PUBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

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to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to wheeled, (rost ram,) to the General Agent. where sments making less than one square inthere times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. sylvan's and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auded to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial

CERTIFICATION OF THE CONTROL OF THE GOLDS OF LESS, FORTED QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILDRICK, and Frank Panilifs. The Linematon, both sides of question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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

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

No Union with Slaveholderal

THE U.S. CONSTITUTION IS 3A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their

SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER FUGITIVE SLAVED—on 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 SLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.'- John Quincy Adams

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

VOL. XXIII. NO. 16.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1853. WHOLE NUMBER 1161.

SELECTIONS.

HE CONVENT --- THE CONSTITU-TIONAL QUESTION. Sates Correspondence of the A. S. Standard.]

Depar Whigs have been out of luck this year saw. Though they have the government of ing won't work to their liking. I told you comingly things worked against them in the per of the coming Convention. Well, they lately tried a new lay for securing the Cathoand that is by proposing an act for reo the 11th of August, 1834. This bill actuased the House by a large majority. But mucky Whigs found themselves in a very a place, indeed. While the Catholics liked sessure well enough, their right trusty and sloved cousins, the Orthodox ministers and amembers, took it in high dudgeon. Slavery could stand very well, when it approached in the black gown and white cravat of a sholding minister; but the Scarlet Lady they il not away with at all. She was a greater opiation to them than any contained in the ce, the Bill was reconsidered, and has go through the ordeal of another debate and And to-day, an order, introduced by Mr. Jan Prince, of Danvers, when this question was the leasted, for compensating Mr. Garrison for a sagnes he received in the Mob to prevent a (as the Daily Advertiser considered it) in , was referred to the Judiciary Committee. est the Committee grants a hearing, a good hal of historical information may be hoped from prin that celebrated action. It is said that the press who was mainly instrumental in getting up in that Monsignor Fitzpatrick, the Bishop of Bath, and Mr. Garrison, are in one and the same test, and that they must 'sink or swim, survive or

log will see that Mr. Mann is down upon Mr. Pullips again. Of course, I have nothing to say against his hitting him as hard as he likes. I unestand that his Free Soil friends think that he sgethis antagonist's nob into Chancery and is aushing him severely. I don't precisely see it It rather seems to me, as an impartial spec ther, and by no means a backer of the Garrison er, though he is a pretty fighter and makes the sate in the part is a pretty fighter and makes the sate fly like lightning, dosn't plant them well, and I am afraid is hardly up to the Nobby One's regat, I am apprehensive that he may have in himself open to be cross-buttocked, if the Noby One closes with him. However, his wind medient, and we may hope for a good many haurion of New England.

Is drop the metaphor and abandon the expresin language of the Ring and of the Noble Science of Self-Defence, Mr. Mann has not yet succeeded head, which stand between the Garrison Abomists and that Gulf of Office yawning in the forum, which they are most ready to fill up, if they can only get comfortably at it: What I want to know is, whether the Constitution of the Unit-States imposes any obligations in relation to there that did not exist before it. Whether, recample, under the 3d Clause of the 4th Artider the laws of a slave State, and whether he shall be delitered up on Claim of the Party to them such Service or Labor may be due! If has things he so, then are not the persons taking put in the Government, either as Constituents or presentatives, bound to make the necessary prohet strike me as of any particular consequence in as trike me as of any particular consequence in this capacity, general or special, a man takes the am, in his own person, or by his deputed Represuatire; if this be the meaning of that clause, le is bund to see that due legal process is providel for executing it, whenever the case arises. And this is what the Abolitionists of the type of it, Garrison do not mean to do, or assist in doing. If ther are mistaken and the above how rethey are mistaken, and that clause does not re for to Slaves, and every man and every State sinds nownlis Slavery just as they did under the did Confederation, then the Constitution will not that is the way of our getting the fattest cuts we tan out of the National platter, as well as other people.

teen persons voluntarily administering a govern-net and persons submitting to it because they eat help themselves. Mr. Phillips may be of to the worthy man of whom it was recorded in his Obitanry, among his other virtues, 'that he had in pay his fares;' but, if so, he doth not herein represent all his co-workers—this sufferance is not the badge of all his tribe. Because a majoririty of a nation agree to compel me to ad my letters by a certain conveyance, and pay that a certain sum for almost all imported go these being things I have a natural right to do ad possess). I do not see that I am responsible as the abase they may make of the money they are exterted from me, any more than I should be to the debauchery of the highwayman who had fixed me to stand and deliver the means of his loss. Is M. Armed and deliver the means of his Is M. Arago, for instance, who refused to allegiance to Louis Napoleon, responsible or his tyrannies, because he pays the octroi on the sines! I think not. But, admitting it to be so, a cally proves the inconsistency of Mr. Phillips and his Anti-Slavery friends in furnishing the so his Anti-Slavery friends in furnishing the sames of government; but by no means the construction of an Abolitionist who officially gives frection and vitality to those sinews. It would all show that it was the duty of an Abolitionist a stake off the dust of his feet against his country, as hare no part nor lot with her. And, indeed, it has a country fit for a Gentleman to live in Ashing keeps me here. I am agree hat a belief Salva country fit for a Gentleman to live in.

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LILINOIS SLAVE LAW. The passage of this in-banes law is arouting public indignation quite therally in Northern Illinois. Public meetings have been held in many places, and resolutions condemnatory of the law passed. Many who have hitherto stood aloof from every thing that bore the affect of anti-placery, are now active in the the aspect of anti-slavery, are now active in the aspect of anti-slavery, are now active in the agreement. The Illinois Slave Law was passed under the shield of a Democratic Legislature, and the jeople begin to feel that Illinois Democracy is not to be trusted. It has belied its professed attachment to the hehment to the cause of freedom, and bowed the lase to the dark spirit of Slavery.—Kenosha Tel.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman.

MORE LITERARY TOADYISM.

Since Mr. Graham's 'martyrdom' for his service to the 'Legree Family' against Uncle Tom, we have seen nothing so rich in magazine virtue, as the specimen before us. It appears that some guardian of the Union in Georgia has charged Mr. Charles J. Peterson, of this city, editor of 'Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine, with high treason to Southern institutions, in being 'an arrant abolitionist;' whereupon, Mr. Peterson hastens to rescue his fair name from the foul reproach, and in a letter to the Madison (Ga.) Family Visitor, he pronounces the charge a 'gross injustice.' In this we agree, though we might differ as to who was the injured party. We regret that we cannot give our readers the entire letter, as we doubt not it is worth preserving; but as our 'family' are not honored with the society of the Georgia 'Visitor,' we have to rely for our information of its contents on a sketch of the precious relic, by the New England Former.

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Mr. P. sussents that he is sufficient for the suspine of the foot sustain the cause of the poor suffering slave, to attempt to prove us dishonest, because we assume this position. We do not acknowledge the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society to be the Abolitionists—the position. We do not acknowledge the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society to be the Abolitionists—the position. We do not acknowledge the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society England Former.

Mr. P. suspects that he is suffering for the sins

Mr. P. suspects that he is saliering for the sins of one Henry Peterson, editor of the 'Saturday Evening Post,' with whom Mr. Charles complacently hopes he has nothing in common except the name—a compliment that his namesake might reciprocate, perhaps. 'I am not of the same family, even, says our aggrieved editor. _ More, I do not speak to him when we meet, adds the amiable Charles. I resemble him, I trust, very little in anything, he modestly proceeds: But least of all, in being what you call him, an arrant abolition-

Having found a scape-goat to bear the crime, Charles, with due humility, applies himself to a self-acquittal upon the evidence. See him on his marrow bones, as he implores his master's lenity!

'In my Magazine, you can find nothing political, on any side; for as politics are ill-bred in a parlor, they are equally ill-bred in a ladies' magazine. But as principal editor of a daily paper here, (the Evening Bulletin,) my pen, I am told, has been of service to the cause of the Constitution.'

Did California ever open a richer vein than this 'It's as good as a meetin', 'as 'Sam' would say. That 'pen' should be recommended to the grate-ful consideration of Mrs. Ex-President Tyler and the lady patrons of his Magazine. Such 'service should not be left unknown and unappreciated. It does not seem to win very flattering acknowledgements from its Southern censors.

Of the reward that he has won by his fawning,

Of the reward that he has won by his lawning, our readers can judge by the following specimen of the contemptuous flagellation which the Georgia editor deals upon the shoulders of the prestrate suppliant. So may sycophancy ever presper!

· But just here, we volunteer this advice to Mr P., and to all Northerners truly devoted to the Constitution and the rights therein recognized. Come out from the foul crowds of fanatics whose sins are visited upon you; have the independence openly to array yourselves against the miscreants, and then you may vindicate your principles, and stay the agitation which now threatens to involve you and us in one cammon ruin. Prove yourselves by your works, and fear not to speak the truth you We know there are and true ' as well North as South; but the South, the country, and the Constitution, now demand omething more than mere negative friends. To be plain, our Northern Allies, as we fear, want Moral Courage. If they would abandon their neutrality, —bring out their forces and carry the war into Africa,—the abolitionists would be routed, 'horse, foot and dragoons'-good brotherhood restored, and the country quieted. As long as you refuse to do this, think us not uncourted s, if we doubt your sincerity. 'He who dallies is a dastard, and he who doubts is damned.'

The N. E. Farmer thus condoles with our aggriev-

Poor Mr. Peterson! how can he convince these mbelieving Southerners that he has 'come out rom the foul crowds of fanatics!' What further penance must be do, to evince his 'moral courage,' and establish his 'sincerity,' as a defender of the peculiar institution! Do speak, thou most Reselved That the Reston Liberator F. Doug. inquisitorial of Visitors, and tell this savior of the Constitution and hater of abolitionists, how he can sotton to you acceptably, and without the risk of seing kicked out of your indignant presence.

gates; and publish a copy of them, with the proceedings of this meeting, in the Voice.

Resolved, That the Boston Liberator, F. Douglass's Paper, Am. Baptist, Pa. Freeman, Telegroph and Temperance Journal, and other anti-slavery papers, he requested to notice the proceedings. inquisitorial of Visitors, and tell this savior of the

From the Worcester Spy. SLAVERY AND THE CONSTITUTION.

Horace Mann and Wendell Phillips have for sev-LIBERATOR. This dispute originated with Mr. Phillips, who took occasion, in a speech delivered at the anniversary meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-

often enough to put all doubt on the question to

stitution is not a pro-slavery document; and we think also that it is our duty to vote, as well as talk and write against slavery. We think it is detrimental to the progress of the question at issue, that is, Freedom vs. Slavery, to discuss whether that is, Freedom vs. Slavery, to discuss whether the framers of the Constitution intended it to be a pro-slavery document or not. We think it is not a pro-slavery, but an anti-slavery document; and strong in this faith, we will use it as much as we can, as a weapon against the direful despotism which exists in our country in spite of it. We think Mr. Phillips can find plenty of far more profitable exercise for his genius and manly eloquence, than in captiously censuring men who are as earnest in their labors against slavery, and as hearty in their denunciations of it, as he can be, although they differ from him in their course of action. We have our duty to perform to the slave,

The main object of this meeting seems to be to endorse 'The Rufugees' Home Society '—to sustain Mr. Bibb, and the Voice of the Fugitive—to denounce Mr. Ward and his friends, and to condemn the proposal to establish another paper, to be devoted to the interest of the colored people.

We give place (as requested) to the resolutions adonted on the occasion:

Resolved. That as we believe 'Union is strength,' and that it is the only way for our elevation, we do not sympathise and have not participated in the discussions, strife, and personal envy that have been fomented, by a faction in the village of Windsor, under cover of opposition to the Refu-geest Home Society, and we therefore deprecate and condemn their proceedings as highly injurious

to our cause.

Resolved, That we regard the Refugees' Home Society, the Elgin Settlement and the Sandwich Institute, from their similarity of design, as occupying common ground; and we believe them to be benevolent in their objects and aims for the elevation of the colored people in Canada, salutary in their operations, and deserving the sympathy and support of all well-wishers of humanity

Resolved, That the Voice of the Fugitive was the first standard unfurled on the free soil of Canada, specially devoted to the anti-slavery cause, at that trying hour, when the atrocious Fugitive at that trying hour, when the atrocious Fugitive Slave Bill was scattering confusion and dismay over the colored population of the United States; and that it is in charge of a noble and well tried Refugee from American Slavery, and that it has been a faithful exponent and monitor of their interest, and is therefore worthy of the support of the colored people and their friends.

Resolved, That as the Voice is not as extensively patronised as its merits demand, there is no necessity for another maner devoted to the interest.

patronised as its merits demand, there is no necessity for another paper devoted to the interests of the colored people of Canada, and therefore, the rival paper about being established to supercede or divide the interest of the Voice, especially as it is the creation of the factionists alluded to above, is unworthy of the support of the well-wishers of the vace.

wishers of our race.

Resolved, That the collection and distribution of old clothing should be discouraged, as discredexcept in the special case of newly arrived fagitives destitute of decent apparel, and that donors of persons on whose judgments they can rely for a

adicious distribution of the same.

Resolved, That the circumstances of many of the colored people in Canada are not such as place them above the need of assistance; but on the con-trary, there is a necessity for aiding them to obtain permament homes and for religious and education-

statistics of the churches, schools and Temperance Society, among the colored people of this country-sent to be reported to the Convention. Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary of

this meeting be a committee to collect these statis-tics forthwith, and furnish the same to the dele-

From the Portland Inquirer. DIX IN THE SENATE.

It appears that Gen. Dix had eight votes against eral weeks been engaged in a controversy which him in the Senate, even for the privilege of sitting reaches the public through the medium of The on the sub-treasury box in New York. There was an 'exciting discussion,' which lasted four hours. The New York Herald says:

The Sending says:

The result finally turned upon the question to the fugitive slave law—its constitutionality, expediency, see the fugitive slave law—its constitutionality unced upon the fugitive slave law—its constitutionality, expe

hunting as candid and sincere'; and this was not humiliation deep enough, he must swear by General Cass, whom he had been prominently influential in defeating in 1848! He must eat his own word, belie his public position, repent and be publicly cashiered, before he should pass muster. Penance—vows—absolution, and that contested! Surely, if General Dix accepts, he will assent to all this, and debase himself even to the extreme con-tempt of every honorable man. So low do Northern

Every effort is made to induce him to accept, in order thus to humble and break in the barnburners, and unite New York in support of the administra-

He humbly accepts!

THE SOUTHERN UKASE.

although they direct from him in their course of action. We have our duty to perform to the slave, and we have our duty to perform to our country, and we have our duty to perform to our country. We think justice can be done to the slave without destroying our social fabric. Mr. Phillips must confess that society, even as it is organized on this continent, is better than anarchy. There are some institutions, such as the Post Office, which even the most ultra come-outer does not scruple to take advantage of. He must excuse us if we think that there are others which we can take advantage of the SOUTHERA URADE.

Before the Presidential election, by-gones were to be by-gones, and no man did more to secure General Pierce's election than John A. Dix. of New York. But see what the Columbus (Ga.) Times, the leading organ of the Southern States' Rights party, said when it was proposed to put him into the Cabinet, and which ukase brought Mr. Pierce at once to the right-about face:—

'Independently of his abolitionism, we have a very

there are others which we can take advantage of with as clear a conscience as he can accept the services of the mail which brings him The Liberator. We war with slavery to the last inch of ground, and to the last moment of its existence; and we plague spot of abolition is on his brow, and, like the

sen in New York, quite as able and far less exceptionable than Dix.

'Indeed, we are surprised that any questionable man has been thought of for a Cabinet appointment. All such men will be a dead weight upon the administration. We utterly deny and reprobate the doctrine that any party or clique, as such, has any claim to posts of honor or profit in the Government. And we earnestly hope that Mr. Pierce will select only those men for officers under him of known ability and housety, and of the faith of Jefferson. Adherence to an 'ism' ought to be a fatal objection to an aspirant for office.'

THE LIBERATOR.

LETTER PROM REV. A. T. POSS.

BLACKSTONE, April 4th, 1853.

