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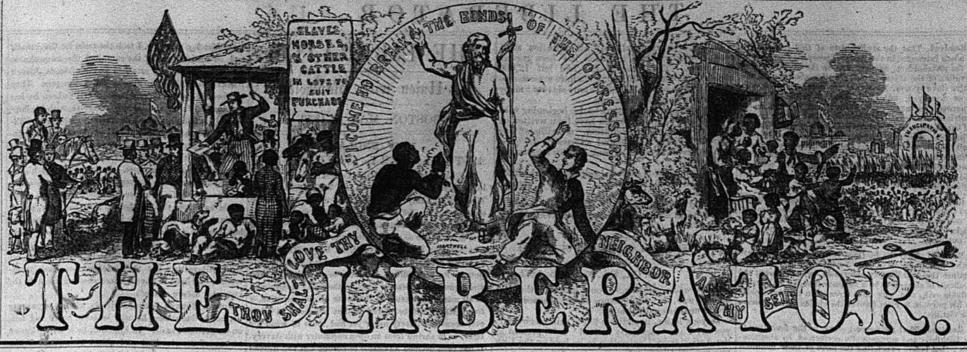
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The the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of coertion are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR. VOL. XXIII. NO. 18.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders!

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

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

assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

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

THE STIPULATION TO SURBENDER FUGITIVE SLAVES-AN

engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under

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

senting the oppressed! . . . To call government thus con-

stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of

mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

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

majority in the slave representation over that of the

free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

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

# REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Syracuse Weekly Star,

RTS.

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HATS

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ON,

ERo

PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPE

UNION

PROF. ALLEN IS MARRIED. Harris Professor William G. ALLEN of Me. o Henson, Professor Winliam G. Allen, of Me-

doughter of Rev. Lyndon King, of Fulton.

se expected as much. We were liberally used for our discountenance of this marriage, sisted that this affair was in contemplation, sould vet go off. Prof. ALLEN denied it, and s thought that they had the most positive ason his statements that the amalgamawelding was a fiction. But now, after he setives, charged falsehood upon us, and made an asservations designed to make the public that no such thing was in contemplation, as brief months, the thing is consummated, the formality of a religious observance. is unholy amalgamation is perpetrated be high Heaven and asserted among men.

ALLEN and his fair bride are now in Eu-It is well they should emigrate, to show iring foreigners the beauties of American ab-Let them attend the receptions of the es of Sutherland, the soirces of English agas introduce them as the first fruits of his Aropic labors in America. Let them travel the starvling English operatives, who would ally accept slavery if assured of a peck of corn week; let them wander among European a whose life, labor and virtue are the sport, of is, compared to whom the cruellest slave-drisan angel-and there proclaim their 'holy asce.' If the victims of English and Contiul fyranny do not turn their backs, disgusted in the foul connection, their degradation must be fairly greater than we had supposed.

Manney.-In New York city, March 30th, by the This. Henson, Professor WM. G. ALLEN, of Mc-I., daughter of the Rev. Lyndon King, of Fulton

a case of amalgamation! The parties are the as who were concerned in the attempt at the sthey have finally accomplished, some time of a fulton. It created great excitement there time. Allen, the colored gentleman, denied here was any ground for the report that they sted to be married, and she went off into Penn-lania to teach school. Allen is said to be unhy of and ashamed of his color, and has ala said that when he married he would have a girl. He was at one time at the Institute estown, and afterwards studied law in or York. His airs made him unpopular with he swn people and with abolitionists, who noticed as conduct at McGrawville. . His marriage, it counts is now a fixed fact, in black and white,-

We and the following article copied into the Sathern Republic, a paper published at Camden, Alabama. Is the South or the North the more guilty party is regard to slavery?

