Congregational Friends, and two others that of Progressive Friends, and which invite to membership 'all those who look to God as a Universal Father, and who regard as one Brotherhood the whole family of man.'

In view of facts like these, and believing there is an extensive preparation of mind for such a movement, we cordially invite not only the members of the Society of Priends, but all those who feel the want of social and religious cooperation, and believe that a Society may be formed, recognizing the Progressive Element which will divorce Religion from technical theology, to meet with us in General Conference, at Friends' meetinghouse at Old Kennett, in Chester County, Pennsylvania, on First day, the 22d of Fifth month, 1853, at half past 11 o'clock, A. M., to deliberate upon such plan of organization as may commend itself to the judgment of those assembled, and to take action upon such other subjects pertaining to Human Duty and Welfare, as may appear to demand the attention of the assembly.

Amos Preston,

James Fulton,

Amos Preston, Moses Pennock, Mary J. Pennock, Benjamin Pyle, Esther Hayes, Castner Hanway, Hannah Cox, Jesse Pennock, Hannah M. Darlington Oliver Johnson, James Meredith, Sarah B. Dugdale William Barnard, Joseph A. Dugdale, Eusebius Barnard, Isaac Meredith, Thamazin Meredith, Isaac Mendenhall, Dinah Mendenhall. Vincent Barnard, Benjamin Kent, Thomas Borton, Beulah Borton, Rebecca Fussell,

Ann Fulton, Enoch S. Hannum, Enoch L. Taylor, Alice Eliza Hambleton James Truman, Mary A. Truman, James Painter, Esther Moore, Ebenezer James, Rebecca L. Fussell, Ephraim Wilson, George Chapman, Richard Janney, Cyrus M. Burleigh, Robert Purvis, Harriet Purvis, Elijah F. Pennypacker, Jacob L. Paxson, Barclay Ivins, Fannie Schofield, Mablen B. Linton Thomas Garrett, Edward Webb, Rowland Johnson, Henrietta Wallcott Johns

James Fulton,

LECTURE ON THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. —A Lecture on the French Revolution of 1793 (its Cause and Character) will be delivered in Washingtonian Hall, Bromfield street, on Monday evening, April 4th, at half-past 7 o'clock, by PARKER PILLSBURY, of Concord, N. H. Tickets of admission 15 cents, to be had at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill, and at the door. REV. THEODORE PARKER will deliver

ture in the Upper Town Hall, North Brookfield, on WEDNESDAY evening next, April 6th, at half past 7 o'clock, on 'The True and Fulse Idea of a Gentleman.' FREV. ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the Worcester County (South Division) Anti-Slavery So-ciety, will lecture in

Millville Saturday eve'g, BlackstoneSunday, MendonTuesday eve'g Milford Wednes'

PARKER PILLSBURY, an Agent of the Masse chusetts A. S. Society, will speak in Lowell Sunday, Carver Thursday,

OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY. A quarter! meeting of this Society will be held in Carver, on the day of the annual Fast, April 7th, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continuing through the day. We hope our friends throughout the county will so arrange matters as to be present. Let the occasion be one of interest. The meeting will be addressed by Parker Pillsbury and others.

The meeting will be held in Cobb's Hall.

BOURNE SPOONER, President. H. H. BRIGHAM, Sec'ry.

TNORFOLK COUNTY. The annual meeting of the Norfolk County Anti-Slavery Society will be held on Thursday, April 7th, (the day of the Annual Fast,) at Union Hall, PORT NORFOLK. The meeting will NORFOLK COUNTY. The annual m commence at 10 1-2, A. M., and will continue afternoon and evening. Wm. L. Garrison, Rev. Daniel Fosters, and other speakers will attend.

EDMUND QUINCY, President. WILLIAM I. BOWDITCH, Sec'ry.

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Mass. A. S. icty, will lecture as follows :are upwards of 2000 students, about 500 of whom are pursuing theological studies.—Louell Adv.

Buchanan's Journal of Man, for March, is

Buchanan's Journal of Man, for March, is

DANIEL FOSTER, an Agent of the Massachus

A. S. Society, will speak in

A. S. Society, will speak in
Lowell, Sunday eve'g.
Weymouth, Tuesday,
Quincy, Wednes'y "
Port Norfolk, Thursday "
Spencer, Sunday
WestBrookfield, Monday and following evenings, when he of Anti-Slavery lectures.