PRIEND GARRISON : I will improve a few moments f leisure this morning, in setting the matter right which is embraced in the correspondence between E. Harwood of Cincinnati, and Win, H. Wyckoff of New York, relating to my statement, at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, of a fact which occurred at a meeting of the American and Foreign Bible Society.

There are but two points in this corresponden that affect my statement at all. The first is the date of the formation of the American and Foreign Bible Society, alluded to in these words : ' When the American Bible Society voted to place a Bible in the hand of every family in the land in a certain period, . . . the American and Foreign Bible Society was not in existence.' Ljudge from the italies, that this is regarded as a full refutation of my statement. The fact, however, is simply this there is not a word in that portion of my reported speech quoted by E. Harwood, which inimates that the American and Foreign Bible Sociely was in existence at the time that the American Bible Society voted to place a Bible in the hand of every family in the land. The fact lies upon the very surface of my statement, that the meeting of which I speak was subsequent to this action of the American Bible Society; and, for aught which

appears in my remarks, it might have been months. or even years, after. Who, for one moment, would suppose that these two rival Societies would be holding their meetings at the same time and place. and endorsing each other's doings ! The second point is the recollections of Dr. Conand Secretary Wyckoff. It seems they do not recollect any such occurrence. But I do. Most painful-

ly and sorrowfully do I recollect the humiliating

Dr. Cone thinks the time was two, and not five years. This is quite immaterial; but my recollec tion is as I stated it.

I will here introduce a piece of corroborative testimony. The American Baptist Free Mission Society, at its Annual Meeting, May, 1848, voted that Elders Tillinghast, Archibald and Post be a committee to draw up an address to our English Baptist brethren, informing them of the position of the American and Foreign Bible Society in relation to American slavery. The following is an extract from that address :-

'We crave permission, then, to ask your atten tion to the following comments upon some of the statements of the Board, in their reply, to which

we have already made allusion.

1. Their remarks upon the subject of Bible distribution in this country are to us truly astonishing. They say they have never withheld the Bible from the slave! The following painful fact will show how much truth this statement contains. A few years since, this same Bible Society 'Resolved, to furnish every family in the United States with to furnish every family in the United States with a copy of the Bible. Elder Arkt Brown, now in heaven, immediately arose, and mildly asked if the resolution embraced the slave. No sooner, however, had the inquiry escaped his lips, than the shout of 'Order! Order!! Order!!! 'resounder from every part of the house; and the President, Spencer H. Cone, with an emphatic, but very undignified and unchristian gesture, called out to him, 'Sit down, sir; you are out of order!' We are sorry that truth compels us to put unches. are sorry that truth compels us to put upon record such a fact, in connection with the statement our rethren have made; but so it is."

Now, I have this to say to E. Harwood, to Dr Cone, to Secretary Wyckoff, and to the world,-my tatement at Boston was literally and unqualifiedly

I will now state a few more facts in relation this same Bible Society. 1st. This Society receives slaveholders to fellow-

ship. The Society had, in 1849, fifty-nine auxiliary ocieties, and five hundred and six life-directors and life-members in the slaveholding States.

2d. The Society receives into its treasury th wicked gains of slavery. The Annual Report for the year 1848 shows the receipt of \$6.753,53 from

3d. The Society appoints slaveholders for its officers. In the Report above alluded to, it appears that there are ninety-nine life-directors and nine Vice Presidents in the slave States.

4th. It selects slaveholders to preach its annual sermons, and deliver some of the customary addresses. In 1846, Dr. Fuller, then of Beaufort, South Carolina, preached the annual sermon. In 1849, he was invited to deliver one of the usual addresses at the anniversary at New York.

'The slaveholders have always regarded the Society with some favor, but this favor has been purchased by means which you will in part learn from a perusal of the following preamble and resolution. They were drawn up by E. D. Culver, Esq., formerly a member of Congress from the State of New York, and adopted some three years since by the Washington Union Association, in the same State, one of the largest Associations in the United States:—

States:Whereas, It is reported by the Southern Bap-Whereas, It is reported by the Southern Baptist Press, that a pledge, not to interfere in any way with the institution of slavery, has been given by the General Agent of the American and Foreign Bible Society, which pledge, in their understanding, prohibits the giving of the Bible to the slaves; and whereas, such a pledge, if it exists, is a violation of the Constitution of the Society, which proposes to give the Bible to all men, (the field is the world,) promising before hand, to withhold the Bible from the victim of the slaveholder's oppression; and whereas, we have not learned that said report has been contradicted by the agent, or con-

port has been contradicted by the agent, or con-demned by the Board, therefore,

Resolved, That we have heard the above with deep regret, and that as we value the harmony and success of our holy enterprise, we do affectionately entreat, that the Board would take early measures to contradict said report, if false, and to repudiate it if true,'

it if true.'

To this reasonable request, no response has to this day been given, and the scandalous report to which the above preamble alludes still remains uncontradicted. The General Agent referred to is Eld. In M. Allen, who, in consequence of giving the wicked pledge not to interfere with slavery, obtained a warm and very cordial recommendation to the Baptist churches in Virginia to collect funds, are added to the Baptist churches in Virginia to collect funds, are added to the Baptist churches in Virginia to collect funds. signed by two Baptist ministers of Virginia, J. B. Jeter and J. B. Taylor—the former of whom is notorious in this country for his off-nsive efforts in behalf of slavery in our missionary and other benevolent Societies, and is himself a slaveholder.'

I will now inquire of Dr. Cone and Secretary Wyckoff if 'all this glory is new to' them?

Most sincerely do I sympathize with E. Harwood. that he can have nothing with which to . repel the taunt of the infidel when reproached with' the above 'representation.' My Baptist brethren know that, for many years, I have warned them. even with tears, that by their pro-slavery action in their great religious bodies, they were rendering themselves defenceless against the attacks of infidelity. If, then, they find themselves with nothing to 'repel the taunt of the infidel,' I cannot feel that I ought to be blamed.

If your correspondents are disposed to continue this controversy, then I will move the canvas, and exhibit another section of this panorama. For God and Humanity, A. T. FOSS.

LETTER FROM MRS. C. S. BROWN. HUBBARDSTON, April 7, 1853.

DEAR BROTHER GARRISON: In reference to the question of Mr. Brown to the American and Foreign Bible Society, touching the introduction of the Bible to the slaves of our land.

(as given by Bro. Foss.) my impression is, that I have heard my husband relate the same account to myself. It seems, by a subsequent correspondence that the statement, as given by him, is made a grave matter of doubt; and it is moreover asserted. that 'when the American Bible Society voted to place a Bible in every family in the land,' in a certain period, ' the American and Foreign Bible Society was not in existence.' In order to inform any who may be ignorant of the exact age of the Society, I send you the following, from the Albany Evening Journal, under date of April 24th, 1843. as found in the Report of the American and For eign Bible Society, at its sixth anniversary :-

'The names [of the officers] having been reported, ABEL BROWN rose and said:—"I have an objection to these officers, and I will state it. I can not conscientiously vote for them, because some on the list are slaveholders. I must clear my con-science of voting for such, and content myself with this explanation.'

According to the above date, the Society must date its existence from 1837, and is now sixteen years of age. Query-How much longer ago than that period did the American Bible Society pass its resolution 'to place the Bible in every family in The disposition to send the bread of life to the

perishing heathen slaves of our land, and the ability to do so, are two very different things; there being no family relation (in the true sense of that term) among the slave population; and a Society appointing officers who were slaveholders would not be very likely to do that which militates most against their interest. I should have been glad if there had been no occasion for Mr. Brown to 'ask his impertinent and troublesome question.

. Yours for the truth, C. S. BROWN. P. S. Does the American and Foreign Bible So-

ciety, as a national, not sectional, organization, fail to do its duty in the distribution of God's word to any kind of people in our country, including the slaves? Is the Turk or the Hindoo less opposed to the introduction of the Bible than the American slaveholder! I am glad that Bro. Harwood feared 'the taunts of the infidel' in reproach of such neglect, if true. C. S. B.

LETTER PROM A. J. SIMMONS.

WALWORTH, April 9, 1853.

In your paper of the 1st inst. appears an artiaddresses at the anniversary at New York.

As a specimen of the tone of the Southern Baptist press, one of their number, in seeking to subject of slavery, at a meeting of Methodist Epispersuade the South not to separate from the Baptist | copal ministers, at the East Genessee District Min-

think we can do so under the Constitution. We do not think it advances the cause of the poor suffering slave, to attempt to prove us dishonest, because we assume this position. We do not acknowledge the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society to be the Abolitionists—the popes—whose opinions on all questions in relation to anti-slavery are to be brave and generous partizans, in a warfare which taken as infallible oracles. We consider them brave and generous partizans, in a warfare which use to are engaged in, under different ideas and tactics, but to the same end. There is enough for use both to do against the common enemy, without crossing bayonets with each other.

From Frederick Douglass's Paper.

REFUGEES' HOME SOCIETY.

It port the should be excluded from the camps o' our least of this leptory. The large of this leptory. The same of the following language:

'Some of the members of those Boards, it is true, on account of their individual opinions, do mot enjoy the most unlimited confidence of the South there are others, again, and those the master spirits, whom the South delights to honor.'

It will only introduce one further piece of testing, advocate slavery from the Bible, is a mourn-full fact, and one that pains my heart to publish, said that in the Empire State.

REFUGEES' HOME SOCIETY.

Rev. Mr. Hoyt, of Walworth, said that in the New Testament we find slaves and slaveholders fellowshipped. Mr. Beals, of Palmyra, said that in the text, 'Servants, obey your masters,' servants meant slaves; and to do away with that ext, we might as well do away with the whole Testament. Mr. Goss, of Clifton Springs, said Abraham was a slaveholder, and was in heaven. That he knew no difference between-oppression in those days and oppression in these days. Christ and his apostles did not condemn Roman slavery, n its worst form, but received slaveholders (Onesimus) into the church, and he was opposed to exluding them. [For Onesimus read Philemon .- Ed.] Now, Mr. G. says, in the article published, 'So

ar from leading in the defence of slavery, I defy G. B. Stebbins, or any one else, to lead me to do such dirty work. Defend slavery! Never! So far from defending it, I would, before the setting of the sun, break every bond, and "let the oppressed go free." In the meeting above alluded to, Wm. Mandaville (minister) offered a resolution, in which he proposed to give the slaveholders six months to free themselves from their slaves; and, if this was not done in that time, to exclude them from the church. Mr. G. remarked, in opposition to the resolution, 'I apprehend there is not a farmer within the sound of my voice, carrying on a large amount of business, who could change his business in six months without sustaining a heavy loss. Then, would it not be unreasonable to demand it of the slaveholder ! ' Now, Mr. G. would, 'before the setting of the sun, break every bond, and let three million of oppressed men and women go free. Has not Mr. G. the same regard for the property of slaveholders now, as when he attended that meeting? If Mr. G. did not defend slavery at that meeting, I would like to know (not only for my own benefit, but also for the benefit of others, and even for the instruction of some of his good Methodist friends) what he meant by the assertion that 'Christ and his apostles did not condemn Roman slavery, in its worst the church '? This certainly looks to me like defending slavery, especially coming from a man professing to be commissioned of God to go forth and preach his everlasting truths to a lost and perishing world.

Mr. G. says also, in his letter, 'The very first public speech that I ever made was against the sum of all evils.' Now, does Mr. G. mean to say that Christ and his apostles fellowshipped the sum of all evils' in the church, or has he some ogic that can straighten this! If he has, most ertainly we would like to see it. Notwithstandng the ministers of this Conference fellowship uch sentiments as these as Christian, Mr. G. tells you, 'I can assure you that nine-tenths of the preachers in the East Genessee Conference re bona fide anti-slavery in their sentiments, and will do as much to break the galling chains as G. B. S. or any other man' Will Mr. G. tell us what the ministers of the M. E. Church are doing o free it from this ' sum of all evils'! An extract rom the Canada Christian Advocate will furnish as with a key to the bona fide anti-slavery principles of the ministry :-

'The Church may talk about the great evil of slavery until doomsday; but if it does nothing, no progress will be made towards its abolishment. Ever since its organization, or for nearly seventy years, the Church has been denouncing slavery as a great moral wrong; and during this whole period, the question, 'What shall be done for the a great moral wrong; and during this whole period, the question, "What shall be done for the extirpation of the great evil of slavery!" has occupied a prominent place in the Discipline; but we cannot see that any progress has been made towards the consummation of this most desirable end. In fact, while the Church has been talking about it, and doing nothing, slavery has been constantly encroaching upon its territory and rights, and extending its own influence and power, until, at length, the Church, as well as the State, has become completely subjugated to its control, and its highest functionaries involved in the sin and shame of an institution which is (not improperly) termed the "sum of all villanies." Not only has no progress been made in the right direction—that is, towards the extirpation of slavery—but the progress has been all the other way. The power which slavery now exercises over the Church is really surprising. No person can propose an alteration of the Discipline, or any rules relating to this subject, without being called all manner of hard names, accused of heresy, denounced as a senseless agitator, a disturber of the peace of the Church, and threatened with secession and division as the result of his folly."

'Like priests, like people,' is just as true to-day

'Like priests, like people,' is just as true to-day s when uttered in olden time. Now, if the Church has become completely subjugated to the power of slavery, what is the condition of its ministers! Are not the ministers of the M. E. Church the mere echo of that Church! Then, as the stream cannot rise higher than the fountain, so the ministers of the Church cannot rise higher than the Church. Then, when Mr. G. tells me that the ministers of this Conference are bona fide anti-slavery, while they are in fellowship with the 'sun of all villanies,' and will 'do as much to break the galling chain as G. B. S. or any other man,' I turn to his own text-book, and find, 'By their fruits ye shall know them.' 'Do men gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles!

Yours for the right, A. J. SIMMONS.

MISS HOLLEY AT LEOMINSTER.

Of those 'liberal Christians' who manifeste such 'servility and illiberality' as to opening their church for Miss Holler's lecture, and whose action in that respect was such a 'libel on the pure principles of Unitarianism,' there are a few who take THE LIBERATOR, and, of course, have read F. H. D's very indignant rebuke. The storm of indignation ha passed over our heads; and now, after having arranged our garments and brushed the dust from our eyes, we feel a desire to present the picture representing Miss Holler's visit to this place. in a little different, and, as we believe, truer

We also heard Miss HOLLEY's last lecture, and would bear willing testimony to its great excel lence; and, perhaps, we also should have been ' perfectly delighted,' had we not fulled to hear any of that 'language so strong and denunciation so severe' as gained, in our friend's imagination, at least, such 'warm admirers.' The character of Miss Holler's address, and the manner of her speaking, were far better described in the letter of your correspondent from West Brookfield, and published in the same number of Tus Linesaron In it we find the following description: 'Her manner is very earnest and impressive, and her ap peals to the people are so touching, that few can listen to her without being moved.' That gives precisely the impression left upon the minds of the audience here. 'Earnest, impressive, touching was her manner, but not denunciatory. It remind ed us very foreibly of your own candid, faithful and effective exposition of the truth.

F. H. D. says, that at the last lecture, nearl six hundred persons were present, and that the sum of seven dollars was contributed; and regret that a part of that should be paid for the use o the hall. Now, it is very possible that even that small sum might have been smaller, if the meeting had been in one of the churches instead of the town hall. At the close of the lecture, the speaker appealed to the generosity of the audience for the very purpose of paying the expense for occupying the hall. We know at least of one individual, who gave no inconsiderable part of the whole contribution, and who would not have given any thing, if the meeting had been held in the church. Many others probably gave their mite for the same reason. Therefore, it may be, that the loss from having the meeting in the public hall, rather than in a sectarian house, was more apparent than real.

In regard to the 'Committee on the house,' bi which, we suppose, your correspondent means th Prudential Committee of the Parish, and at whose action ' not a few abolitionists and some church members were highly indignant,' we have only this to say-that they merely carried out what they sup posed to be the will of the Society, without assum ing any responsibility in the matter, and also without consulting their individual preferences. The committee think it incumbent on them to act in accordance with the wish of the Society, however differently each individual might do, if the church was his own property. Having only the care of the house, and not the ownership thereof, they restrict it to such uses as the owners desire, and so feel no conscience in the case. And, probably, they will be just as likely to do differently because F. H. D. calls the act 'unchristian,' as the Free Soilers will be to cease voting on account of the sneers of your correspondent; or as you yourself, Mr. Garrison, will be, to turn from your self-sacrificing course of labor, because the mass of men call you 'infidel.'