Is SLAVERY A SIN! The New York Day Book that the Rev. Dr. Spring, of that city, recentis hat the Rev. Dr. Spring, or that city, recent-declared that if, by praying for the abolition of terr, he could accomplish it, he would not dare make that prayer. In discussing the subject, is hay Boot makes the following remarks:— The Rible, which teaches us what is and what is tlasful in the eyes of God, is no longer a scaled on, but open to all, and each individual can for himself whether slavery is or is not a We go to a lawyer to learn what is law, decisions of eminent judges, upon quesas of law, are received, not only with deference at respect, but are regarded as binding upon parson who, disagreeing, appeal to them for their scient. The lawyers and judges examine their hey look into the matter, and tell us plainwhat the law is, and we abide by their declar-in. Is it not quite as reasonable, then, to apminent divines upon questions in dispute a what is gospel? One man says slavery is a another says it is not a sin; neither party is will acquainted or as familiar with the Bible who night to be, and they therefore appeal to ad have become eminent for their wisdom in son over and over again that the Bible does not retem slavery as a sin, and that it plainly does a sin it is also it obligatory on the master to manumit

This is almost the universal opinion of the ementerry in the Northern States. Why, then, would the newspaper and the laity continue to adapt that slavery is an evil! The Supreme Court of the University the United States, the Constitution, the Bible, ad the clergy, have all passed judgment upon it, and all admit the moral and the legal right of man property in the service of man.

Mes. HARRIET BESCHER STOWE'S CHARITY. There sevently a family of thirty slaves in Virginia, is the owner offered to sell into freedom at a small price, and some benevolent parties in aleiphia undertook t, raise the amount by emption. The facts were presented by letter in Siguarney, who immediately enclosed twenday. dollars for the object. Mrs. Harriet Beech se was also written to, and of course she reand by sending a very large sum of money for thorous purpose.' She has just realized an asse fortune by her abolitionism; she was on a sea of starting for England, to be feted by the ss of Sutherland and caressed by the hand ability, and of course she gave a very large purchase these thirty slaves. purchase these thirty slaves. No, good, she gave one cent. She sent back a letter of sweet sympathy, abounding with the ty of advice and approval, but as empty of as her own face is of shame at the considerance of the consider as her own face is of somme at the land of the part she is now playing in England of the same as State's evidence against her country. No, had no money for 'the poor slave.' As her at friend and co-laborer, Mr. Aminidab Sleek say, 'It is not in our way.' Her ' mission make money out of negro philanthropy, and or it.—National Democrat.

Tan Ker. 'A Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin, by H. we, is a compilation of 'raw head and bloody stories that have been set affoat during the fity years, with advertisements from Southern spapers, &c. The history of the New England e-trade is omitted. Messrs, Jewett & Co. will the history and Mrs. Stown and search and state hands and search and sear handsome sum, and Mrs. Stowe add sev-sands to her fortune. —Boston Post.

The Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin we could not posy read, though we made several unsuccessful empts so to do. — E. V. S. Neuchusyport Herald.

## SELECTIONS.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS

proof that the feeling in Europe against American our sympathies were taken by storm, and the pic-slavery is assuming a permanent form, and finding its appropriate expression:—

their State oratory, and the ardor of their Presi-dentolatry, we have not the slightest idea of cast-ing ridicule on the installation by a Free Nation of their Supreme Magistrate. In days such as these, when the fopperies of a second-rate absolutsm weary our eyes, and fill our minds with disgust and indignation, it is a refreshing spectacle to see a really national act performed with fitting public selemnities; and any little absurdities, which mar the simplicity and greatness of the ceremonial, though they may warrant a laugh, cannation, we would not make any serious complaint, though it were as long as an ancient Epic, and as of Southern Selfishness, that crushes out life more philosophically abstruse as a dissertation of Plato. philosophically abstruse as a dissertation of Plato. We wish we could say that the ludicrous was the only feeling of which we could have desired the absence, while perusing the address of President Pierce. We confess other feelings soon overcame our amusement at the involved grandiloquence of his sentences, and before we finished his harangue, we could not refrain from thanking Heaven, that instead of an oratorical display, serving as the vehicle for sentiments the most opposed to the cause of justice and humanity, we have in old England a good, innocent, foolish, 'Speech from the Throne.'