Ware, Priday evening, Brookfield, Sunday "Warren, Monday, " 200

The Middlesex County Anti-Slave-ry Society will hold their annual meeting in Wexas Hall, in Lowell, on Sunday next, April 3, commencing at 104 o'clock, A. M., and continuing afternoon and

He SPIRIT MANIFESTATIONS. The Friends of the new Spirit Manifestations will hold meetings in the Town Hall, in Amisoron, next Sunday, April 3, at the usual hours of religious meetings; and also on Saturday evening. S. C. Hewitt, J. M. Spean, and others are expected to be present, and speak of the things which concern the New Era. The meetings will be free.

MARRIED—In Brookfield, Mass., March 25, by Rev W. B. Greene, Mr. WILLIAM DOANE to Miss HANNAB B BACON, both of Charlton.

DIED—At Cummington, Brister Pierce, colored, said to be 100. He was formerly a slave in Worcester Co. and had been a pauper many years.

In Washington, 50th ult., of accumulation of water on the langs, Mrs. Millarn Fillmonk, wife of the expressions of the United States.

NEW BOOKS. OF BARE INTEREST AND VALUE.

JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY.

BOSTON.

OWING to the unparalleled draft upon our resources, during the past year, on account of the unexampled sale of Uncle Tom's Cabin, a large number of most valuable manuscripts were obliged to lie untouched in our safe, waiting a favorable moment to appear in print. We have availed ourselves of the earliest moment, and now offer them to the readers of good books. Most of them are issued. Those still in press will be published speedily.

THE SHADY SIDE OR, LIFE IN A COUNTRY PARSONAGE, BY A PASTOR'S WIFE.

This volume is designed, in a measure, as a contrast to that charming little book, Sunny Side, and we doubt 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.

Count Struenzee the Skeptic, and THE CHRISTIAN. TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN BY MRS. WILSON.

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 pastor, Munter, through whose instrumentality he was led to abandon his skepticism, and embrace the religion of Jesus. Price 62 1-2 cts.

THE LAST HOURS OF CHRIST BY W. G. SCHAUPPLER

Missionary at Constantinople.

A portion of this most admirably written volume of Meditations on the last hours of our Savior upon earth, Meditations on the last hours of our Savior upon earth, was published some years since, and met with 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 Galilec, this volume will afford a vein of sacred thought. Price \$1.00.

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PEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSTLVANIA. Fourth Annual Session.

THE next receion of this Institution will commence on September 1st, 1853, and continue five months, closing on the Sist of January, 1854.

Persons wishing copies of the Announcement, or desirous of further information, will please apply, personally or by letter, to the Dean of the Faculty.

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121 CAMBRIDGE STREET, BOSTON.

BY MRS. LUCY A. COLBY OSBORNE. A ship lay rocking in a Southern port, The tired sailors in their berths were dreaming, And on the lighthouse and the ruined port The quiet moon was beaming.

But one dark face up to the moonlit sky, With fearful wildness in its looks, was turning, And in the far deeps of her midnight eye, A wild, strange light was burning.

Then gazing on her infant's sinless rest .-Poor little being I born to pain and sorrow !-She thought how rudely from her yearning besst It would be torn to-morrow.

'They'll sell thee, O my child !' she wildly cried : 'They'll tear thee from the arms of thy poor mother And thou wilt have no kind friend by thy side-No father, sister, brother !

They'll tear thee from me, child, and send away Thy mother to the rice-swamp, damp and dreary, Where she must toil in scorching heat all day, Sad-hearted, faint and weary!

. How I shall miss thee, child ! my heart will pine With its deep, earnest longing to behold thee, To see thee, hear thee, press thy lips to mine, And in my arms enfold thee. No! no! it must not be! we will not part,

While death can bring deliverance from our sorrow Down in this tide I'll still thine and my heart, And dread no more to-morrow! Wake! wake, my darling babe! look down with me

Where through the waves the hungry sharks are darting !"

We'll go to them-tle sharp, short agony Is less than that of parting !

A sudden plunge-a shrick of mortal pain, And all the agony and grief are over ! The bright waves calmly settle back again, And their dark horrors cover ! Danvers, March 20, 1853,

From the National Era. LINES.

Suggested by reading a late State Paper, wherein the Higher Law is invoked to sustain the Lower one. BY JOHN O. WHITTIER.

A pious magistrate! sound his praise throughout The wondering churches. Who shall henceforth doubt That the long-wished Millennium draweth nigh? Sin in high places has become devout, Tithes mint, goes painful-faced, and prays its lie Straight up to Heaven, and calls it piety!