Your correspondent thinks, also, that the zeal of some seems to grow cold. Perhaps it arises from the fact that F. H. D. acknowledges no zeal in the anti-slavery cause, which does not flow in a partic ular channel, and recognises no stars in the firma mont of freedom that are not seen through a pe culiar kind of telescope. F. H. D. forgets that other people sometimes like to do things in their

But, laying aside our friendly raillery, does our friend F. H. D. suppose her letter will do any good to the cause of freedom! Will it make any friends of 'poor, bleeding humanity'! Does not its ton smack of the spirit of the Pharisee of old, who thanked the Lord he was not like other men, extortioners, adulterers, or even like this publican,' &c. ! There may be just as much illiberality and quite as much self-righteousness, manifested by coming out of the church and political organi zations, as by staying in them. We may take either course from a pure motive and conscientiou sense of duty, or we may be moved by the same feeling as prompted the prayer of the Pharisee The world has seen one example of the power o Truth, spoken and lived out in the spirit of brotherly kindness and love; and the more we imitate that example, the more shall we speed the cause of truth and human freedom.

Yours for freedom. A FEW UNITARIANS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORPOLE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

This meeting was held at Port Norfolk on Fast Day (Thursday, April 7th.) In the public apnouncement of the meeting, encouragement was given that Mr. Garaison would be among the speakers. It was, however, impossible for him to attend, much to the regret of the whole meeting. The hope was expressed that he would ere long come and talk to the people of Port Norfolk, in the Methodist church, which is generously offered for such a service by Mr. Manning, the present pastor and preacher.

EDMUND QUINCY called the Convention to order. and occupied the morning session with remarks showing the principles of the anti-slavery movement, and the progress of this great cause. At 2, P. M., the meeting reassembled, according to adjournment. The following resolution was offered:

Resolved. That the Fasts and the Sabbaths of this nation are false and detestable, so far as they do not propose the immediate and unconditional liberation of our brethren in bonds, and inculcate that rest of universal brotherhood which the great Father provides for and offers to his children of the human family, without respect to persons.

On this Resolution, DANIEL FOSTER first address ed the Convention. At the close of his remarks, the following officers were chosen for the year en-

EDMUND QUINCY, of Dedham, President, RICHARD CLAPP, of Dorchester; SAMUEL PHIL BRICK, of Brookline; EDWIN THOMPSON, of East Walpole; ABNER BELCHER, of Wrentham, and ELLIS ALLEN, of Medfield, Vice Presidents. WILLIAM I. BOWDITCH, of Brookline, Correspon

ANNE W. WESTON, of Weymouth, Recording

Connelius Cowing, of West Roxbury, Treasury ELIAS RICHARDS, of Weymouth; John C. WYMAN of Dedham; H. W. BLANCHARD, of Dorchester GEORGE GREENE, of Milton; FRANKLIN WILLIAMS, of Roxbury, and Lawson D. Gray, of Walpole,

with the introductory remark that he was so worn tations, he said, were held out to the Co of the audience. Mr. Thompson was followed by to God.

LEWIS FORD, of Abington, who made a timely and

ABBY KELLEY FOSTER said, that the state of her various so-called religious organizations and the occasion; but, feeble as she was, she that the Bible would be do

been an attentive listener at the afternoon and spoke interestingly and effectively. evening sessions, followed, saying that his heart Rev. Mr. Foss, being called upon, gave a verwas in the right place, and that he went as far as interesting account of his labors in Worcester Co. any of the speakers in opposition to slavery. It is in Millbury, in Grafton, Southboro', Boylston a commendable fact, that his action has a cor- Hopkinton, Douglass, Whitinsville, Shrewsbury respondence to his profession. Let abolitionists Northboro', Mendon and Milford. He told plain rally and sustain ministers, without respect to and pungent truths, yet kept the audience in extheir denomination, who take the anti-slavery platform and maintain free discussion, as Mr. Manning

DANIEL FOSTER, in a few closing remarks, gave a succinct account of the seizure and reënslavement Hassal of Mendon, and Rev. Mr. Ball of Upton of Thomas Sims, by the proud and unprincipled made some remarks; the two latter, by way of de

The Finance Committee collected between seven and eight dollars, which leaves for the State Society \$2.25, after paying expense of hall and other incidentals. At 91 o'clock the Convention adjourned-a most interesting and valuable meeting -to assemble again at the call of the officers of the county society. NORFOLK. April 8th, 1853.

MEETINGS AT ABINGTON.

FRIEND GARRISON :-

We had a good meeting here in our Town House Sunday, all day and evening. The meetings in the day time were devoted principally to what are called 'spiritual manifestations.' The speakers were S. C. Hewitt, J. M. Spear and H. C. Wright. Our hear him, I can give no report of his address. friend Wright not being advertised, we were agreeably surprised at his appearance; and although he bears the marks of time on his outer man, having fought in this moral battle twenty-five years, he seems as fresh as ever, and proves his fidelity to God by his love of his fellow-man. He is as earnest and uncompromising now as he was when I first heard him, nearly twenty years ago. May God give him grace equal to his day, and many iewels as the crown of his rejoicing! In the evening, Miss Holler gave us one of her

deep, solemn and impressive lectures, which, coming from the heart, must have reached the heart of every one present. The house was well filled with an attentive and respectful audience, most of whom, I doubt not, were sorry when she closed her lecture. O that we had a thousand such women as she to go through the length and breadth of this guilty nation, proclaiming the gospel of freedom and Christianity!

'When woman's heart is bleeding, Shall woman's voice be dumb?'

After Miss Holley's lecture, Mr. Wright and Mr. Spear made some remarks on our ungodly Union. confirming what Miss Holley said in relation to a slave woman and her two children whom she saw in Boston recently, and who, after trying to get employment in that city of ministers and churches, were sent off to Canada, because Massachusetts the daughter in marriage, but, like a could not protect them.

dwell on all the face of the earth.' And what are those who give their voluntary support to such a mable value." government but practical atheists! Yet, we are told by men who stand high in Church and State, that this is a Christian government,- the land of the free, and the home of the brave.' When will the people of this nation begin to carry out the principles of the Declaration of Independence! When will they begin to do justly and love mercy ! Our rulers seem to be working out the destruction of this nation; and, unlike Belshazzar and his company, they do not see the hand-writing on the wall. think every friend of God and humanity should flee out of this government, as Lot did out of Sodom. The late discussion between Mr. Mann and Mr. PHILLIPS shows to every discriminating mind the false position of every man who swears to support the Constitution of the United States.

Yours, &c., J. NOYES, JR. ABINGTON, April 8, 1853.

FAST DAY AT UPTON. DEAR FRIEND GARRISON :

A quarterly meeting of the Worcester Co. (South Division) Anti-Slavery Society was held at Upton, on Thursday, April 7, (Fast day-or Farce day, whichever any one may be disposed to call it)and it was made my duty to report its proceedings. I will, however, endeavor to be very brief, as I know that THE LIBERATOR has but little room to spare, especially during the discussion between Messrs, Phillips and Mann.

No notice having been given for a meeting of the Society, Rev. Mr. Foss preached, in the Unitarian meeting-house, a very excellent practical sermon, which was listened to with marked attention and that sad bereavement.' which was listened to with marked attention and interest, and must have done good. He spoke of slavery and war especially, as a Christian minister should speak; but as few who occupy the pulpit can afford to.

In the afternoon, the Society met at Waverley Hall; the venerable Effingham L. Capron, the President, occupied the chair, and the writer was appointed Secretary, pro tem.

A Committee on Finance was chosen, consisting of Mr. Harrington, of Upton, Wm. A. Haywood, of Milford, and L. M. Perham, of Mendon : one, also, on Business, consisting of Samuel May, Jr., Andrew T. Foss, and Abby K. Foster.

Mr. May offered the following resolution : Resolved, That the Anti-Slavery cause is em

phatically the cause of Jesus Christ; and that, in this country, in an especial manner, no man can present a valid claim to be a friend or disciple of Christianity, who is not an open and active anti-Mr. Mar said, he was always specially glad to

meet the anti-slavery friends in Worcester county, where he commenced, and had passed, his antislavery life. He was also glad to see, in Upton,
signs of a revival of the anti-slavery spirit which
once distinguished that town. And there was a
pressing need of this every where, for Massachusetts seemed to be in particular danger of losing
the many virtues, and especially the spirit of free-

EDWIN THOMPSON then addressed the convention, dom, which once distinguished her. Strong temp out with other labors, that he should not have wealth to be false to humanity, and subservient to attended a meeting on that day of any slight importance or interest to his mind. He spoke some and earnestly called upon all present to be faithful, three quarters of an hour, to the entire acceptance in this crisis of affairs, both to their own souls and

earnest speech, on our responsibility touching the health would not admit of her saying much on this Government; showing when they were to be sup- entirely silent. She spoke of the effort which had ported and when to be opposed. He also showed been made in Worcester Co. to have a true gospe omed, if the interpreta- preached therein, and which had resulted in the tions of Moses Stuart and John Taylor were well- agency of Rev. Mr. Foss, who had been laboring founded and true. The President made a few re- in the work both ably and efficiently. She als marks respecting political action, in reply to Mr. spoke of the liberality of the Anti-Slavery move-Thompson, and then the meeting adjourned, to ment, and said, that if it did not have Doctors of meet for the closing services at 71 o'clock in the Divinity on its platform, it was because they could not be obtained. Heretical as 'Garrisonians' were The most of the evening was occupied by the considered, they were always glad to secure the President in taking a survey of the moral stock of the 'orthodox,' and were ready to aid the Union. The result seemed to be hopeless them the more for being orthodox, it is so rare that they are to be had. And she based a call for 'ma-Mr Manning, the Methodist clergyman, who had terial aid on the catholicity of the enterprise. She

and interesting man, who must do good service wherever he goes.

During this meeting, Wm. H. Fish, Rev. Mr. fining their positions. Mr. Hassal spoke unequiv ocally, strongly, earnestly, against slavery, and is evidently determined to be a free man in the pulpit or not stay in it; but he objected to my position that pro-slavery men should not be invited into the Church; and also against some of the views of Mr. Garrison, whom he, nevertheless, honored and revered as one of the greatest, if not the greatest, man of the age. Mrs. Foster replied to some of his points, and in a most admirable and deeply impressive manner. Mr. Ball uttered a few earnes thoughts of sympathy with the anti-slavery move ment, and declared his determination to do what he could to build up an anti-slavery church. This closed the afternoon session, and Mr. Foss spoke in the evening; but as I was not able to remain to

WM. H. FISH, Sec. pro ten.

Mr. Everett's Speech. Mr. Everett made as oily and mealy-mouthed speech in the Senate on Monday, on Central American affairs. His dis-course was of the very daintiest, and softest, and politest description. He bowed to all sides, and was most gracious to all sides. He was bland and beautiful beyond precedent. He smiled upon the audience and smiled upon his colleagues; smiled upon Judge Douglas, smiled upon Mr. Clayton, smiled upon Great Britain, smiled upon Gen. Pierce, concurred with everybody, and com-plimented everybody, in the most affable and undu-lating and honied terms that the vocabulary of his choicest rhetoric could furnish. There never was such an ocean of sweets, never such delicious streams of nectar poured forth. So have we seen a popular and petted performer come forward, and with his face wreathed in smiles and joy beaming from his countenance, bow to the front, bow to the right, bow to the left, bow to his associates, bow all round, and at length sit down in the very lap of applause. Thus was it, apparently, with the Senator from Massachusetts, in his speech on Monday.—N. Y. Tribune.

ATROCIOUS VILLANT. A correspondent of the Tribune, writing from Toronto, U. C., tells this story of villany:—

ident man, kept his cash. This did not suit what is a government that pays men for hunting broved to be—and he resolved to make something and catching fugitive slaves but an atheistical gor-out of the match. Will it be believed, he took his ernment!—practically denying the truth that God wife to the slave shambles, sold her, and putting search of a daughter whom he regards of inesti-

How true it is, as Fred. Douglass once said How true it is, as Fred. Douglass once said, that negroes prove their kindred to the whites by their crimes and vices as well as their virtues! Such an outrage, fiendish as it seems, is a very Christian and humane act, according to our pious defenders and apologists for slavery as better than freedom for the blacks, and as the grand agent in God's providence for their civiliz and conversion to Christianity.' Whether such sermons had any part in the preparation of th wretch for the deed, no one can tell, of course lough it is not improbable .- Penn. Freeman.

A SLAVE CASE. An effort was made some day. since, by two men from Virginia, to secure the person of Robert Thomas, a fugitive slave, who as resided in Trenton for the last twenty-five years. The agents for the alleged owner of Thomas, called upon James Ewing, Esq., who had been appointed Commissioner under the law, and required his aid in the premises. Mr. Ewing declined to act, on the ground that he had never accepted the control the con cepted the appointment. Robert Thomas took the midnight line for New York, and got safe into Canada. He had accumulated about two thousand dollars' worth of property .- Phil. Ledger Thursday.

The Penn. Freeman says : -

The saddest feature of the story is untold Mrs. Thomas, a worthy woman, an excellent wife and a devoted mother, was suffering from feeble health at the time, and she has since died, doubtless a victim to the excitement and grief caused b this outrage; leaving a motherless family of chil dren, some of them quite small. The first tidings to the poor man who is thus driven from his hard-

MRS. STOWE IN GREAT BRITAIN, Mrs. Stow MRS. STOWE IN GREAT BRITAIN. Mrs. Stowe and her friends are to be met at Liverpool by a committee of gentlemen, headed by the Earls of Carlisle and Shaftsbury, bearing the address of five hundred thousand British women to the women of America; also, by a deputation from Birmingham with the avails of the Testimonial Fund raised by contribution from the readers of Uncle Tom' contribution from the readers of Uncle Tom's Cabin. A committee from Glasgow will escort her party to that city, where the invitation to visit Great Britain originated. From Glasgow, they go to Edinburgh, and thence to London, where they will be received at Stafford House.

The Duchess of Sutherland is a sister of the Earl of Carlisle, better known to us as Lord Morpeth. It was not 'her family' that perpetrated the atrocity of expelling the Scotch peasants from their homes.—Commenwealth.

Consolation for Mrs. Tyler. At the celebration of St. Patrick's Day in Glasgow, Rev. Dr. Cahill thus enthusiastically expressed himself with regard to Mrs. Gardiner Tyler, omitting all notice of the Hon. John, her husband:— I long to stand in the presence of the patriot

THE LIBERATOR.

No Union with Slaveholders,

BOSTON, APRIL 22, 1853. NINETEENTH ANNIVERSARY

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. THE ANNUAL MEETING of THE AMERICAN ANTI SLAVERY SOCIETY will be held in the city of NEV YORK, AT THE CHINESE ASSEMBLY ROOM, No. 539 BROADWAY, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 11th, 1853,

mencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. THE BUSINESS MEETINGS of the Society will be held in the large COMMITTEE ROOM of the same building, on the AFTERNOON of WEDNESDAY, May 11th, and on THURSDAY. It is very desirable that large delegation from all parts of the country shall be in attendar only at the public Anniversary, but at these subsequen private meetings for the transaction of important busi-ness in relation to proposed operations of the Society

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, PRESIDENT. WENDELL PHILLIPS, SECRETARIES.

THE ANNIVERSARY.