Passing over the introductory portion of the ad-

erty. But, after all, the most animating encour-agement and potent appeal for freedom will be its fuses to recognize the equal claims of others to own history, its trials, and its triumphs. Preemi-humane consideration. nently, the power of our advocacy reposes in our example; but no example, be it remembered, can be powerful for lasting good, whatever apparent advantages may be gained, which is not based upon cternal principles of right and justice.' Great was our regret to find that this string of fine sentiments was disement of the United States, and the mainte- cate :nance of the existing system of slavery, and more especially of its modern bulwarks, the 'Compro-

mise Measures,' and the 'Fugitive Slave Law.' Under the first head, the citizens of the United States are told that 'it is not to be disguised, that our attitude as a nation, and our position on the globe, render the acquisition of certain possessions, not within our jurisdiction, eminently important for our protection, if not, in the future, essential for the preservation of the rights of commerce and the peace of the world.' Our readers will mark and admire the three pleas of the wolf in its controversy with his neighbor. It is true that the President adds, . Should they be obtained. it will be through no grasping spirit, but with a view to obvious national interest and security, and in a manner entirely consistent with the strictest observance of national faith.' It is not, however, by a few common-places, such as these, which, af-ter all, must receive their real meaning from the rated of a direct appeal to the vice of national covetousness. Nor are our impressions of the tendency of the President's remarks at all modified by his subsequent explicit declaration. 'The rights, security and repose of this confederacy reject the idea of interference or colonization on this side the ocean by any foreign power, beyond present jurisdiction, as utterly inadmissible.' So that the expansion of territory which the protection of other countries, and the preservation of their rights, commerce, and of the peace of the world, may seem to render necessary, is denied absolutely in their case, and only granted to the favored citizens of the great Republic. On the subject of slavery, the President is equally explicit, and his ideas still ight. 'To every theory,' he says, or sight. 'To every who find it convenient to the possession of wear. 'Hence, many who find it convenient to the every whether of speech or action, is to prosper,' and who prefer helieve that Involuntary Servitude [delicate synonyme!], as it exists in different States of this 'to lay the finger upon the lip' in its presence, are ready to counsel the abolitionists as to the language they should use and the spirit they should imitate in their warfare on this giant evil. What Mr. Squire says about Christianity would tell as Mr. Squire says about Christianity would tell as less worthy of a man pretending to political fore-sight. 'To every theory,' he says, of society or government, whether the offspring of feverish amtional provisions. I hold that the laws of 1850, commonly called the Compromise Measures, are strictly constitutional, and to be unhesitatingly carried into effect. I believe that the constitute

trowd by these expositions of foreign and domes-tic policy. The time, we will venture to say, will come, when it will have been better for the repu-tation of President Pierce, had his speech been such as to have drawn down upon himself the ex-ecrations, instead of the applauses, of so blind a multitude!

authorities of this Republic are bound to regard the rights of the South in this respect as they

would view any other legal and constitutional right, and that the laws to enforce them should be

respected and obeyed, not with a reluctance en-

couraged by abstract opinions as to their proprie-ty in a different state of society, but cheerfully,

and according to the decisions of the tribunal to which their exposition belongs. Such have been and are my convictions, and upon them I shall act. I fervently hope that the question is at rest [!], and that no sectional or ambitious or fanatical ex-

citement may again threaten the durability of our

institutions, or obscure the light of our prosperity.'

Need we add a word of commentary? We are told that cries of 'good!' 'good!' and other expressions of admiration, were elicited from the

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The following extract is made from the leading article in the London Inquirer, the organ of the British Unitarians, for March 19. We rejoice in every new allusion to his recent heart-rending bereavement, we can assure our American cousins, that if we the stern and unregretful declaration of the father, are ventured on a smile at the peculiarities of that the law to enforce the rendition of fugitives.

from slavery and its cruel separations, should be respected and obeyed cheerfully.