The pirate, watching from his bloody deck The weltering galleon, heavy with the gold Of Acapulco, holding death in check While prayers are said, brows crossed, and beads as

The robber, kneeling where the wayside cross On dark Abruzzo tells of life's dread loss From his own carbine, glancing still abroad For some new victim, offering thanks to God !-Rome, listening at her altars to the cry Of midnight Murder, while her hounds of bell

Scour France from baptized cannon and holy bell, And thousand-throated priesthood, loud and high, Pealing Te-Deums to the shuddering sky, Thanks to the Lord who giveth victory ! What prove these, but that crime was ne'er so black As ghostly cheer and pious thanks to lack? Satan is modest. At Heaven's door he lays His evil offspring, and, in scriptural phrase And saintly posture, gives to God the praise And honor of the monstrous progeny. What marvel, then, in our own time to see His old levices smoothly acted o'er-Official piety locking fast the door Of Hope against three million souls of men-Brothers, God's children, Christ's redeemed-and the With uprolled eyeballs and on bended knee,

From the Pennsylvania Freeman.

NOBLE WOMEN.

Whining a prayer for help to hide the key !

The cause of progress grace, Laboring with earnest zeal and true-Brave champions of their race.

Child-like is one, whom wild romance Has led through many a spot, Where angels whisper, fairies da For her where are they not?

But in that warm, impassioned heart, Far deeper thoughts have stirred. Which radiate as by magic art From each electric word.

And one with pathos rare, and grace, Pictured the 'Old Door Stone,' But humbler scenes delights to trace In sweetly sportive tone.

'Beauty and Dress' of one are themes; But, trifler, not for thee Her earnest thought that 'knows not seems'-. That dares itself to be.

Yet hers the graceful flower that bends In breezes soft and free, And with its lighter beauty blends
The Oakes' proud dignity.

Half hid in modesty's deep fold, Another sweetly sings, Yet in poetic prose has told Of 'Little Country Things.'

Soft as the 'Summer Twilight' fall Her lines upon the heart, Till in our memories come they all, A dear and holy part.

And she, the placid Quakeress, grave, The noble spirit wisely brave, So tempered well with love.

Her sex's fearless advocate-But from unholy strife, Winning by tones whose deepest weight Springs from her blameless life.

And one in grace and wisdom Grew. Till words of life and power, Poured from her very soul, we view-No trifler of an hour.

Blessings be on each righteous deed. Wrought from life pure and bold, And multiplied each scattered seed A hundred, thousand fold !

But time would fail, were even the meed Of praise bestowed aright ;-Ah! for such task well might I need The pencil fair of light.

Thank God for this, that not a few In graceful strength they stand, Lovely, and dignified, and true, The glory of our land.

PERSEVERE!

Has fortune frowned, my honest friend? Don't hang four head so low; in nerve! and put her through!

THE LIBERATOR.

THE BIBLE QUESTION.

TRUTH AND JUSTICE COURT FREE DISCUSSION; ONLY ERROR AND CRIME FEAR EXPOSURE. New GARDEN, Ohio, Jan. 23, 1853.

Twenty-five years of your life have been devoted to the advocacy of the rights of the enslaved million this Republic. Great and numerous have been the difficulties with which you have contended. None has been more formidable, or more frequently urged, than your determination to maintain freedom of thought and speech for yourself and for all others, on all subjects. Nothing has seemed to me more unnatural or more unjust than the condemnation so often visited upon you, because, while you have made the abolition of war and slavery the great object of your life, you have uttered views of other matters that bear on the support of these crimes, and prevent the progress of truth and justice. The fears of many sincere, but mistaken friends of the slave have prayed you, with tears, not to allow any thing to be said in THE LIBERATOR about matters deemed sacred by them, even though, in your view, they may have sanctioned the wrongs you were seeking to abolish. Your warfare has been for the improvement and elevation of man. Of course, you have waged war against whatever, in your view, has been used as means to enslave, kill and degrade him. You have contended against war and death-penalty.