We hope all the members and friends of the America A. S. Society bear in mind that the Nineteenth Anniversary of the Society will be celebrated in the city of Ner York, on the Eleventh of next month-three weeks from the present fime. It lacks now less than Six Months of being twenty years since the American Society was formed at Philadelphia, in December, 1883. It has had much of life crowded into those twenty years Many vicissitudes has it experienced and many " perils of robbers, perils by its own countrymen, perils in the But it hath survived them all unto this day, and hath fulfilled its course, if not always with joy, at least with the testimony of a good conscience, with faith and with hope. It feels that its labors have not been in vain, for it sees the fruits of them on all sides—in the ip-service which it has compelled almost all the Free States, at some period, to give to its testimonies, in the goodly company which it hath been the means of rescu ing from Pro-Slavery Heathendom and bringing into the light of the Gospel of Christian Anti-Slavery, in the convulsions of Church and State which it hath caused by the fidelity with which it hath applied to both the ouchstone of Anti-Slavery Truth, in the very tumults. confusions, wars, Compromises and other desperations to which it hath driven the Enemy in its own defence The Evil Spirit of Slavery will never depart out of a people it has so long possessed, without rending it and making it to cry aloud that it is tormented before its

But the time has not yet arrived for writing the his tory of the American Anti-Slavery Society and its works. It is still in the midst of life. Its career may have but just begun. At any rate, it is far enough from being finished. The field is not yet so fully tilled that the laborers can look back from the plough and exult over the past. The plough has yet to be driven beamdeep, before the soil will be fitted for the golden harvest of blessings it is yet designed in the Providence of God to bring forth. It is well, then, for the laborers to come together at certain seasons to consider the state of the rineyard, the signs of the times, the best methods of cultivation, and to lay out their work to the best advantage. The Annual Meeting of the Parent Society in May has always been such an occasion of assembling together and consultation. At least, it was, until the effervescent patriotism which went before the making of President Pierce (though never designed for the making of him) made New York too hot to hold us, three years ago. New York, as the Capital, in a commercial sense, of the country, from its central position, the conveniences of reaching it from all parts of the country, and the fact that the business of almost every man takes him thither, at least once in every year, is the most suitable place for any collection of persons, for any purpose, from a widely extended range of country. are glad, therefore, that the Executive Committee have been able to make arrangements for holding this Anniversary there, as of old time.

Meeting. It does not look so much to the results of the specific agitation of the City where it is held, as to the emoter agitations which are to be planned, stimulated and promoted by it. Its purpose is not to convert New York from the error of her ways, and to evangelize her hundred slave-catchers and their tools, so much as to afford all Abolitionists willing to cooperate with the American Anti-Slavery Society an opportunity of meeting and taking counsel together for the promotion of the general Enterprise. It is held at a point the least difficult of access, and at the least expense, in the whole country. That all the Abolitionists in the land should come up together to their Great Feast is not expected, though it were most devoutly to be wished. But that, with these advantages, a greater number, from a larger extent of country, may be got together there than any where else, we are assured, for we know it by old experience. We have many more crowded meetings during the year than we can collect in New York ; but none at which we should be able (and, in times past, have been able) to collect so large a number of active Abolitionists from almost, or quite, all the free States. The number of those crowded Meetings and Monster Conventions, which carry the sense of the Slave's wrongs and the Freeman's guilt into all corners of the country, depends very much on the spirit which is aroused or kept alive in those obscure meetings in the heart of the great Metropolis.

those following the Public Anniversary in New York (which has never failed to draw a full house) marked the Annual Meetings of the two last years, held respectively in Syracuse and Rochester. A greater numof minds were undoubtedly reached than we get at in New York; but they were, almost entirely, gather- tion. ings from the immediate neighborhood of those Cities, and not made up of delegations or individual members from all parts of the Free States, and from some of the Slave States, of which our New York meetings used to be composed. They were excellent as Conventions or Mass Meetings, but did not answer the purpose of a general meeting, face to face, of Abolitionists from all parts of the country. At least one such Meeting should be held in every year. And we apprehend that New York is the only place in which such an one can be brought about. It should, and will, give rise to many such Meetings as those at Syracuse, Rochester and Cincinnati. It should be productive of many such, and, Mrs. Stowe, 'Slavery in the United States,' 'The Presif fully attended and rightly conducted, it cannot fail to ident's Address,' &c. ; showing the liberal space given be so. Its object is not New York and its neighbor- to the American aspects of the cause hood, which is all that a local Meeting looks to, but the whole field, which, if not the world, is the entire American portion of it. We think this distinct tion and these considerations important to be kept in Tower Hamlets. Also, various anti-clavery lectures by mind, as an explanation of the importance which the W. Wells Brown, and by Rev. Edward Matthews, Executive Committee attribute to the holding of the Wiscons Annual Meeting in the City of New York.

in despite of inconvenience, to be in New York on the the Reporter. It is an able and plain-speaking docueleventh of May. Let all parts of the country be faithment. It distinctly charges the American Board of ent them. Let them come ready to represent the wants

them not fall to come prepared to strengthen the hands of their ministering servants by supplies, or pledges of the same, to be applied to the carrying on of a persistent and indefatigable 'rub-a-dub Agitation.' It is just such an agitation that selfish politicians and prostitu-ted pricess fear and hate. It is such an one that the American Anti-Slavery Society exists to create and promote. But this warfare, no more than that of the aword, can be maintained without siness to put it in action. Those sinews, it is the business of those desiring the battle to be fought and won to furnish. We are sure that so great an amount of disturbance was never created with so moderate an expenditure of means as has been bestowed on that with slavery.
That battle, though often baffled, must yet be won.
But it will be won only after hard fighting and long labors. But we are nearer victory now than ever before it behooves us not to hold back the edge of the sword. Remembering the advice of the Apostle-' not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together, as the manner of some is ; but exhorting one another : and so nuch the more as ye see the day approaching.'- E. Q.

PAIR PLAY.

The following remarks are from Frederick Dougass's Paner

WENDELL PHILLIPS AND HORACE MANN.—THE TEX WENDELL PHILLIPS AND HORACE MANN.—THE TEXT AND THE COMMENTARY.—We give below a part of Mr. Mann's response to the five columns addressed to him by Wendell Phillips. It will be seen that Mr. Mann does not, in terms, acknowledge that there is a clause in the Constitution requiring the surrender of fugitive slaves, but simply meets Mr. Phillips on his own ground. With what success he does this, the reader can judge as well as we. We see that The Liberator, in the controversy, continues to hold up the hands of Mr. Phillips; and that D. Y., of The Standard, seems equally desirous for a nook or corner in this controversy.

If Mr. Douglass means to imply that it is not 'fair play' for the Editor of this paper to express his opinion on the merits or the handling of the controversy between Messrs. Mann and PHILLIPS, we must beg leave city, perils in the wilderness, perils among false breth- to differ from him. We think Fair Play to consist in giving both parties a full hearing, and not in abstaining from comment upon what they have to say. We can see nothing in this matter to exempt it from editorial criticism, any more than any other that may claim admission into the columns of a paper; though, certainly, Mr. GARRISON has used his privilege, in this case, very sparingly indeed.

As to the remarks of 'D, Y.,' the Boston Correspond lent of the Standard, we are in no wise respon for what he (or she) may please to say on this or any other subject. Only, we think the Standard, having complied with the conditions above stated, of having printed Mr. MANN's and Mr. PHILLIPS's communication entire, its Editors or any of its Correspondents have a perfect right to animadvert upon those of either or both, at their pleasure.

While on this subject, we will insert the following morceau from the Lowell American :-

MANN AND PHILLIPS. THE LIBERATOR of this week contains a long letter from Horace Mann in reply to Wendell Phillips. It is the sharpest thing yet said on either side of the controversy. Mr. Phillips, if he keeps the dispute open, will come out of it considerably damaged, according to present appearances. We give the following somewhat long but very interesting extract from Mr. Mann's letter.

Then follows a long extract from Mr. Mann's la letter. Of course, the American will copy all of Mr. PHILLIPS'S Reply that applies to his extract. Not merey on the ground of fair play; but that the Lowell mericans may see how 'considerably' Mr. Mann has damaged ' that individual. Those patriotic citizens should be indulged with the sight of Mr. PHILLIPS after he has been carved like a dish fit for the gods, or hew ed like a carcass for the hounds. It will comfort their righteous souls .-- q.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY REPORTS. or April has come to hand, and we have looked over its contents with an unwonted interest. This paper, as our eaders know, is the Organ of the B. and Slavery Society, but of late years, seems to have been little else than the mouth-piece of John Scoble, its edi tor, and completely subservient to all his prejudices Fortunately for the paper, for the Society it professed t epresent, and for the anti-slavery cause, Mr. Scoble was, last winter, induced to vacate the editorship. With his departure, the reign of prejudice, of bigotry, and This meeting is one of a peculiar character. It is (what we especially cannot fail to notice) of bitter hos supporters and friends, seems to have passed away. The new editor is evidently a man of ability and tact, and the Reporter, in his hands, has already undergone a marked change. It has lost the dull and heavy air which long pervaded it, and has become an interesting and spirited journal. It comes fairly forward to look the whole matter of slavery in the face; and we infer from what we have thus far seen, that it will not fea to investigate the question of American slavery, and discuss the nature and sources of those influences which lend the strongest support to slavery, from whatever quarter they may come. This is a very hopeful sign The American Anti-Slavery Society has no cause to as favors in any quarter; but it has a right to expect and find justice and fairness from all real friends of the anti-slavery cause ; and the men who now claim to represent the Clarksons, the Wilberforces, the Macaulays the Sharpes, of a former generation, ought to be the last to withhold these. The Reporter is now evidently pervaded by no unfriendly feeling towards the member and the efforts of the American A. S. Society; and in this we greatly rejoice; and as a proof of this feeling, we may mention that the April number gives two col umns from WENDELL PHILLIPS's speech at the late an nual meeting of the Massachusetts A. S. Society-in-

troducing the extract with the following remarks :-AMERICAN ABOLITIONIST MOVEMENTS.—We propose AMERICAN ABOLITIONIST MOVEMENTS.—We propose to notice, under this head, the movements of our co-adjutors in the Anti-Slavery cause, who are engaged in promoting its success in the United States. As the battle-field of Slavery is now almost exclusively confined to the American soil, no intelligence can possibly be more important or more welcome to our readers, than a faithful and impartial record of the proceedings of those who are engaged there in a hand-to-hand fight with the unclean monster, and who naturally turn to England. unclean monster, and who naturally turn to Engiand and her abolitionists for encouragement and coopera

Our limited space will preclude us from giving an ex

The same number has articles on the 'Underground

Railroad,' ' Sketches of American Slavery,' ' Tribute to The Reporter notices a series of public meetings, upon

the subject of American Slavery, to be attended and addressed by George Thompson, Esq., late M. P. for the

In view of these things, and of the many advantages attending the social intercourse of persons engaged in a common public duty, but widely separated in the spheres of its performance, we urge all that can make it convenient to come, or who can come the convenient to co We are rejoiced to see that the B, and F. Anti-Slave fly represented by tried and true men and women. Foreign Missions, the American Home Missionary S ciety, the American Bible Society, the American Trace sent them. Let them come ready to represent the wants of their various quarters of the country, and the hopes and prospects of successful agitation there. And let shall endeavor to print this Address next week.

In speaking of the death and funeral of Rev. On T. Torrey, the Reporter does not name the fact that haps is not aware of it,) that an application is to haps is not aware or n.) that an approximate to be of Park street Church in Boston for the famel of Park street Church in Boston for the Famel of Park street Church in Boston for the Famel of Park street Church in Boston for the Famel of Park street Church in Boston for the Famel of Park street Church in Boston for the Famel of Park street Church in Boston for the Famel of Park street Church in Boston for the Famel of Park street Church in Boston for the Famel of Park street Church in Boston for the Famel of Park street Church in Boston for the Famel of Park street Church in Boston for the Famel of Park street Church in Boston for the Famel of Park street Church in Boston for the Famel of Park street Church in Boston for the Famel of Park street Church in Boston for the Famel of Park street Church in Boston for the Famel of Park street Ch cices was refused, notwithstanding Mr. Turn in been a member and a minister of the described which that church belonged, and no green dep which that church belonger, and no French dep-tion existed, except Mr. T's anti-slavery. We know not, and care not to inquire, by the establishment of the change in the Report in its attitude to the American A. S. Scory, by m its attitude to the American A. D. Accept to a not know that it has had the least influence. It has no reason to think that the change is own; to me no reason to think that the enange is even it has else than the honest and independent feeling of these Editor. So may it be. And may all who to bloom Editor. Do may it be common for and can deale against slavery, as the common for and can deale man race, lay aside every mere person to per jealousy, and, when they must needs dist, but he discuss their differences with ma guaninity, tol var

MRS. ANNA PAUL

We have already announced the death of Mn. in We have already amounted the deals of an im-PAUL at Northampton, on the 17th of Mark hat he Garrison intended to prepare a notice of he, he GARRISON intended to prepare a news of he, he which a long personal acquaintance positive rails him. His many and laborious engagement use he him. His many and laborious engagement has be decease have prevented him from fulfilling this has tion, and left to us the duty of miting non rest, however brief, of a life which has pecular bittent to Mrs. Paul was an English women, the child of pa

constant regard to the promotion of the ball and he

constant regard to the promotion of the moral of cause whose ark they are permitted to bear and or

Mrs. Patt and comfortable circumstance. No see said as her, even for an hour, without being contined the she had been structures of intelligent and refined see. ty. She became acquainted with Rev. Namara y. She became acquaint his risk to Englad is Re. He was a colored man, of rare gifts, grat pole de quence, fine presence, and fascinating maners in.

GARRISON was in England at that time, and song fa young lady about to link her fate with a new & young lady about to man me and a some solved and ill-treated here, laid before her, wit de u. spired and ill-treated fidelity, the fearful trial to via she would be called. But, true to her deep convene and carnest love, she let her hand follow her has We are ashamed to tell of the terrible order to with We are asnamed to ten at the wife of a comman of the purest character, to this professely the tian country. Insulted in the streets, deptied, home, of all society except within the then more ranks of the abolitionists, a woman of less corpy at devotedness would have quailed. But dering all the mob years, she stood nobly at the post she hat chess. devoted to her pusband, to his church, his race at their cause. And she was happy, till the death of he husband left her widowed, without any means of my port, and her health beginning to fail. The spirit been willing, but the flesh was weak. Her den nervous organization had given way in the strage and as we have stood, in later years, by the me where she lay so long a patient sufferer under to most painful of all diseases, complete nervous drap-ment, we have always felt that she was, is a peak sense, a martyr to American prejudice against size It will help some to conceive the bitterness of this as udice, if we add that, of late years, neighbor, w had been touched by the sight of her patient refere and charmed by her conversation, have turnel says

Since her husband's death, some twelve year u her life has been almost one long disease; tertural, the last year or two, with severe pain day and right pain borne patiently and with true Christian sales sion. While in health, she had done active series her generation, and throughout her illness, she in retained a hearty interest in all philanthropic me ments, and preserved, to the last, her refined tasts in love of books, and rare power of expression, total conversation and with her pen.

To the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Grouge Bresses

owed a home and the most considerate attention h many years. Since they left Northampton, she has be an inmate of the family of Mr. Jone Bancaus, we excellent wife and himself have devoted themselves her comfort with unwearied kindness, rendering s ces which no money could buy, with a love that is her. A few days before her death, she requested Bridgman to express her gratitude to those whe h so constantly ministered to her support. Among its. Mr. WILLISTON, of Northampton, deserves special no

tion, for his long-continued and liberal contribution Her funeral took place on Sunday, March 20th, in large number of her friends were present. Ret. R. ALLEN performed the religious services, and make me remarks. We followed him, with a brief shock of is life, speaking of her fidelity to our cause, of the me tyrdom of her long illness, and the blesing that death is in a case like hers, when 'the widel out from troubling, and the weary are at rest. W.L.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY ADVOCATE. The seventh same (for April) of this excellent paper has come putting to hand, and is equal in interest to its preferen The first article is on the Society of Friends in Amero, and recapitulates the early services which individuals of that Society rendered to the anti-slavery case, si the important results of the same. In the sett sarber, the question, How far does the anti-slaver spit still prevail in the Society? is to be considered and sswered. Next is an article in which the surprise of fects of a visit to America upon the anti-siarry of English ministers is well portrayed; we hope? find room for an extract. Slavery and Western Methodism,' a Notice of President Pierce's Integral Address, Statistics of the Fugitive State Law, Such of the Abolition Movement, Account of the Arms Meeting of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, The American ican Colonization Society and its bearing upon Abelia. &c. &c., make up the number. We are very plan see that an edition of WENDELL PRILLIPS's speck at the late annual meeting in Boston is to be published in England. We hope the Advocate has tens of though of readers, for it well deserves them, and it cannot be to commend powerfully and effectually the anti-skeet, cause wherever it goes .- M.