It was not well to parade his private grief in a document in which he pledges himself to inflict, to the best of his ability, a similar, but an infinitely worse grief upon millions of his country-men. It was not well to challenge a nation's sympathy, or betray that the parental grief of the distinguished man could be worthy expression side by side with the unconsidered and premeditated bereavement of hundreds of thousands of parents consilts fond. It was not well for Mr. Power of not seriously affect our judgment, any more than our own wise effusion from the throne would make us fret at the British Constitution. Supposing the matter of the Presidential address to be sound, and worthy of the representative of a great reavement of fathers and mothers flying, with per-

Passing over the introductory portion of the ad- the institution of human slavery! No, that sufferdress, which we recommend to the notice of those ing father expresses, in the same hour, his convic-of our readers who are fond of the Philosophy tion that there is no national security but in the of our readers who are fond of the 'Philosophy ton that 'Liere is no national security but in the of History,' we come to a sentence which we read nation's humble acknowledged dependence upon God and his overruling Providence,' and claims, as last the indications of a more worthy policy.

'Our country,' says the President, 'has spoken, and will continue to speak, not only by its words, favor of man's inhuman decree to torture and debut by its costs the later of the continue to speak, not only by its words. but by its acts, the language of sympathy, encour-stroy the sweet affections of the filial and parental agement and hope to those who earnestly listen to relations. Let him who challenges sympathy with tones which pronounce for the largest rational lib-his own personal griefs not do it in the same breath

### ENGLISH APOLOGIES FOR AMERI-CAN SLAVERY.

The following comments upon Mr. Squire's letter but the prelude to the recommendation of two main principles of policy—the territorial aggran- are from the April number of the Anti-Slavery Advo-

> We have here given the most telling portion the Rev. Mr. Squire's letter to the Inquirer. It is a fair sample of the homilies preached to the abolitionists by a large majority of the ministers of all the seets, both orthodox and heterodox, in the

United States.

The leading principle of the abolitionists being that slaveholding is a sin, and ought therefore to be immediately abandoned, they wage open war against it, with all the moral weapons in their power. They expose its enormity, its hypocrisy, its cruelty, its inconsistency with the political and religious professions of the American people. They employ remonstrance, entreaty, and rebuke, according to their individual gifts and abilities. They refuse to vote for a slaveholding President, to take part in a slaveholding government, to com mune with slaveholding professors of religion, or with churches which refuse to protest against slavery. They give shelter and assistance to fugiive slaves who escape to the free States-scorning o obey the Fugitive Slave Law, and denying tha any human enactment can repeal that higher law of God by which we are bound to protect the oppressed, and to denounce and withstand tyranny. In short, they act as if they were in earnest; and, except that they abstain from physical violence, they employ all the means which slaveholders or their ubettors would sanction, if they or those dear to them were subjected to the galling and un-righteous tyranny of chattel slavery.

All civilized communities denounce recognised crime, and punish it without scruple-as robbery. theft, burglary, assault, and murder. Slavery comprises all these crimes, superadded to licentiousness, enforced ignorance, cruelty, and a host of society, and every court of justice, as against th American abolitionists. Professors and profane, clergy and laity, in the United States, lock up the thief, take the burglar by the throat, hang the murderer, scout the adulterer, imprison the swindler, when they meet him in the ordinary walks of society. But when the slaveholder comes amongst them, although he may have flogged twenty times more women than Haynau, robbed hundreds of the reward of their toil, debauched his own relations and sold his own children on the auction blockthey receive him with honor and courtesy into their social circles, political councils, and religious meetings. Such is the general custom of the inhabitants of the free States of America, and the Rev. Mr. Squire has fallen into it very easily. What are we to think of the advice of such a man to the men and women who have grappled with this great evil so energetically, and have held on their course with a fidelity, consistency, and ability which have never been surpassed by the laborers

which have never been surpassed by the laborers in any reformatory movement in any age!