in all cases. From your first word uttered against man-killing, as a sin per se, the Bible has been cast before you as the great argument in favor of war and death-penalty. You raised your voice against slavery; the national answer was, 'You deny the Bible-that sanctions slavery.' The questions could not be avoided-Does the Bible sanction war?-Does it sanction slavery? You could not deny that it sanctions war and death-penalty, in their most revolting forms, though it has many precepts which utterly condemn them. You could not deny that it authorised buying and selling men and women as bondmen and bond-maids, and licensed those who bought them to scourge them to death with impunity, because they were their ' money '; though the book contains many stern denunciations against all oppression and cruelty. Your only sins against Nature and Nature's God, who assume course was, to deny that the Bible, or any book, has over me, or any human being, THE RIGHT TO SAY WHAT power to sanction war or slavery; and to affirm that I shall bo, and to kill me if I disober—the foundanothing is true because it is in a book, nothing false tion of all slavery and war, and all governments of vio because it is condemned by a book. This you have lence and blood. done, and permitted your correspondents to do. For one, I thank you, with all my soul. You and your coadjutors have been sent of God, to advocate man's ed to listen to that voice, when, as it is said, it speaks right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and in some other soul or book. Moses and the prophets to apply the principles of justice, truth and love to the and Jesus and the Apostles, had a measure of the ry, as Jesus and the apostles did to such of the evils of ry, as Jesus and the apostles did to such of the evils of you, nor for the slave, nor for the slaveholder. Each their day as they perceived. What sort of a reformer had one has it for himself and herself, in every age and you been, had you admitted that man's right to life and nation. I thank you kindly for your earnest and friendliberty depended on the construction and authority of a ly prompting. I will go on to 'take counsel of the in book written two and three thousand years ago? You could only answer, had Moses and Jesus never existed, not in any book, nor in the soul of Moses, or Jesus, nor and had there never been a Bible, man's right to life, of any other. To God in my soul, and in nothing liberty and happiness had been as inherent and ina- else, will I give heed. Him will I follow, as he is relienable. In behalf of the victims of slavery and war, vealed in my own soul. As I listen to Him there, h I bless you that you based your advocacy of humanity on the rock of self-evident truth, and not on the interpretations of Bibles and Constitutions. Not an hour ed the voice of God, as he speaks in some parts of the could you have stood on any other foundation. The Bible, do I learn this? Do I learn that polygamy, opgreat contest has been between the self-evident truths and facts of human nature, and the interpretations of a book. As soon would I submit the question whether God or man had a right to be, to the decision of the THE LIBERATOR AND FREE DISCUSSION Bible, as the question of the right or wrong of slavery and war. They are wrongs which no power in the uni-

lowed me the opportunity, in THE LIBERATOR, to an- of the postmaster officially returning my paper, get it swer, in my own way, the argument from the Bible in from November, 1851, to May, 1852. Would that I support of war and slavery. Many whom I dearly could send you ten times the amount; it would then be love and respect, and whose real in the anti-slavery but an atom compared with the magnitude of the holy cause has been most commendable, have blamed me for enterprise in which you are engaged. The Liberator writing and you for printing what I have written. my old friend, I have tried and proved for twenty years Before me is a letter from such an one. The writer is It is therefore always a welcome visitor, though with al perfectly frank in condemnation of my views, and the sentiments therein I do not accord, any more than decoly laments that they should have been allowed to yourself. But truth has nothing to fear, from discus appear in THE LIBERATOR; at the same time, the spirit sion, in an honest mind, who seeks only to know and of the letter is kind and tolerant. If you think the do the will of God. Though my religious sentiments are you to publish the following extracts :--

'The death of DANIEL WEISTER is a solemn and striking event at this crisis, and one which must carry an moral questions; being satisfied, that our heavenly Faawful lesson to the minds of those who ponder it. He had sacrificed all principle and right for political power, and signally appropriate was the retribution in his sinking so very low in the scale of politics; and then, while all were looking on the sad spectacle of this fallen star, behold! he is summoned before his eternal

ciness of its true abolition principles. But we do deeply regret that there should so often be contained in its pages articles which quite prevent our making the cause, which they might tend to injure. I allude particularly to that letter in which thou speaks approvingly of Paine's . ' Age of Reason,' and would advocate its sentiments for adoption rather than the Bible. And couldst thou succeed in persuading men to thrust aside the Bible, what wouldst thou have done for them ? Take from them a well of refreshing truth—a fountain of minating system of warfare; and, therefore, the follife, and a charter of liberty for every human creature. O! how I do wish thou wouldst pause, and take counsel with the inward monitor, and not of thy reason; but of the spirit of God, a measure of which is granted to every one, and pray that the veil may be removed from thy eyes, that thou mayst be able to read aright even the writings of Moses, and that a clear view of the divine workings may be granted thee; and that thou mayest perceive, ere it is too late, (as was the case with the miserable Paine,) where thy course of reasoning is