Mr. Garrison's Absence. Mr. Garrisos ich int last week for Cincinnati, where he proposes is aims the Anti-Slavery Convention now in session. We trist that the excursion will be beneficial to his beaks we are sure it will to the Anti-Slavery Cause. But is, perhaps, no man in the country so well about at so grossly misrepresented as he, and there is orday none before whose face prejudice and slands not swiftly flee away and hide themselves. His pensal presence, in public and private, is the best antideral reply to the poisonous calumnies aimed through hims America. His friends, and those of the slate, fore, should rejoice at his occasional visits to fields of labor, even though it should be their of the mediate loss. And we trust that they will parks for shortcomings of those who supply his place temper rily, in view of the general advantage of the Cause

HORACE MANN, in reply to Mr. PRILLIPS's letter in ce last week's paper. The lateness of the hour at the it was received, (our paper being nearly read) for its press,) together with the length of the communities, renders it quite impossible for us to publish it is

An edition of Wexpert Parties's speech at he annual meeting of the Massachusetts Auti States Society has been printed, and is for sale at this date.

OUR MEETING AT LOWELL

PARKER PILLSBURY and your correspondent were ent to the annual meeting of the Middlesex County the Savery Society, which was held in Wells' Hall, Anti-Statery April 2d. The last meeting of this Society, previous to this one, was held at Concord, just seeds, previous to this one, was need at Concord, just during the day, and in the Unitarian vestry (sometimes called the cellar-kitchen) in the evening. On that day, and 2d, 1851, Thomas Sims was seized in Boston by the City Government—then, as in 1835, 'a mob o patients of property and standing. Therefore, our neting at Lowell, yesterday, was on the second anniear of the seigure of the poor outcast brother, wh use to us in rain for shelter from the horrible injusthe noted out to him in Savannah. The seizure, mock mil, and reënslavement of this poor boy formed the nesse of remark during the morning session of the Correction; and as the simple facts were recited, the entire assembly was moved by the sentiment of profand hatrel of that bloody despotism which demand of matches from Massachusetts such awful sacrifices and blots our citizenship with such shame and disho e. The morning meeting was larger than we had exsetel to see, and when we adjourned at noon, we fel neassgrance that we were to have a grand Convention at two o'clock in the afternoon, the hall was again wil filed, a larger andience being assembled than we being in the morning. After the officers had been pleated for the ensuing year, friend Pillsbury took the send and spoke nearly two hours on the support which the American church renders to that national enten of horrors of which the outrage inflicted on Sat is but a very small item. His remarks produced thep impression on the audience. On whatever side paturnel your eyes, you saw the flush of interest upon the apturned countenance. Pillsbury is a giant, armed which there is no escape. I know of no man whose gress is so tremendous and blistering. And there is esectionably danger of giving to this power too free and fall a scope. It is a dangerous power, and should be exerted with great care. And when so exerted, it is me of the most potent instrumentalities for the overtheref wrong and the establishment of right. We

senset be too earnest in our detestation of and oppositie to injustice, cruelty and oppression. Still, the dithe character is Love, the reformer's power is Love, edearnest, unfailing Christian Love offers the only posible peaceful solution to the great issue now fully mile up on this continent between the true Democracy Christianity and the false, oppressive Democracy of tis action. I would not be understood in these remarks to criticise either the spirit or the matter of Mr. Misbury's address at the Convention yesterday afteron; for I could take no exception, but felt most eartly to concur in the whole address, and in all its ets. Many are disposed to find fault with Pillsbury, on the alleged reason of his severity; yet no speakvill draw a fuller house, or command closer attenis, than PARKER PILLSBURY. Let him guard against states use of his sarcasms, and let him always forfr his charges with the facts with which he is so buriantly furnished, and he stands second to no man efficiency in advocating and advancing reform. The hall was crowded in the evening, and the serviscontinued more than two hours, with increasing in-

est. The topic which had been discussed during the derson was continued for a little while by your corseemlent, at the commencement of the evening ses in I endeavored to show the sufferings of the endared, the duties of Christians, and the practice of the retended disciples of Christ in this slaveholding land. Pikkin Pillsmuny followed, on the same question with great power and general acceptance. He closed s remarks a little after nine o'clock, and the meeting steamed-one of the best of the mnny good convenios which have been held in Lowell. It is to be hoped that frequent county meetings will

sheld in Middlesex during the ensuing year. These centy and district conventions are the most efficient mentalities for baptising the people into the love impartial liberty and of universal justice. is there freedom in Lowell? Is our factory system

bunded on democratic ideas? Let facts decide. In Level, there are eight thousand operatives in the factries. I am informed, on good reliable authority, that such one is required to attend church on Sunday, and that, on an average, five dollars annually are paid by such one of this number for a seat in one of the thurches. Nearly forty thousand dollars annually pail, on compulsion, by-Lowell operatives, to support sing churches of that city!

Mr. Blaschard, a city pastor, on the passage of the Jugitre Slave Act, said, in a sermon prepared to explan his position respecting that law, that if one should mue to his door, whom he was commanded by Conpresent to shelter or feed, and should ask shelter and hot of him, he should obey the law, and turn his poor plading brother unaided from his presence !

Wm. H. Brewster, the Wesleyan clergyman of Lowa, sees not occupy this atheistic position. He is, I peans, outspoken and open in his condemnation of te fagtive Act. But even he is to-day in full church archip with Seth Sprague of Duxbury, who was one of the builders of the Whig Baltimore platform, and meanest advocate for the nomination of the great Appears for the Presidency. So, too, when his church ts speed for Miss Holley, eight dollars were charged his iss. Did Miss Holley come to advocate Chrissain in Lowell or did she not? If her mission was a peach the Gospel, would it not seem reasonable to the free use of an anti-slavery church for the ferance of that work? I ask this question for inmation, and wait for the answer of any one compebut is reply. So, at least, I thought, when WENDELL the and EDMEND QUINCY came to Concord to and for the outcast slave; and so thinking, I asked Consistee of the Congregational Church to which I as the ministering to open the meeting-house free darge on that occasion. This request was granted, ed whid a most interesting and profitable meeting. a different law take hold of me, as an anti-slavery anne, from that which imposes obligations upor

I have alloded to one despotie rule which is enforce on the operatives in the Lowell factories. There are an as bal, if not worse, than this. Well, it was marging to see so many of these workers at our , and so much interest manifested in our The Whenever the workers of our country shall aghly examine this question of immediate and has eman ipation on the soil, they will see ther own freedom and happiness and progress are second only by the accomplishment of this rea saltley will then unite for the overthrow of at savery, the downfall of all aristocratic distinca the repeal of all unbrotherly privileges and moin, and the enthronement of Labor—educated, and, self-reliant Labor—in the high places of soci-All reforms agree. The vital, pressing issue now terthrew of slavery. Let us triumph in that at the will surely and speedily follow, and the will be redeemed. May God help us to show trad truth to the working men and women of our ay, that thus we may accomplish our work and Yours fraternally,

mapore, April 4th, 1853.

In 'Arn-Laxcer.' Under this title, we have re the first number of a medical monthly, which is Afrocate of Female Medical Education,' and the a of the Pennsylvania Medical College of Philadel-[See advertisement of the College, in another

SAXON

Anti-Lancet' is very liberal in its medical but opposed to the use of the lancet, as an un

32 pages, 8 vo., and is published by I. cat, M. D., Pawtucket, R. I., at \$1 50 per annum. POETIC HUMBUGGERY.

BY SHARPSTICE.
Rev. W. S. STUDLEY, (Methodist,) of Charlestown ntaining the Compromise measures. Then he sud- them,-Q. denly sprang up to 'godlike' grandeur, and crowds of devotees prostrated themselves in the path, and let 527 We are glad to learn that ABEL TOMPKINS, 88

LETTER PROM OHIO.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON:

DEAR SIR,-The sentiment you have espoused and so of saints, "-that I must request you to send me now four without distinction of sect." The excellent opportunity copies of THE LIBERATOR, for which I herewith enclose \$10.00. The principle alluded to above is- No fel of three millions of slaves in this country by the side lowship with slaveholders,' either politically or ecclesion, and in contrast with, the treatment of that family

I am unacquainted with the construction and workthe heading picture, for the children who cannot read nor understand the reading, but can see and feel the impression, I should be much pleased to have it so the next time, and occasionally, as I may be able to distribute them advantageously, to be pasted up in the nursery or hung up in the parlor. I am increasingly anxious to let no opportunity slip of 'bringing little children to Christ,'-just as your picture represents him; the God of mercy and of justice too, who can and will 'break in pieces the oppressor'; -now, especially, that He is, in this perfection of his moral character, so coolly and systematically, so cruelly and profanely, excluded from our Sabbath Schools, our Tract, and Bible, and Missionary Societies. The Lord showed a peculiar concern for the young, while He sojourned among us, and will not forget to notice with acceptance every sincere effort that His little ones may, with their mother's milk, drink in this correct view of their Savior.

L. P. COURTAULD CLEMENS NELSONVILLE, Athens co., Ohio.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY MEETING.

The Middlesex County Anti-Slavery Society held its its annual meeting at Wells' Hall, in Lowell, April

The Committee chosen for the purpose of nominating officers for the ensuing year reported the following list, which was adopted :-

President-WILLIAM WHITING. Vice Presidents-WOODMAN C. CERRIER, West Cam

bridge; Andrew Wellington, of Lexington; William GRAY, Acton ; Mrs. ADELINE J. FULLER, Cambridge. Recording Secretary-MARY M. BROOKS, Concord. Executive Committee-Samuel Barrett, Charles Bowers, Concord; Henry Abbott, Mary Abbott, Chelmsford; Charles Brigham, Alonzo Wood, Lewis Maynard, Fel-Charles Brigham, Alonzo Wood, Lewis Maynard, Feldertaken to give it the greatest publicity in the United tonville; Dr. H. O. Stone, Dora M. Taft, Framingham; States. The address is illuminated on vellum, and the Mrs. Hannah Robbins, Caroline Wellington, Lexington; Eliza Jane Alden, Elizabeth Doton, Sarah Clay, John Joshua G. Dodge, West Cambridge.

The meeting was held on the anniversary of the re capture of Sims, the whole circumstances of which, together with his return to hopeless bondage, were forcibly and pathetically portrayed by Rev. DANIEL FOS-TER, and evidently made a deep impression on the audience ; whether it will be forgotten remains to be seen In the afternoon, the guilt of the American Church was brought to light by PARKER PILLSBURY, in his usual graphic and truthful manner. The Secretary was obliged to leave before the evening session. It is hoped that many members of the paralytical churches in Lowell were present, to be blistered into life by the speecher made on that occasion.

MARY M. BROOKS, Secretary.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS. Rev. Mr. Stockman, (wh is a lecturing Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society,) writing from Cummington, Hampshire Cos says :-

· We have organized a religious society in this place the distinctive feature in which is, that it is to be antisectarian and radical anti-slavery. I preached to the new Society last Sunday, and had a respectable audience. We occupy a large and commodious house formerly occupied by the Baptists. This house will be open on all occasions (Sundays not excepted) to all the Agents of the Anti-Slavery Society. We desire to have an Anti-Slavery Convention held here in the course of the Spring. I have been invited to spend my Sabbaths with this new Society, which will leave me Sabbatl evenings and week days for lecturing.'

The third number of THE UNA (a paper devoted to the elevation of Woman) has appeared. It is a handsome and well-filled sheet, having a large propertion of or gir a! matter. We should extract the letters of Mrs. Clarke of Georgia, and of L. A. C., if the state of our columns would permit. Subscription-One Dollar a year, to be sent to Mrs. Paulina W. Davis, Providence,

JONATHAN WALKER. Our readers will be glad to see the following lines from this true friend of the slave, which we take from the Ohio Bugle. His present residence is Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. He says :-

I have lost no sympathy for the anti-slavery cause, 'I have lost no sympathy for the anti-slavery cause, or any other cause of human redemption; but the pressing wants of my family, and advancing age, have for some time kept me almost entirely at home, and at work. I am in hopes, however, to be able to devote more time publicly, when I get a little more settled, in this action. I have held several meetings in these parts, but can find but little real anti-slavery.

JNO. WALKER.'

We are requested to supply the following omission in the Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin :- On page 154, in the statement of Capt. Bearse, instead of 'brig Milton, from Boston, bound to New Orleans,' it should read 'brig Milton, of Boston, from Charleston, S. C., bound to New Orleans."

The Antioch College buildings are progressing rapidly, and will be finished for the opening of the school by October 1st. Hon. Horace Mann, and an able corps of teachers, have been secured. Both sexes will have the benefit of the course of study.

KEY TO UNCLE TOM. We have received this long looked for implement, which Mrs. Srowz has at length furnished to unlock the mysteries of slaveholding ini-Rev. W. S. Student, (Methodist,) of Charlestown, Mass., has recited an original poem before several Lyceum Associations the past winter, on the 'Humburs of the Day.' A Brattleboro' (Vt.) paper says he concluded the delivery of the poem in that place with a glowing tribute to the late Daniel Webster, whom he said America had reason to mourn as the 'greatest and best' of her sons. I suppose Mr. Studley, in making this bold statement, had in view the patriotic efforts of his idol statement, had in view the patriotic efforts of his idol statement to preserve the Union in the crisis of 1850. Certainly, 'black Dan' never was plastered 1850. Certainly, 'black Dan' never was plastered and State, at the North. We shall give a more extendwith flattery so thickly as all this, until after he had el notice of it, with extracts, as soon as our columns put his shoulder to the wheels of the Juggernaut car are a little relieved from the present pressure upon

reason, conscience, love and religion be crushed to Cornhill, has in press, and will soon publish, the Poems death by the weight of his cruel logic. But, speaking and Miscellaneous Writings of Benz. P. Shillanea, of patriotism, did Webster show any remarkable en-dowment of that common virtue by requiring about is widely-known as the medium through which the ex-850,000 bonus as the price of his services in the State emplayy and philanthropic Mrs. Paul Particorox de-Department, at a pretended critical period of our affairs? It seems to me that the patriotism of a man expectant and grateful public. He has a keen sense who must be paid more than seven years' salary extra of the grotesque and ludicrous in character and life. for doing less than three years' work for his distressed country, richly deserves to be classed among the 'Humburgs of the Day.' Next time Mr. Studley recites his manly sympathy for the oppressed, and a tender senbugs of the Day. Next time Mr. Studiey recites his poem, it would be improved in truthfulness, and possess a more decided 'odor of sanctity,' by his leaving out some of the sneers at the Woman's Rights movement, him. We remember some of his poems with an abidand putting in a few severe hits at the practical atheism and political corruption of men in high offices. hibit, and are happy to know that they are to be given hibit, and are happy to know that they are to be given to the public in a more permanent form.

The Ohio Anti-Slavery Bugle of the 9th inst. re-DEAR SIR,—The sentiment you have espoused and so plies, with great ability and conclusiveness, (as we long and so unflinchingly advocated, as a principle of think,) to an article in the National Era, in which paramount importance in the agitation of the question the latter attempts to defend itself from a criticism in a of America, Slavery, has taken such deep hold of my previous Bugle. The Era, in noticing the case of the mind,—daily deepening and solemnizing, whether viewed in relation to the well-being of mankind individualthe United States, that they recognise 'the rights of ly and nationally, or as it respects the honor of the conscience, and faithfully secure the full enjoyment of Lord Jesus Christ, King of nations as well as King these rights to immigrants, sojourners and citizens. which the Madiai case afforded to place the treatment by the government of Tuscany, seems to have been wholly neglected by the Era. The Bugle has triuming of your printing press; but if it could be worked phantly shown the over-cautious and mistaken position so as to admit of your sending me one paper filled with of the Era. We wish we had space to copy the whole, including the Era's defence .- M.