What is a minister of religion good for, if he be not a direct aggressor against sin! If it be right to attack any single sin, in the hope of overcoming or discountenancing it, what shall we think of the pastor who strongly suspects that no direct aggression upon the 'sum of all villanies' is to pros-

From the Brattleboro' Democrat.

There is one feature in the President's Inaugural Address which we cannot pass unnoticed; neither can we treat it as one of the items of a document strictly official in its interests and contents.

We expected that Mr. Pierce would turn his face

We expected that Mr. Pierce would turn his face

slaveholders and their abettors, in all the dastardly cruelty of terror, to the insane tyranny of the Fugitive Slave Bill, and that bill was the direct

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1853. WHOLE NUMBER 1163.

cause of the publication of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' abolitionists has swallowed up the rods of all the inferior magicians. Tariff or no tariff—Free Trade or Protection-Bank or Sub-treasury, is heard of no ple with just such arguments as Mr. Squire treats its value, and rendered utterly worthless. us to,—but in vain. The question cannot now be set at rest in America, till slavery is driven from the land it so distracts and disgraces. We rejoice the Senate to perpetrate such an act of Vandalalso in the certainty that it cannot be set at rest
ism; but we hope they will be able to give a comon this side of the Atlantic. It has been brought
home to the hearts of thousands who before took
little heed of it, but who, having fairly confronted
United States will demand information on the subthe land it so distracts and disgraces. We rejoice also in the certainty that it cannot be set at rest on this side of the Atlantic. It has been brought or cease to be its foes. We trust the approaching May Meetings' of the several religious bodies will not adopt the mission of silence recommended by Mr. Squire, but will speak out boldly, with honest Christian plainness, against all fraternization with slaveholders and their abettors.

SENATORS CHASE AND WELLER. The following rather 'spicy' passage at arms took place in the Senate just previous to the adshowers ever manufactured aloft, our State

the Secretery be authorised to procure the publica-tion in the National Intelligencer of so much of the

tabled, which was negatived by 16 to 16.

the Whig party want Democratic light, and therefore he was for the proposition.

After further debate, Mr. Chase moved to proide also for publishing the debates in the Nation-

Mr. Chase appealed to the Senate's magnanimiyeas they had shown a disposition to respect the pinions of the minority—to order the publication of the debates in the National Era, that paper having a larger circulation than all the other papers in Washington; besides, the Era represents the Independent Democratic party.

Mr. Weller replied:—To publish the debates in

that paper would be like throwing pearls before swine, and its efforts, if successful, would lead to the dissolution of the Union. He did not understand the Senator to be the representative of the great Democracy of Ohio. He regarded the genof destroying the peace and tranquillity of the leman as belonging to a clique for the purp

Jnion.
Mr. Chase remarked that he went to Ohio from he little State of New Hampshire, and felt proud of Ohio. The Senator from California was born in Ohio, and manifested his regard for it by moving away. As to the Era, it is read by a large portion of the intelligence of the country—persons who do not follow leaders, but make up their opinions independently. His friend had a reason for leaving Ohio—he ran for Governor, was unfortu-nately beaten, and removed to the Pacific. Mr. Chase justified his political principles, and said he did not support the Baltimore platform, because it was against the settled judgment of his State. He likewise defended his own independent democ-

Mr. Weller rejoined, saying Mr. Chase was elected to the Senate by the Democracy of Ohio entering into a dishonorable bargain with the abolition members of the Ohio Legislature. As for himself, he was defeated as Governor by only two hundred and ninety-seven votes out of three hun-dred thousand, owing to a combination of Whigs and abolitionists against him. In two years from this time, the place that now knows the Senator will know him no more for ever. [Laughter.] The Senator will then have an opportunity to extend Christianity over the negroes in this country, and the inhabitants of the distant isles. He would be

The vilest sinner may return.