'Wilt thou excuse my thus writing? The affect tionate regard we have entertained for thee prompts my doing so; as also does my love for the cause of the poor slave, who is neglected while thou tearest in shreds the written charter of his liberty, and while thou throwest obstacles of a painful nature in the path of his friends; for while we continue to hold the broad catholic ground of anti-slavery union, it is rendered infinitely more difficult by unnecessary hindrances such as I have referred to. We all unite in kind remembrances to thee, whose fearless, single-minded, disinterested advocacy of anti-slavery while with us is not forgotten

Dear Garrison,—through THE LIBERATOR, let me If it be true, that when the spirit leaves the body assure the writer of the above, that but one thing in it kindred spirits here will be kindred spirits in the spirit needs an apology—her contemptuous thrust at Thomas world, and associate in their own appropriate sphere. Paine, whose writings, political and religious, I presume, she never read, and of whose life and death she knows and R. Bishop M. and T. will commingle with the nothing, except through those whose interest it has been to misrepresent and blacken his motives and his character. If I owe a confession and apology to the memory of any man of the past, I owe it to that of the robes of dignity? Eternity will answer these questions. memory of any man of the past, I owe it to that of the suther of 'Common Sense' and of the 'Age of Reason.' Deeply do I lament that my soul was so utterly hardened against the personal character of a fellow-being by the falsehoods which priestly and political despots, and revengeful bigots, have uttered against Thomas Paine. In the great future, it will be known to whom the term 'miserable' will most truly apply, to Thomas Paine or to his accusers. I would rather prefer to meet the God of truth, justice and liberty in judgment as Thomas Paine, than as one of his priestly or political defa-

ed blasphemy, and man against what he considered an insult and a wrong; for which all manner of evil has been said against him by 'the powers that be' in Church and State. What would the Church and Priestgood say, if, on the record of eternity, they should find the name of Thomas Paine put down among the blessed for having vindicated God and Humanity against their blasphemy and their ignorance? Such a thing is pos-sible. Before me is a Life of Paine, by G. Vail of New York. If the writer of the above would read it, I think the would never allude to him again as she has done.

I would say to my friend, I have taken long, deep and earnest counsel of the 'inward monitor'; and the spirit of God' has assured me that a God of justice and love never required a slave to obey his master, or men to obey every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake that he never authorised the buying of men and women as bondmen and bondwomen—that he never au-thorised the owner to scourge his bondmen and bondmaids to death with impunity, because they were his money '-that he never sanctioned polygamy and concubinage, and the massacre of 'infants and sucklings,' for the iniquity of their ancestors—that he never instigated human beings to revengeful, aggressive, and exerminating wars. The spirit of God in my own sou has taught me this. I would ask my friend. Has not the spirit of God in your soul taught you the same?

As to the friends of the slave, who are they? Those who deny that God ever sanctioned war or slavery, or the slaughter of men, women and children, and buying of them as bondmen and bondmaids, or those who say he has, and may do so again? There can be no greater obstacle to peace, than to admit that God once sanction d war ; and they are the most formidable enemies o anti-slavery, who say that God authorized the buying and selling of men and women as bondmen and bond maids, and that he requires slaves to obey their masters and subjects to obey their rulers.

The Bible the charter of liberty to the American slave! Alas! it has been made the very citadel of protection to the oppressor, and of wrong and outrage to the oppressed. Nothing has so conduced to rivet and perpetuate the chains of the slave as the Bible-es if exists in the minds of the American people. So far as my convictions are concerned, it matters not what Mose or Jesus said on slavery or war. So far as my right to life and liberty is concerned, I will submit the question to no authority, tribunal, or being out of my own soul I know that man, or being, or church, or government

Yes, dear friend, I have long listened to the voice of idual and national crimes of the nineteenth centuward monitor and of the spirit of God' in my soul assures me he never authorized man to perpetrate any pression and war were never sanctioned? Judge ye. HENRY C. WRIGHT.