> New PAMPRIET ON THE BIRLE. Just published, pamphlet, entitled . The Errors of the Bible demonstrated by the Truths of Nature; or, Man's only infallible Rule of Faith and Practice. BY A STUDENT OF THE BIBLE AND OF NATURE. ' Prove all things : hold fast that which is good.' Bela Marsh, Publisher 25 Cornhill, Boston. This pamphlet discusses a question of vital moment to the progress of man in wisdon and goodness, and to the overthrow of war, slavery, and other popular, established evils in Church and State. In answering the question- Is the Bible, as a whole, the word of God? '-the author cites the book as the only witness. Whether his arguments can be answered remains to be seen. It can never be answered by the cry of 'Infidelity.' We would advise the friends of free thought and inquiry to read and judge

Hox. Joux P. Hale. The Free Soil men of this city and State design to give a public dinner to this gentleman, on Thursday, the 5th day of May. It will doubtless be a highly interesting occasion. The Com monucealth says :- 'As it will be on the day after the assemblage of the Constitutional Convention, the leading members of the Convention will be present, and thus greatly add to the interest of the occasion. Tickets can be obtained at the Commonwealth office.'

On Saturday, the 19th ult., a meeting of the originators of the 'Women of England's Address on Slavery to the Women of America,' was held at Stafford House, London, the Duchess of Sutherland presiding, and about forty ladies were present. A report was read, stating that the number of signatures to the address is 562,848, including some few from Paris, Jerusalem and elsewhere, and that Mrs. Stowe had undertaken to give it the greatest publicity in the United signatures bound in 26 folio volumes, and placed or view at the Caledonian Hotel, Adelphi, London.

E. Grant, Lowell; David B. Morey, Malden; A. H. Wood, Pepperell; Reuben Weston, Ira Gray, Reading; father of the law abolishing flogging in the United States navy, by invitation of Commander Nicholas, Verille De States Navign Curils, visited the U. S. Sloop-of-war Germantown, at Charlestown. The crew were mustered and the ex-senator made a brief speech to them, complimenting them for the high character which had been paid them by the commander and other officers. He was most heartily cheered upon his arrival on board, at the close of his remarks, and again on his departure.

We have news this week of another of We have news this week of another of those terrible steamboat explosions for which our country is so infamous, and which scarcely occur in Europe once in a quarter of a century. A steamboat, while racing in Galveston Bay, blew up on the 25th ult., destroying some 30 or 40 lives. A statement recently published of the losses in the ricinity of Key West, Florida, for 30 years past, gives some frightful details. The loss in that time is said to have equalled 1200 vessels, and property to the amount of \$40,000,000. During the past year, there have been 20 vessels wrecked there, involving the loss of many thousand dollars.—Traceller.

Imprisonment of Colored Seamen. - Th Imprisonment of Colored Seamen. — The Charleston Mercury states that the United States District Court in that city is about to try the validity of the laws of South Carolina requiring the imprisonment of colored seamen. An action has been brought against the sheriff of Charleston, at the instance of the British consul, to recover \$4000 damages for the alleged false imprisonment of Manuel Pereira, a colored British subject.

Death of Vice President King .- Hon. Wm R. King, Vice President of the United States, reached his home in Dallas Co., Alabama, on Sunday morning, and died the same evening, at six o'clock. Mr. King was about 68 years of age.

Discharged Convicts .- The annual report of Augustine C. Taft, the State agent for aiding discharged convicts, was submitted to the Legislature yesterday. It states that the number of convicts discharged from It states that the number of convicts discharged from the State Prison, last year, was 154, of whom 134 were by expiration of sentence, 19 by remission of sentence, 19 by remission of sentence, 19 were superation of these, 105 advised with the agent; 61 were assisted in obtaining employment; 19 were supplied with tools; 49 were furnished with travelling facilities; 55 with board, and 45 with clothing. The agent has also attended to repeated calls for relief from convicts discharged in former years, by the aid of the Boston Society. The modifications of the statutes on the subject of discharged convicts, last year, are stated to have been demanded by necessity, and have been found to operate beneficially.—Boston Advertiser, 22d.

Town Treasurer Robbed.—On Saturday evening, about 10 o'clock, Mr. Joel Daniel, Town Treasurer of Franklin, was assaulted while in his own barn, by two ruffians, who bound him with cords, and gagged him with a sponge, while the third rascal entered the house, and proceeded to Mrs. Daniel's bed-room, opened house, and proceeded to Mrs. Daniel's bed-room, containing Town Treasurer Robbed .- On Saturday eve him with a sponge, while the third rascal entered the house, and proceeded to Mrs. Daniel's bed-room, opened a closet, and took therefrom the town trunk, containing about \$400 in money, and also valuable papers. The Selectmen of the town offer a reward of \$300 for the arrest of the robbers and a recovery of the property, or a suitable proportion for either. This audacious robbery has created much excitement in the usually quiet town of Franklin.

Gr Hon. Mike Walsh, Congressman New York city, is lying dangerously ill at his residence, with but slight hopes of his recovery. His complaint is internal inflammation.

Massachusetts State Tax .- A bill was reported to the House on Monday, laying a State tax of \$300,000. The bill is accompanied by a report giving a full statement of the finances of the State. The N. E. Conference of the M. E. Church is to meet at Ipswich, next week, on Wednesday, (April

The Common Council of New Bedfor have voted an appropriation of \$1500 for the purchs of books for a free public library.

TREASURER'S REPORT Of Receipts from Feb. 12 to March 31, 1858.

See'd from Daniel Foster, for collections—
At Fall River—of Isaac Fisks \$5, J.
M. Aldrich 5, Wm. F. Wood 1, Sarah Harris and mother 4, Israel Buffington 2

At North Attleboro', over expenses. 278
At Foxboro'—of James McKennedy 1,
Mrs. D. W. Stevens 50c, D. F. Hewes
25c, at church, over expenses, 575, 750
At South Canton, over expenses, 76c,
Thos. Reardon 50c. 126
At Stoughton, over expenses, 5c,
Mrs. Mann 25c, V. Wentworth 75c,
Asa Brett 25c. 180

Bec'd from S. May, Jr., for collections—
From L. M. Miles, Boston, 5, W. S.
George, Boston, 1, Eliza A. Lawton, Cambridgeport, to redeem
pledge, 1, Mrs. S. Fowler, Charlestown, 2, Lewis Ford, bal. col. at annual meeting, 66c, C. J. Hambleton,
Boston, 3, I. Lombard, jr., do. 3:... 15 66—15 66
Rec'd from Parker Pillsburg, 6c. col. Rec'd from Parker Pillsbury, for col-

lections— At Acton 2 36, at Rochester 3, S. Pen-At Acton 2 36, at Rochester 3, S. Pendergast, NewMarket, N. H., 2, Jacob H. Ela, Rochester, N. H., 1, Geo. O. Paul, S. New Market, 5, Jacob Smart 2 25, Joseph G. Skinner 5, M. Badger 2, collection at lecture 5, at Dover, N. H., 1 53, Abram Folsom, Dover, 1, Mrs. Dennett, Portland, 5, at lecture at Portsmouth 22, 57 14—57 14

Rec'd from J. J. Locke, for collections—At West Newbury, 1, Amesbury 1 31,

'd from Richard Clapp, Dorchester,

At Fall River, over expenses, 7; at Weymouth 6, from a friend 5, from Mrs. Shove 25c, Dr. Fiske 2, at North Bridgewater 12 10, a friend 5, at Valley Falls, over expenses, 4; Elizabeth Chase 5, at Providence, over expenses, 7 50; Asa Fairbanks 5. D. Evans 5, H. W. Slocum 1, Dandal Vanghan 2, Stephen K. Bathbon iel Vaughan 2, Stephen K. Rathbon 2, T. E. Steer 1, F. M. Hathaway 1. H. Carrick 50c, at Pawtucket, expenses, 11 25; Ray Potter 2 Mary Boyd I, at West Brookfield over expenses, 4; North Brookfield, do, 4 77, Hiram Edson 1, Pliny K. Howe 1, Wm. E. Wright 50c, J. Duncan 50c, at South Brookfield, over expenses, 5 10; at Warren, over expenses, 10 50; at Black-stone, do, 3 84; at Millville, do, 3;

At West Wrentham 1 87; Attleboro'

to redeem pledge,

S. PHILBRICK,

Treas. Mass. A. S. Society.

Brookline, April 5, 1858.

MARRIED-In Ware, Feb. 26, by Rev. Mr. Glazier . WILLIAM A. Howe to Miss RUTH P. MONROE DIED-In this city, 18th inst., Mr. CHARLES MARC NY, aged 49.

Autices of Meetings. &c.

FOR A GENERAL RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE, WITH A VIEW TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A 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 im-pose fetters upon freedom of speech and of conscience, by requiring a slavish conformity in matters of abstract ine. This has led and is lead ing to extensive secessions from such organizations in all parts of the country, leaving the seceders generally in a scattered and isolated condition, whose talents, influa scattered and isolated condition, whose talents, influ-ence 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 asociation at once simple, free and attractive.

The abuse of a good thing is not a reason for its ut-

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 received as a many to an end, and to be discontinuous. regarded as a means to an end, and to be discarded whenever it becomes an impediment to the progress of

ath. The Society of Friends has been a theatre of agitatio 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 righteonsness 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 are seeking to know and account which has been deemed ever sacrifice; a domination which has been deemed so intolerable, that in the States of New York, Ohio and

ever 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 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 Friends, 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' meeting-house 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.

Ame Preston,

Jonathan Lamborn.

James Fulton,

Ann Fulton, Enoch S. Hannum, Enoch L. Taylor, Alice Eliza Hambleto

Autoc Eliza Hamble
James Truman,
Mary A. Truman,
Simon Barnard,
Sarah D. Barnard,
James Painter,
Esther Moore,
Ebenezer James,
Rebecca L. Fussell,
Ephraim Wilson,
George Chanman

George Chapman, Richard Janney,

Cyrus M. Burleigh

Amos Preston, Jonathan Lamborn, Jonathan Lamborn Moses Pennock, Mary J. Pennock, Benjamin Pyle, Esther Hayes, Castner Hanway, Sumner Stebbins, Hannah Cov. Hannah Cox, 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, Bartholomew Fuse Rebecca Fussell,

Robert Purvis, Harriet Purvis, Elijah F. Pennyps Jacob L. Paxson, Rapplay Julian Barclay Ivins, Fannie Schoffeld, Mahlon B. Linton,

TWANTED—A WOMAN. The subscriber wishes to employ a woman to procure subscribers for the Prisoners' Friend, for which the highest price will be given. One who could deliver lectures on the subject of Prison Reform would be preferred. CHARLES SPEAR

or and Proprietor of the Prisoners' Friend, 18

57 TO THE FRIENDS OF FREE DISCU The undesigned, the Corresponding Committee, selected by a large number of individuals solicitous for the advancement of the cause of Truth and Humanity, hereby invite all who are friendly to free discussion, to attend a Convention to be held at Harrronn, Coxx., on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, 2d, 8d, 4th and 5th of June next, for the purpose of freely and fully canvassing the ORIGIN, AUTHORITY AND INFLUENCE OF THE JEWISH AND CHRISTIAN SCRIPTURES.

SORIPTURES:

This invitation is not given to any particular class of Philosophers, Theologians or Thinkers, but is in good faith extended to all who feel an interest in the examination of the question above stated. There are many who believe that a supernatural Revelation has been given to man; many others who deny this, and a large number who are afflicted with perplexing doubts—trembling between the silent skepticism of their reason and the fear of absolute denial. In issuing a call for a Convention, we have in view the correction of error, by which party soever entertained, and the relief of those who stand between doubt and fear, from their embarrassing position.

embarrassing position.

Some may have no doubt that the Jewish and Chris-Some may have no doubt that the Jewish and Christian Scriptures have subserved an important end, and yet believe that their mission is nearly completed and must be superceded by a new dispensation; some may believe that their influence has been prejudicial in every respect, and that they have been a curse rather than a blessing to mankind; others may believe them a perfect record of the Divine will to man—good in the past and for all time to come; and others still may deny the plenary inspiration of the Bible, discarding much of the Old Testament, and receiving most or all of the New. Still, such diversity of opinion, instead of prejudicing the interest and good results which ought to attend such a Convention, will rather tend to increase its interest and enhance its value to the cause of Truth. Doubtless a free interchange of thought is the best mode of exciting inquiry and of arriving at the Truth.

'He who has a Truth and keeps it, Keeps what not to him belongs; But performs a selfish action, And his fellow mortal wrongs.

We invite, therefore, all who feel an interest in this question, without distinction of sex, color, sect or party, to come together, that we may sit down like brethren in a communion before the altar of intellectual and spiritual Freedom.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS, WILLIAM GREEN, JR., WILLIAM P. DONALDSON,

P. S. Any person who internally feels favorable to this Convention, and is willing to sign a Call soon to be issued, will greatly expedite the preliminary arrange-ments by sending his name to either of the Committee.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY. ANDREW T. Foss, at Agent of the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows :-Duxbury Friday eve'g, April 22
Kingston Sunday 22
Kingston Sunday 24
Kingston Hussel South Abington, Tuesday 26
North Bridgewater, Wednes, 27
West Bridgewater Thursday 28
Bridgewater Friday 29
Paper Mill Village, do. Sunday fore May 1 Doon and afternoon,
Joppa Village, E. Bridgewater ere'g
E. Bridgewater Town Hall. Tuesday
Hanson, Howland's Hall, Wednes,
South Hanson. Thursday
Pembroke, Town Hall. Priday
Abington, Town Hall, Sorencon and after-Hanover Sunday eve'
S. Scituate, Union Hall. Tuesday,
Do. Town Hall. Wednesday
Scituate, Town Hall, Thursday,
Hingham, New Hall, Friday,
Plymouth Sunday,

Will the friends in the several towns and villages where the appointments are made take all possi-ble care to secure places for and give notice of the lec-

without further notice, it may be understood, that the Sunday meetings in the above list will be meetings of the County Society, at which we hope to see a gen-eral rallying of the friends of freedom. In behalf of the Society,

LORING MOODY will lecture on Slavery in Manchester Friday evening, April 22 Essex. Sunday "
Ipswich Monday "
Hamilton Tuesday "
Taunton Sunday "

The 'burden' of these lectures will be-the danger and perils of being a Christian, in this country. Friends are requested to make all needful arrange-REV. E. A. STOCKMAN, an Agent of the Mass

West Cummington, Sunday, Plainfield Monday, 4 25.

Ashfield Tuesday and Wednes., 26 and 27.

Hawley Thursday, 28. PARKER PILLSBURY, an Agent of the Massa chusetts A. S. Society, will speak in Dennis Sunday, Roxbury,Friday,Sunday. May 1.

Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows :

DANIEL FOSTER, an Agent of the Massacht A. S. Society, will speak in WhitinsvilleFriday eve'g without Upton Sunday

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Mass. A. S. Society, will lecture as follows : Portland, Me.,....Sunday eve'g, lanchester, N. H.,...

Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society, will be held in Kingston Town Hall, on Sunday, April 24th, 1858.

Andrew T. Foss and others will address the meeting.
In behalf of the Society, LEWIS FORD. HENRY C. WRIGHT will hold a meeting in Ware, on Sunday, 24th instant; in Concord, Mass., on Sunday, May 1. In East Stoughton, Saturday evening and Sunday, May 7 and 8. Subject, Progress of individual and social Man; and the obstacles in the way of true Progress, especially war and slavery.

S. C. HEWITT, of Boston, will speak on the ubject of Spiritualism, in the Universalist meeting-couse in Hanson, on Sunday, the 24th inst.

EF J. J. LOCKE, an Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will speak at SOUTH NEWMARKET, N. H., on Sunday next, April 24.

MEETING AT LOWELL. On Sunday, May 1st, an Anti-Slavery meeting will be held at Wells' Hall, in Lowell ;—to be attended by PARKER PILLABURY and DANIEL FOSTER.