Rose Dale, near Alleghany City, Penn., March 3, 1853.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON-I send you my subscrip tion for the past year, though I did not, in consequenby, becoming hateful from the support that that party, especially in this country, too much gives to 'the sum of all villanies,') yet I am for free discussion on all ther would prefer honest error rather than hypocritical orthodoxy; and so I do, from my inmost soul. But how am I to test hypocritical orthodoxy? It is manifest in the man, who, while he professes to receive the law of Christ, i. e., 'Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them,' is at the same time fearing the consequences of preaching and applying this to all men; the man who loves the union of these much enjoy its real anti-slavery character, and the ra- States (cemented as they are with the soul's blood of the hunted slave) better than he loves the rights and happiness of the poor victim torn with bloodhounds; the use of it we should like. I trust thou wilt bear with of slavery, better than the law of love; the reverend me when I say, that some of thy letters grieve us exbelly',) preach to suit their audience and their latitude, rather than, for conscience's sake, declare the whole counsel of God, and leave the issue in his hands Such men I am bound, on every principle of commor sense, to consider chargeable with infidelity or 'hypoc

Slavery is the most malignant, diabolical and exterlowing lines of Southey, written before he was Poet Laurente, apply with greater force to the abettors of slavery than to war :-

But that the priest, with solemn mockery,
And monstrous faith, should call on God to lead.
His armies forth, to desolate and kill, And over the red banners of the war,
Even in the blessed name of Jesus, pour
Prayers of bloodier hate than ever rose
At Odin's altar!

This is most foul,
Most rank, most blasphemous idolstry!
And better were it for those wretched men,
With inches blassing to hear sed the first

With infant victims to have fed the fire Of Moloch, in that hour when they shall call Upon the hills and rocks to cover them !* While, in honesty, we are bound to call every tion by its appropriate name, it seems to me that pitu towards those who perpetrate or sustain the aborning tions of our land ignoranlly, is the proper Christian

feeling; and towards those who do such things wilfully

the deepest commiseration; for they are their own bit-terest enemies, and are 'heaping up wrath against the day of wrath.' They now receive what are called their good things, and the poor negroes their evil things; but the reverse will take place by and by!

Christian model; and no botter evidence of this than his affinity with such a paper as the New York Obser-ser! Well, 'Uncle Tom' is about teaching the world; and if Dr. Campbell refuses to learn of him, he will soon find his own level.

HENRY C. HOWELLS. Your friend,

'THE BIBLE DISCUSSION,' &c. MR. GARRISON :

I am glad to find that the advocates of the Bible at mable to frighten, with their 'pious' threats and deposition, that both sides of every subject (religion not excepted) may have a fair and impartial hearing in its columns. It is, however, nothing new or surprising part any honorable 'shine' to a vast number of their for religion to shrink from investigation, or for its advocates to denounce and persecute those bold and maning 'glory' to lend ?—unless, as remarked above, the ly seekers after truth, who insist upon bringing it in lurid and unnatural glare of their persecuting, extertion with light. Truth, like gold, shipes brightest in the brightest light; while error is the more hideous. Truth courts investigation ; error trembles at the thought. Touth reveals its purity the more it is rabbed; while error the more exposes its deformity and rottenness. Therefore, any system that fears examinetion, thereby manifests its own error; while those who ace the investigation, openly declare themselves fools or knaves. If those who have ordered THE LIBE-RATOR stopped, because in its columns HENRY C. WRIGHT and JOSEPH BARKER's honest sentiments were nade known, consider this too harsh, I may try to soften it a little for their especial accom am an Infidel ; and Christians have my hearty consent to discuss the 'horrible doctrines of Infidelity ' in every paper in Christendom, and all I ask is, that those wishing shall have the opportunity to reply. But they dare not do it, for reasons above mentioned.

I know there are some honest Christians (but that

does not prove the system true ;) and I know there are nest Infidels (nor does that prove the system false). But, Mr. GARRISON, I want to ask you a questhough perhaps you have not been much acquaint ed with Infidels and their writings :- Did you ever know an Infidel, either in writing or in conversation, so destitute of good manners as to speak of the Christian Writers as St. Mat, St. Jack, St. Tom or Jo or Tim ? who has labored more for Human Freedom than Thomas Paine, whom Christians have so belied, slandered and abused, both in life and death, and of whom they know so little? Who, indeed, before the 'Author Hero or in his behalf; therefore,
THE REVOLUTION,' wrote against the slavery of the Africans in this country? Benjamin Rush says, in a letter written July 17, 1809- About the year 1775, I read a short essay, with which I was much pleased, in principles of liberty, of justice, and of human brotherone of Bradford's papers, against the slavery of the Africans in our country, and which I was informed was written by Thomas Paine. This excited my curiosity to the Pharisees of old, who wished to destroy Jesus for be better acquainted with him. We met soon afterwards at Mr. Aitken's bookstore, where I did homage to his principles and his pen, on the subject of the enslaved Africans. He told me it was the first piece be had ever published here.'