Letters and papers intended for Henry C. Wright may, for the present, be addressed to him at Boston, Anti-Stavery Office, 21 Cornhill.

NOTICE

PENNSYLVANIA Medical College of Philadelphia,

THE Fall Session, for females in this institu

THE Fall Session for females in this institution will commence Sept. 1st, 1858, and continue near sixteen weeks. The faculty, consisting of eight professional chairs, are liberal and progressive in their medical doctrines, universal in their remedial agents, accepting and receiving ocon from any and every source and system, but holding allegiance to no distinct tim, pathy or dogma. The facilities for acquiring a thorough practical medical education, in this institution, are unequalled in the Union. For announcement containing full particulars, as to fees (which are low) &c. &c., address, (post paid.)

ABRAHAM LIVEZEY, M. D., Dean, No. 329 North Twelfth street, Philosielphia.

PUBLIC PUNCTION OF WOMAN. JUST published, and for sale by ROBERT F. WALL CUT, 21 Cornhill, 'A SERMON OF THE PUBLIC FUNC TIONS OF WOMAN, preached at the Music Hall, Marc COT, 21 Corantil, A SERRON OF THE PUBLIC PURCTIONS OF WOMAN, preached at the Music Hall, March 27, 1853. By THEODORE PARKER, Minister of the Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society. Phonographically reported by J. M. W. Yerrington and Rufas Peighton.' Living 6 cents single—50 cents per dozen.

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imo. Price-In cloth, \$1.00; extra gilt, \$1.25.

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Missionary at Constantinople. Affisionary at Constantinople.

A portion of this most admirably written volume of Meditations on the last hours of our Savior upon earth, was published some years since, and net 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 Galilee, this volume will afford a vein of sacred thought. Price §1 00.

Dr. Beecher's Third Volume. We have just issued the third volume in the series of

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

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This volume is a compliation from the best prose writers and poets of America and England, of their most beautiful pieces, for the solace of those who mourn the loss of near and dear friends. Price \$1 00.

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TRIBUTE OF GRATITUDE TO

The Duchess of Sutherland, by reputation one of the most beautiful of a beautiful array of women, is the lady of whom Mrs. Norton has borne such noble testimony in the following lines:

Ah, easy are the alms the rich man spares To sons of Genius, by misfortune bent ; But thou gav'st me, what woman seldom dares, Belief-in spite of many a cold dissent-When, slandered and maligned, I stood apart From those whose bounded power hath wrung, crushed, my heart.

Thou, then, when cowards lied away my name And scoffed to see me feebly stem the tide; When some were kind on whom I had no claim, And some forsook on whom my love relied, And some, who might have battled for my sake, Stood off in doubt, to see what turn the world would take-

Thou gay'st me that the poor do give the poor, Kind words, and holy wishes, and true tears ; The loved, the near of kin could do no more, Who changed not with the gloom of varying years, But clung the closer when I stood forlorn, And blunted slander's dart with their indignant so

For they who credit crime are they who feel Their own hearts weak to unresisted sin ; Memory, not judgment, prompts the thoughts which

O'er minds like these, an easy faith to win ; And tales of broken truth are still believed Most readily by those who have themselves deceived.

But, like a white swan down a troubled stream, Whose ruffling pinion hath the power to fling Aside the turbid drops which darkly gleam, And mar the freshness of her snowy wing-So thou, with queenly grace and gentle pride, Along the world's dark waves in purity dost glide

Thy pale and pearly cheek was never made To crimson with a faint, false-hearted shame Thou did'st not shrink-of bitter tongues afraid Who hunt in packs the object of their blame ; To thee the sad denial still held true, For from thy own good thoughts thy heart its merc

And though my faint and tributary rhymes Add nothing to the glory of thy day, Yet every poet hopes that after times Shall set some value on his votive lay; And I would fain one gentle deed record, Among the many with which thy life is stored.

So when these lines, made in a mournful hour, Are idly opened to the stranger's eye, A dream of thee, aroused by fancy's power Shall be the first to wander floating by ; And they who never saw thy lovely face, Shall pause, to conjure up a vision of its grace !

From the Ashtabula Sentinel. HINTS TO THE GIRLS. BY PRANCES D. GAGE.

Did you never see a lady Look into a stranger's face, In an omnibus or rail-car, As if saying-'Sir, your place!

Did you never see a lady Walk up to the church-pew door, Lace and ribbons all demanding-'Yield your pew !'-and nothing more.

Flirt into an old man's chair, And, unheeding age or honor, Let him stand-no matter where? Never see the stage-coach emptied

Did you never see a lassie

For some fidget in her pride, And the weary man of business Tumbled out to ride outside?

Never go to hear a lecture. When some fashionable dear Would come in and make a bustle,

Routing half the congregation And disturbing all the rest, As if she was all creation, Being fashionably dressed?

Now, dear girls, if you're so thankless, So exacting and so free, Time will come when gents will answer, 'Ma'am, this seat belongs to me.'

Never, girls, disturb a lecture, Church or hall : where'er you go, Still respect the rights of others;
This is 'woman's rights,' you know.

Never ask a man abruptly To resign his place; If 'tis offered, thank him kindly, With a smile upon your face.

If the way is long and weary. And he cannot find anoth Bid him share the comfort with you, As you'd share it with a brother.

Thus may you receive forever, Given with a spirit free, True respect and love and kindness, Better far than gallantry.

GENTLE WORDS.

A young rose in the summer time Is beautiful to me, And glorious the many stars That glimmer on the sea; But gentle words and loving hearts, And hands that clasp my own, Are better than the fairest flowers, Or stars that ever shone.

The sun may warm the grass to life, The dew the drooping flower, And eyes grow bright and watch the light Of Autumn's opening hour; But words that breathe of tenderness And smiles we know are true, Are warmer than the summer time, And brighter than the dew.

It is not much the world can give, With all its subtle art, And gold and gems are not the things To satisfy the heart; But oh, if these who cluster round The altar and the hearth. Have gentle words and loving smiles, How beautiful is earth !

TRANSLATION PROM THE CHINESE BY DR. BROWNING. I see white blossoms dancing in the breeze, And all around is bright and fair as these ; I dream my dreams beneath that flowery tree,
As dreamt Sho-Chung—and, like the bard Fuh Yih, Make my own epitaph in Melody! Stretch out thine hand, and let me welcome thee; So that when chanticleer proclaims the morn, And when the fresh gales agitate the thorn, And when the rain-drops patter on the groun With thee my lips may talk, with thee my

THE BIBLE QUESTION.

JOSEPH BARKER IN REPLY TO ELIZABETH WILSON. Millwood, Knox Co., Ohio, } March 31, 1858.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON : With your permission, I will say a few words in reply to Elizabeth Wilson's letter of January 4th. I was about to peply to her personalities; but I found my let- polygamy will be adopted in our country. The truth is ter would be too long. Besides, it is discussion that the readers of THE LIBERATOR look for, and not a quarrel. And, lastly, those who care about personalities may sat- polygamy. The Mormons have not only adopted polyg isfy themselves whether Mrs. Wilson's personalities correct or not, by comparing our former letters. If tise these things, but justify their practice by the Bible any of your readers think any explanation on any point necessary, let them name the point, and I will give it condemn them for adopting those practices. They show, the explanation.

twentieths of my last letter. I suppose this may be

countries. We think the Bible is right on this subject. God. It would be strange indeed for a good God to leave who'e

who wish to know what I say in that book, had better expect of the patriarchs; but what we may reasonably read it for themselves. They will form a very errore- expect from God. Would God hold up for our imitation ous idea of its contents, if they judge of them from what Mrs. Wilson gives as quotations from the work. | derers? Would he give such men unqualified praise?

Mrs. Wilson says 'charity thinketh no evil.' If she means charitable persons think no evil of others, she is God's word? This is the question. I have no quar-

prove a man a liar. Can she tell us how many lies it with the doctrine of the divine authority of the Bible. would take to make a liar? How many acts of murder does it take to make a man a murderer?

says. She even speaks of paroxysms of terror. But testimony of the Jews themselves on this subject. I the truth is, Abraham and Isaac made up their minds infer from the book of Job, that some of the heathen deliberately, beforehand, to lie. They went into danger voluntarily, and made up their minds to lie their way principles. I infer the same from the stories in the through it. Joseph lied without any temptation. Sa- twelfth and twentieth chapters of Genesis. But perrah lied for-I know not what. Jacob lied to his fa- haps Mrs. W. refers to later times. Then let us con ther to cheat his brother, and Rebecca lied to her hus- the days of Jesus. Jesus seems to have thought some band to cheat her child. But the chief thing to be re- of the Samaritans and Gentiles in advance of the marked is, that the Bible nowhere finds fault with those Jews. Some of the institutions and principles of the men for lying. The writer of their history never seem. Jews were as bad as they could be. Some of the ed to think that their lying was either a sin or an er- institutions of the heathen were good; and some of ror. He does not speak of it as a sign either of de- their principles were so true, so beautiful, and so be pravity or of weakness. The same writer that gives the neficent, that they have hardly been excelled to this story of Abraham's lies, represents God as saying, hour. The truth is, the institutions and principles of Abraham obeyed my voice, and kept my charge, my all nations have always been imperfect. I suppose Mrs. statutes and my laws.' Gen. 25 : 5. In short, the im- Wilson will not say that the institutions and principles pression which the whole story is calculated to make on of Christian nations are all that they should be. But simple, artless readers is, that the patriarchs were ha- suppose the Jews had been before their neighbors in all bitual liars, and that the writers of the book of Gene- things, what then? It would not follow that the Bible sis did not consider habitual lying either a sin to be was of God. Some of the heathen nations are wiser blamed or a weakness to be pitied. So of the slavehold- and better than others; but it does not follow that the ing, fornication, polygamy and adultery of those patri- books of the wiser and better nations are all of God. archs. The Bible writers never speak of them as either

simply state how the matter stands. It is against the book of nature; and to be without the knowledge of a error of regarding these immoral stories as the word of book, is about the same as being without the book. God that we are severe. But my allusions to the adul- Second; the Gentiles were not without any admixture of teries and goncubinage of the patriarchs are not couch- pretended revelations. They all had their gods, their ed in the most delicate language, Mrs. Wilson says. This priests, their sacred oracles, and their supposed divine sounds strange from a believer in the divinity of the laws and institutions. Third; we do not say that the Bible. There is not a book on earth, that I ever met Bible corrupted the Jews : we do not say that portions with, that contains expressions more indelicate, or that of it did them no good. What we say is; that the Bitells tales more indecent, and disgusting, and revolting, bls is not the word of God. There are portions of the than the Bible. This is true even of the common trans- Bible that must have done good in every age since they lation; and the original is much worse. It is very were written, and that may continue to do good for ever. possible that my language may be wanting in delicacy; But there are other portions that must always do misbut compare it with the story of Lot and his daughters ; chief, so long as the Bible is regarded as of divine auof Indah and Onen : of Jacob and his concubines :compare it with the laws about sexual matters to be found in the books of Moses ; compare it with the Song of Solomon, or with the allusions to sexual matters not. in the writings of the Prophets ;-compare it especially But what chapter in the Book of Nature teaches that with the original Hebrew; and then complain of it, if a man is to have but one wife at a time? I answer, the you are able. Then, consider my early training. My chapter that is written on a woman's heart. What wofather read the Bible aloud every day in his family, and man's nature does not cry out against her husband never missed a word. He believed it to be the word of taking a second wife? Is there not a chapter written on God, and he was consistent enough to believe that it was Mrs. Wilson's heart on this subject? Second; there is just what it ought to be. If a man that touches pitch also a chapter on the same subject written on man's must be defiled, what must be be, who is not only oblig- heart. Where is the man, whose nature has not been ed to touch it, but to sit while whole buckets-full are corrupted, who could bring into the house of his wife a poured upon him?

cate, then, than God? Are they wiser than he? Are pretty well agreed that it would not be right. they better judges of what kind of language is most fitting? The Americans are a very fastidious people, with regard to the delicacy of language ! Then why do they print and circulate the common version of the Bitheir fastidious delicacy? You seem to think it no great informs us that God gave David all the wives of his crime for people to affect to be wiser and purer than master Saul, though David had a number of wive

I have said that I never met with a book disfigured with grosser indelicacies, or with more indecent stains, ways, with respect to sexual matters, from the Bible. ror contain less than two thousand names.' tices, without naming one of the considerations which ing a particle of that knowledge of the laws of human in liberality, generosity, truth and fair-dealing. nature which alone can prevent the naming of them

I hardly like to mention the story of the mirroule conception ; but persons who have got freed from their lest of nations. They are the supplanters and extermiearly Christian prejudices, and who have recovered from nators of the rest of the nations. Besides, if the Bible the deadening effects of certain portions of Scripture on their more delicate sensibilities, regard even it as in- kind? And how is it that the best and noblest of men decent. Some portions of Paul's writings are quite in Bible countries are so frequently found among the disgusting. His ideas of marriage, as given in his first epistle to the Corinthians, are worse than brutal. The highest use of woman he could think of was,what I, with all my Eastern want of delicacy, cannot marry than to —. 'Read it for yourselves, dear readers. And read the whole of Paul's remarks on marriage and woman in his first epistle to the Corinthians. And I have read church history, and no lit And those low, gross and beastly ideas about woman and marriage, two of the most holy and elevating subjects that can engage man's thoughts, are recommended for the world or unbounded to the world or revelations of truth and duty that God can give or man

THE LIBERATOR | virtue. We are not blaming Mrs. Wilson for praising so highly those vulgar and beastly views. We were ourselves as terribly blinded and perverted by our early training as she is. We would not be severe towards her even when she pours forth against us so profusely her aburive personalities; for we remember the time when we should have found it hard to bear with a man who should have spoken so freely about the Bible as we now speak of it. We will try to keep our temper, therefore, and go on with our work as ealmly and as quietly as Mrs. Wilson thinks there is not much dan

polygamy is already adopted by a part of the country. A periodical is published at Washington, advocating amy, but lying and murder also. They not only practhe explanation.

that to condemn men for polygamy, is to condemn the patriarchs and saints whom God is represented in the Bible as honoring and blessing above all other men taken as a sign that she found my remarks unanswer- I am told that the American churches tolerate polyga my. The American Board of Commissioners for For-Mrs. Wilson talks of rejecting the light of the Gos-eign Missions, in the year 1846, decided solemnly and rel. It is only the darkness of the Gospel that we're- unanimously, that polygamy was not inconsistent with Christianity. The Rev. Dr. Taylor, the head of New She talks of nations sliding back into Paganism in Haven theology, when speaking on the subject, said, consequence of rejecting the Gospel. Did a nation of 'We have as good a right to ask the Board to say that Christians ever reject the Gospel? We never heard or polygamy is RIGHT, as they (the opponents) have to read of such a thing. We do not wish any one to reask the Board to say that it is wrong.' I quote from ject the Gospel. We only wish them to reject its errors. the Anti-Slavery Standard of March 17. Stavehold-There is much that is good in the Gospel. What does ing, which is the sum of all villanies, is cherished by Paganism? the churches, and justified on Scripture grounds. Mrs. Mrs. Wilson speaks of countries that have not divine Wilson does not seem to be a good judge of the danger revelation. The Bible teaches that there are no such arising from the notion that the Bible is the word of 'But,' adds Mrs. Wilson, 'if the patriarchs wer

faithful to the light they had, what more would I ask? Mrs. Wilson mentions my Review of the Bible. These I answer, the question is not what we might reasonably men who were liars, adulterers, slaveholders and mur-Can the book which represents God as doing so be rel with the patriarchs. Whether they did the best they Mrs. W. thinks one or two untruths or lies do not knew or no, is little or nothing to me. My quarrel is

Mrs. Wilson says the Jews were greatly in advance of their heathen neighbors in their institutions and But the Patriarchs were under strong temptation, she principles. Where is the proof? We must not take the were in advance of the Jews in their institutions and

Mrs. Wilson says the heathen were in possession the Book of Nature, without any admixture of pretended But we ought not to be severe on those ancients, it revelations to corrupt them. I answer, this I take to is said. We answer, we are not severe on them. We be untrue. First, they had not much knowledge of the

We answer, some of them did, and some of them did

second woman as a wife, without hearing something like But the Americans are very fastidious, Mrs. Wilson rebuke from within ? Third; is there no chapter in the says, 'with respect to the delicacy of language; form- Book of Nature against a woman having two husbands ing quite a contrast to the eastern countries, where the at a time? I am not aware that the Bible says any Scriptures were written.' Indeed! Are they more deli- thing against it; yet people, somehow, appear to be

Nature, assisted by revelation, does point out th evil of polygamy, Mrs. Wilson says. We answer, Na ture is itself the medium of all true revelation.

. The Bible informs us that, in the beginning, God And why do not you rebuke the Americans for made but one man and one woman.' True; and it also before

Mrs. Wilson says I endeavor to convey the idea that only two thousand people lost their lives during the or with more revolting allusious, than the Bible. I may Reign of Terror. Now, my words are these: - 'The add, that I know persons who learned their first bad lists of persons guillotined during the Reign of Ter-I know persons who were well nigh ruined, both body many lost their lives, or were killed in war, I know not and soul, by practices of which they never had any But there are those who blame the Bible-believers for ides till they found them described in the Bible. The all the wars, as well as for the public executions, of the Bible mentions the most horrible and unnatural prac- French Revolution. The French Revolutionists, many of whom were what the Bible-believers call infidels, did ought to deter persons from indulging in them. It ex- themselves great honor, and laid mankind under inficites curiosity on certain matters, without giving that nite obligations to them. The most intolerant, the physiological knowledge which is necessary to prevent most cruel, the most deceitful and infernal powers on such curiosity from leading young people into vice. It earth are the priests. The worst governments are names things which other portions of the Bible say priestly governments. The worst courts are ecclesiastiought not to be named, and it names them without giv- cal courts. The world is far in advance of the church

Mrs. Wilson talks of men as tigers, and of the as the chain that keeps them from doing mischief. the Bible-believing nations are the cruelest and blood

Mrs. Wilson's tales about Voltaire and Paine requir no answer. He would be a simpleton indeed that could place any reliance on the tales of Church and Bible bring myself to name. His highest idea of the use of men respecting the lives or deaths of heretics and unmarriage, either to man or woman, is the beastly one so believers. I know what priests and bigots are, when delicately indicated by the holy oracle, 'It is better to marry than to —...' Read it for yourselves, dear readers. And read the whole of Paul's remarks on marghts, are recommended fernal monster,—a more unutterable or unbounded ,—as the most perfect hater,—a being more reckless of truth, or more ravenous for innocent blood, than the priest or bigot. Talk receive. And a woman, an American woman, publicly of tigers: they are spirits of gentle declares, that "men have never excelled the book in pared with the priest or bigot, wh ness and love, com pared with the priest or bigot, when excited by these things are found—that they have never presence of the man who sets at nought his authority lied it, and never will, in point of intelligence and or speaks to him of reform.

But Mrs. Wilson refers us to the genuine letters be-tween the Rev. Father Capuchin and the Archbishop of Anneci. I know what genuine letters mean. Leters between two chief priests respecting an unbeliev

But she refers us to a General Biographical Dictio ary. Does she suppose we do not know how Genera

But she says Voltaire cried out, 'I shall go to hell.' Then why do you say he was an infidel? Infidels do not believe in hell. Again, she says, Voltaire's creed was the essence of Popery. He must have been Christian, then.

But infidelity has failed to support its greatest heroe

in the hour of death, Mrs. Wilson says. I answer, I have seen infidels die happily, and I have seen Christians die miserably. Bible believers are often terribly vexed that they cannot make infidels miserable on their death beds. They are vexed that infidels die so happily. I have seen believers dying in the greatest horror. I have known even plous and exemplary Christians die herribly. But I never knew a good infidel die

Mrs. Wilson quotes the Encyclopedia Americana and Grant Thorburn as witness against Paine. But who was Gront Therburn? A believer in the Bible? Then his testimony in the case is not good for any thing. And who wrote the Encyclopedia Americana? We are as well acquainted with the pedigree of Encyclopedias, Dictionaries. When believers talk about men whos principles they do not like, and whose arguments they cannot refute, their word is not worth a straw.

Mrs. Wilson next gives a hearsny story to prove that I am a man of war. Now, we should have thought that even Mrs. Wilson might have seen the folly of building an argument on hearsay. Did she never read the fable of the three black crows? But never mind the hearsay story. If every one is a man of war who would rather kill a murderer than allow the murderer to kill him, I am a man of war. But what then? Is it unbelievers only that think it right to kill rather than allow themselves to be killed

Mrs. Wilson is at last satisfied, it seems, that there is a passage in the Bible which represents a Jewas selling slave, and which mentions a third person in a contract of the kind.

But Mrs. Wilson says, in the case of a father selling his daughter, it was in the expectation that she would had said the daughter was sold as a prostitute, she would have been nearer the truth. But no matter with what expectation she was sold, she was sold by another and not herself, and this was the point Mrs. W. defied

We need say no more about Lev. 25:44, 45, 46, . It will be enough if our readers will read it. But Mrs. Wilson says that for ever means till the Jubilee. At this rate, for ever might mean, in some cases, only a day or an hour. A short for ever! It seems rather strange that people can satisfy themselves with such criticisms. Common people would suppose that either God or man could as easily have written 'Jabilce' as ' for ever,' if he had really meant Jubilee. One thing is certain, that if the words used in Leviticus do not describe chattel slavery,-slavery of the worst possible description, -there are no words that can describe such

But there is nothing Tike slavery in any of these passages, Mrs. Wilson says. Read the following, and judge whether there be not, at least, something like slavery in it :-

and he die under his hand, he shall be surely punished. Notwithstanding, if he continue a day or two, he shall not be punished; for he is his money.'

Mrs. Wilson argues, that because there is a in the Bible against injustice or unkindness to stran ers, written many hundred years after Joseph's death, e Bible really condemned Joseph's conduct. To us, however, Mrs. W's quotation only proves that the Bible ntradicts itself.

To Mrs. Wilson's sympathy for Thomas Galbraith e have no objection. We have a very friendly feeling towards Mr. Galbraith. We spent a little time with him and his family last fall, and were right well pleased with them. If we should ever call on Mrs. Wilson id be able to form as favorable an opinion of her heart as we were obliged to form of Thomas Galbraith's, we will bear with the errors of her head. But there is one beautiful passage of Scripture, which it would not be amiss for Mrs. Wilson to ponder. She may dleth with strife belonging not to her, is like one that mal state giving little promise of such efforts of inteltaketh a dog by the cars.' Mrs. Wilson, however, is happy in having taken by the ears so gentle and con-

I would commend Mrs. Wilson for not giving up THE LIBERATOR, only I am almost afraid lest praise rom me should make her suspect she was doing

Mrs. Wilson says I make a sweeping charge of infiall that helpeth with it and laboreth. I answer, if any ne will point out to me any such charge in my writings, I will retract it. I know several helpers and co-

What Mrs. Wilson says about the Anti-Slavery Socicalled upon to say any thing about her remarks on you and your position. The question I have to discuss is-What is the Bible? Is it the word of God or the word of man?

indrance to useful reforms, I by no means think it must manifestations. be universally abandoned before any great reform can . The Orthodex clergy and churches of the country be brought about. Many great reforms have been and are the most bitter and virulent oppobrought about, in spite of the prevalence of this notion, and many more will be brought about before it is Samson's three hundred fox fails and firebrands, Jouniversally exploded. The abolition of slavery will be nah and the whale, and all the marvels of the Bible, are slower than they would be, but it will not quite stop nomena. They strain at guats and swallow camels. its progress. It may relard the triumphs of freedom, regard it as 'an insurmountable obstacle to all re-Two remarks more, and I have done.

false witness,' is no proof that the Bible does not countenance lying. It is only a proof that the different sistent with each other, - last week.] that the book contains good things as well as bad things. The believer in the divine authority of the all will soon see, that the 'assumption of the moral im-Bible has not only the example of patriarchs and saints to encourage him to lie, but the example of God dead and individuals still in the body, is fatal to the himself. The Bible represents God as saying one thing existence of Christianity, as a divinely originated faith, and doing another—as employing prophets and mira- as Christianity is understood by Christendom as being ele-workers to preach a lie, in order to try his people—
as sending forth a false spirit to deceive his enemies

fundamental principle. I Kings, 22:19-23; 2 Thess, 2:11.)

2. If it be right to lie to save one's life, it must be right to lie to save men's souls. If the Bible does not blame Abraham, Isaac and Jacob for lying for low, But well may the clergy, who scoff at these manifesta worldly objects, why should it blame men who lie for high and spiritual objects? Yours, affectionately,

JOSEPH BARKER.

Tragedy and Theology .- We learn from an dvertisement that Mr. Edwin Forrest will read the lay of Hamlet at Yonkers, on Monday next, for the eacht of the Baptist Church in that village. Admission one dollar.—N. Y. Tribune.

Arrest under the Fugitive Slare Law.—A white lad, named Henry Stephens, was arrested in New York as a fugitive from service, which he owed as an apprentice to the claimant, in New Jersey. The case was fully investigated by the U. S. Commissioner, and the apprentice delivered up to his master.

The case was fully investigated by the U. S. Commissioner, and the apprentice delivered up to his master.

SPIRITUAL CONVENTION. HAMPDEN HALL, SPRINGFIELD, April 7, 1858.

To JAMES HAUGHTON, Dublin, Ireland :

DEAR JAMES-I am in a Spiritual Convention ; L. Convention called to consider the various phen eing witnessed throughout this country, supposed to aused by spirits that once inhabited this earth. large, deeply interested assembly is present. It is State Convention, but many are here from other Stat The Convention met yesterday. This is its fourth seion. The great object is to consider the facts, nov generally admitted to be such, and to trace ther to a true and adequate cause, and the relations they bear to the existing theories and practices of religions and governments. The great que to be settled are these :- 1. Do the spirits of the dis bodied feel an interest in and sympathise with their fellow-beings that are embodied? 2. Can they and do they now make known to us their presence and sympathy in these various phenomena? opinion of yourself, or of any others, respecting the 'manifestations,' as they are called, I believe you and every human being must feel a wish that the above questions might be truthfully answered in the affirmative. Who has not a loved one there? You have, I know. Could it be otherwise than pleasant to you to be assured that that loved one is still ever near you, ever

sympathizing with you? Would you not rejoice to know

that she could so manifest herself to you as to assure

you of her identity and presence ?

At the opening of the Convention, it was stated, that if this movement be what it purports to be, for the good of man, temperance, anti-elavery, non-resistance, woman's rights, and land reform, every individual. truly in favor of social, meral, religious and theological reform, will connect themselves with it; that while in this state of being, our sole and single aim should be to secure to human beings, (1,) a perfect organization, (2,) a perfect development of that organization-according to the original design of our Creator; that our great aim should be to get a perfect knowledge of our whole being; of the relations we hold to the universe, and to be true to the duties growing out of those relations; that when we get into the next state, we will acquaint ourselves with the laws under which we shall hen exist, and obey them ;-but while here, our first great aim should be to know the laws of health and life under which our bodies and souls now exist, and to be true to them ; that those who are best prepared to be espoused by her master or one of his sons. If she fill the relations of husbands and wives, of parents and children, and of man to man, are best prepared to enter the spirit world ; that such are the 'pure in heart who see God ' now, and that will see him ever, while they are true to themselves. In all the discussions of the Convention, these practi-

cal matters have been kept in view; so that, in fact, it has been a Temperance, Non-Resistance, and Anti-Slavery-a Reform Convention. It has placed itself, and the cause of Spiritualism, in an attitude of bold, determined, practical hostility to all slave-holding, war-making, sectarian churches and governmentsdeclaring all human laws and constitutions null and void and of no authority; and also to the authority of books and persons-holding up truth and right as alone having authority over the human soul.

Many have taken part in this Convention. Anti-Ballou, one of America's best and truest reformers has given much invaluable counsel. He has told the Convention that he will take no part in this, or any other movement, that does not operate on him and others to make them truer, more earnest, just and hones in all relations: that does not tend to inspire a more enduring and practical opposition to slavery, war, sectarism, and to all human wrongs. The following resolution, offered by him, and adopted by the Convention, presents his views :-

Resolved, That a rational and solid faith in spirit manifestations necessarily leads to earnest practical reformation of life, in respect to both individual and social habits; and that any pretended faith in spiritualism which leaves its professors contented with present popular evil practices, customs and institutions, is vain.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS, the clairvoyant, has given us a lecture on Insanity; its causes and various manifestations-showing that whatever powerfully excites is calculated to develop insanity in all who are, by birth inclined to it. He showed how powerful have been the church and clergy, the religions and politics of the world, to produce insanity. A. J. Davis is the standing miracle of the nineteenth century. He is a gentle, loving, unpretending man; having never enjoyed the lect as he has made; but in his abnormal, or superior state, there is no science with whose principles and technicalities he does not seem familiar. His writings are producing effects on the religious and social opinions of this people, that will be felt in all coming time. He is a Jesus of this day; and millions will be redeemed from abject mental throldom, from degrading and polluting passions, opinions and practices, by his infludelity against the American Anti-Slavery Society, and ence, as they have been by the influence of Jesus of Nazareth.

A new plan of government has been presented to the Convention, purporting to have been given through John orkers of the Anti-Slavery Society who are not in- M. Spear, by the spirit of Thomas Jefferson. I will forward you a copy of the pamphlet containing it. You will be interested in its perusal. It gives no quarter to ety, it is not my business to notice. Nor do I feel slaveholders or warriors. It places woman beside man as an equal in rights.

The Convention has made arrangements to call a National Spiritual Convention, to meet in Rochester, N Y., next September ; there and then to see what can be Perhaps I ought to add, that though I consider the done to give a practical, reformatory direction to the prevailing notion of the divine authority of the Bible a general excitement now existing in regard to these

one. Bibleolatry may make the movements of reform the persons who are most choked by these simple phe-But the clergy are coming ; these clerical Sauls of Orbut not prevent them. We should be foolish indeed to thodoxy are found among the prophets of Spiritualism read to the meeting. Three of Dr. Beecher's sons,-Charles, Thomas and Henry Ward,-belong to the As-1. The fact that the Bible says, 'Thou shalt not bear sociation of Ministers before whom the Report, drawn

[For the article referred to, see THE LIBERATOR O

Such is the report of the ministers. They see, fundamental principles of morality, and the gentle, lovsending men strong delusions, that they might ing, martyr spirit inculcated in the life and teachings believe a lie and be damned, &c. (See Deut. 13:1-5; of Jesus, will ever abide as true, whatever may be thought of 'spirit rappings.' They were inscribed on the more enduring substance of the human soul long before they were uttered by Jesus or printed in a book. tions, tremble for the authority of their book. The evidence offered of the 'evil character' of these rapping spirits is extraordinary, but entirely in keeping with their ideas of goodness. A denial of the plenary inspi-ration of the whole Bible, and of total depravity, endless hell, and vicarious atonement, and of what they call ' rital piety,' settle the question of a man's character, in their view. If none but evil spirits can deny village. Ad- the divine authority of the whole Bible, what must be the character of that spirit which instigated the Jews

swords with which to stab them; and all the print here are dumb about it. The ministers are here are dump about it. The minuters are sound to preach the Gespel of Peace by money trust it to preach the making implements of war. These swords, Fro as cannon are the pride and defence of the God of her the Whigs hung Gronor Thoursen in chg. h DANIEL WEBSTER,—that animal with a great bad, in without a heart, -made his speech, claiming sage tension of slavery as his 'thunder.'

Springfield is a beautiful town, on the Control river; a town which you and R. D. Warn void & light to visit. May you soon come and see! I bed not say this to many Europeans, for, with fer the tions, the first bow made by them after haring these shores is made to the Slave Power-the de of wrath and murder that is yet to sink this point an ocean of blood. God speed the day of the mise of slavery, and of all political and religion is tions that sustain it! Thine for Human Brotherhood

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