If Christians would make themselves acquainted with the character and writings of Thomas Paine, they would, if honest, repent of their abuse of him. No man has done more for Freedom in this nation, though God, and demanding the obedience of men, as do many a degenerate, oppressive, and blood-stained government has exerted all its powers to drive her from the continent; and, strange to say, some of the professed followers of Thomas Paine are its firmest supporters and defenders, and have tried to stop the mouths of those who would raise their voice for freedom for all manking And the publisher of the Boston Investigator, a profes sedly 'free paper,' is among that class, as I will show in another communication, if you will give me leave.

Mr. Garrison, you have my warmest sympathy in the cause in which you are engaged ; for I, too, while I live, higher law, shall battle in that cause. This I can do in a weak way, though far from you. I breathe the free air of the prairie, between Cedar and Wapsipinicon rivers, and while I breathe that, I will endeavor to speak my free

Yours, for the downfall of slavery, and every institution that sanctions and sustains it, MATTHEW FARRINGTON.

Nautrille, Bremer Co., Iowa, Feb. 14, 1858.

BORROWED 'GLORY.'

Rev. W. I. Budingron, of the First Congregational Church in Charlestown, Mass., has preached and printed a sermon entitled ' Our Puritan Fathers our Glory.' The bare appellation of the discourse is so suggestive, that I shall find in that phrase alone sufficient topics of remark for one article.

This sermon was preached at the dedication of a church edifice that had been rebuilt in 1852, by the society of which Mr. B. is pastor. It is reported to be very splendid and luxurious concern in its internal arrangements, while as to externals, its arched windows and gilded cross are calculated to gratify the 'pride of the eyes' more perfectly than the outside fixtures of any other synagogue in town. Next to the Puritan fathers, Mr. B. and his flock doubtless take 'glory' in

their showy meeting-house. Some fifteen months since, before this church was rebuilt, I attended a meeting in it where discussion was had upon the religious condition of the poor, and a Minister at Large laid before the audience a mass of facts which he had gleaned in the highways and byways of the city. These facts were both painful to hear and disgraceful to think upon, in view of the money and effort lavished to cut a swell in meeting-houses round about us. Many of the speakers confessed the delinquency of the pretended disciples of Him who 'came to seek and to save that which was lost,' and seemingly most penitent among these confessors of delinquency stood up Mr. Budington himself. One would have thought, to hear such melancholy details of the implety, have taken up in earnest the case of the persecute ignorance, want, degradation and suffering in existence right under the shadow of half-a-dozen steeples, and to that Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston spoke with hear, furthermore, the stirring appeals and good regreat power in their favor, perfectly annihilating the solves promulgated by many an animated speaker, that arguers on the other side. After which the editor add strenuous efforts would immediately be made to distri
But the arguments of Russell or Palmerston are o bute groceries and gospel truth, shirts and sympathy little value, compared with the moral force, which wil among those perishing children of God. That would go out from the noble spirit which they exhibited.' In have seemed to be a true Christian method of gaining glory,' patterned upon the life and teachings of the Puritan Recorder says,-Galilean carpenter's son. Yet those stirring appeals had no permanent effect, and those good resolves bore Galilean carpenter's son. Yet those stirring appeals 'The 'Prison Discipline Association' held its Annihad no permanent effect, and those good resolves bore no substantial fruit. During half of the year 1852, no Minister at Large was sustained in Charlestown, and Minister at Large was sustained in Charlestown, and the one who is now employed receives not one-tenth the pay for doing proper ministerial work, that the squad Recorder, of the period when the road between Jerusa theological lectures. Ten months since, the First Congregational Church of Charlestown voted, in substance if not in form, to let the perishing children of God among them grope on in their darkness and 'die in their sins;' so it passed them by on the other side, fess ' to be Christians, in doing the very thing which hurried off to Vanity Fair, and bargained for some visible and earth-born 'glory,' in the shape of a magnificent house of worship, a superbly-toned organ, and a steeple, which, if it originated where common rumor more singular is the innocent simplicity with which the states, should have had that origin indicated by being Priestly and Levitical tribe (is not 'Levite' Hebrew for built like unto a decanter surmounted with a pair of crossed toddy-sticks. Expense of the whole ecclesiastical show-box and rigging, \$18,000!

Is it strange that, after such a departure from acknowledged duty, Mr. Budington should feel it necessary to borrow a little 'glory' from a past generation of men, to avoid the consciousness of mean and faithless behavior? How can be and his society experience

Vegro-stealers, Quaker-floggers, Baptist-banishers, and witch-hangers of two centuries ago. The barbarous 'glory' of those old 'coves' is very faithfully reflected, in several leading beams, by the churches which

love to laud them to the skies.

I will not deny that the Puritans had decided men its-they fostered education, stimulated industry, en couraged self-reliance, and so planted the seeds of ultimate free government; but they had likewise grea faults, and, testing their whole conduct by the highes precepts of the Book which they pretended to obey, I think their fund of 'glory' would not suffice to im minating policy finds a true mirror wherefrom its rays are cast in the compromising, fashion-loving churches that stand across the track of every reform.

THE SABBATH DAY - INPIDELITY. At a meeting of the friends of the anti-slavery cause held in the Town Hall, Fall River, March 18, 1853, the following resolutions were adopted, and a vote passed that they be offered for publication in the papers of the village, and in THE LIBERATOR.

The last resolution was called forth by some remarks contained in a lecture, delivered by one of our clergymen before the Athenseum, on the 'Mission of America,' in which he said that our success in self-government, and the security of our individual rights, was such as to make us a spectacle to angels and to men, and one which disturbed the oppressors of the old world, &c.

Whereas, men who profess it is peculiarly their office and duty to speak truth to the people, have seen proper to assail the character of our meetings, denounc-ing us as Sabbath-breakers and infidels, and as violaling God's commands as to who shall and who shall not be public teachers and speakers; and whereas, we de sire no concealment of our real principles and motives. And how do Christians speak of Thomas Paine? Yet even hoping that those who are now arrayed against us may speedily repent of the many sins they have committed and are now committing against the slave, and take up earnestly and consistently the laboring oar

Sabbath day, in using it as we do to plead the cause the slave, to infuse into the public mind those great hood, without which religion and government are powerless for good, may find a prototype of themselves in healing in the synagogue on the Sabbath day. Resolved, That our infidelity, as abolitionists,

not consist merely in speaking a few words of sympa thy occasionally for the slave, and all the while throw ing the mantle of religious and political brotherhood around his oppressors, as does the American Church neither does it consist in defending slavery, or the iniquitous laws designed for its security, as approved of Doctors of Divinity, and prominent ministers in the American church-men who, notwithstanding they

'Torture the pages of the hallowed Bible,
To sanction crime, and robbery, and blood,
And, in Oppression's hateful service, libel
Both man and God,'

are still regarded as the lights of the church, and the teachers and expounders of its doctrines ;-but rather, that our infidelity does consist in appealing to the religious and humane sentiments of the people in behalf of the oppressed; in proclaiming and vindicating that Whose tables in the heart are set ';

n calling upon all who reverence God and acknowledge the claims of human brotherhood to labor earnestly for the redemption of the slave, and to free thems from all participation in his oppression; in stripping off the mask which a pro-slavery religion or heartles custom may have thrown round the oppressor, and hold-ing him and his apologist up to the world as violators of the cardinal principles of Christianity, and the greatest enemies of the rights of man.

Resolved, That the attempt of one human being to in what manner and under what special restrictions and limitations those capacities and powers shall be used in the cause of truth and humanity, whether done in the name of religion, or under some less specious covering, is a flagrant infringement of personal freedom, and a practical denial of each individual's moral accountability to God

Resolved. That whatever may have been the design of Providence in permitting us to become a separate r tion, in our present position, professing, as we do, to our love of liberty and our sympathy with the oppres sed the wide world over, while every sixth man, w man and child in our nation is a slave .- the tyrant master regarded as a Christian brother, and not a foot of our extended territory where he may not legally pursue his victim, and drag him back to bondage, we are a spectacle to angels and to men which may well provoke the scorn and derision of the tyrants of Europe, and enable them to grasp still more complacently and firmly the rod of despotic power,

'MEN, NOT PRINCIPLES.'

The practice of theological newspapers to rely authority rather than reason is well illustrated by a sentence in the Puritan Recorder of 17th ult. The editor informs his readers, that the British ministers Madial; that their case came up in Parliament, and another column, the New York correspondent of the

If we could but get access to a file of the Jerusale 'evangelical' parsons receive for reading stupid lem and Jerfeho was so much infested by thieves, I am cological lectures. Ten months since, the First Conconfident we should find a communication signed 'Priest,' or 'Levite,' accusing the Good Samaritan o Jesus, (in his parable of the last judgment,) declared Deacon '?) read from time to time the story of the

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