Mr. Chase said, for all his share in any public ction in Ohio, he stood ready to meet the fulles and most searching scrutiny. Gentlemen are in-lulging a vain dream, if they think Free Democratic principles are not going forward and con-tinually increasing. The principles are not dead nor dying. He denied that the Old Line Demo-erats and the Free Democrats had made any sacrifice of principle in electing him to the Senate. He believed that he represented a vast majority of the people of Ohio at this moment. Mr. Chase called for a division of the question on the resolu-

No quorum being present, the resolution was efeated, and the Senate adjourned.

able unanimity, passed a resolution for the printing of the entire statistics of the United States census, as provided by law to be taken. This bill The question of slavery is now the one great uestion of the United States. The rod of the bolitionists has swallowed up the rode of the control of the united States. The rod of the bolitionists has swallowed up the rode of the control of the united States. committee. At length, when the committee did report, it was to subject the census compilations to that act of despoliation which we have describmore; and the interests of that potent oligarchy which stands opposed to the fame, the prosperity, and the stability of the great republic, are now almost the only subject of political discussion. The greatest politicians of America have wasted their now, by this unaccountable action of the Senate, they are destined to be cast aside in the damp basethe principles of slavery and those principles of
civil and religious liberty to which the States owe
their existence. Her most eminent divines have
done their best to quiet the consciences of the peo-

We cannot comprehend what motive could have been so powerful as to induce the committee of this monster, can never again forget its existence, ject. Are they prepared to give it!-N. Y. Herald

> [Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.] SPRING IN BOSTON-VISITORS TO EUROPE.

Bosron, Saturday, April 9, 1853. Sweet touches of Spring have at length visited this metropolis of the ice trade. The town havshowers ever manufactured aloft, our State Fast, which came off Thursday, was anything but a sour Mr. Seward's resolution was taken up—That e Secretery be authorised to procure the publication in the National Intelligencer of so much of the few were to be seen in the Churches were not of ebates of the Senate during the last session of the longest. The Common, which had suddenly Congress as has not been already published in that put on its green velvet sack for the occasion, was paper, and pay for such publication, and also for covered with frolicking children, and buoyant sprigs the publication of speeches already printed, at the rate of four dollars per column.

Mr. Chase, of Ohio, moved that the resolution be tabled, which was negatived by 16 to 16.

be tabled, which was negatived by 16 to 16.

Mr. Chase then gave his reasons for opposing the resolution, one of which was the enormous expense of the system. He was free to say, he was willing to discontinue the paid system of reporting altogether, leaving the whole business to private enterprise. The speeches now proposed to be published in the National Intelligencer have already been published in the Globe, and he could therefore only look upon the resolution as giving a gratuity to the editors.

Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, supported the resolution, and spoke in high terms of the character of the Intelligencer.

Mr. Weller, of California, believed that the mass depend upon it. Felton will make fun out of it. if depend upon it. Felton will make fun out of it. Mr. Weller, of California, believed that the mass depend upon it, Felton will make fun out of it, if we were only on the spot to enjoy the sport. As for our venerable Chief Justice, he will see how European justice bows to the chains. He will take not the first lesson to show him that dignity and Era.

This received two votes—Messrs. Chase and that there is probably no imaginable form o wickedness which a human judiciary may not be bent to sustain. What judicial iniquity in the rotten political fabrics of Europe he can find to wonder at, after seeing his own court-house chained up against human nature's instinctive opposition o the Fugitive Slave Law, is not easy to imagine I can fancy the inquisitiveness of European law students, if they should make the acquaintance of our learned Chief Justice, about the legal bearing of these chains. May it please your honor, how is it in America, in Massachusetts, for example; which is paramount the right of a non-resident in the bones and muscles of a negro, or the right of a citizen to the forms of trial, guarantied in the Constitution, to life, liberty and property, legally pro-tected! Must State Courts and State legal processes be chained up that the human blood-h may not miss his proy! I would give a new hat to be within hearing when the learned judge answers some of the questions of this sort which are sure to be put to him. There is not probably a legal bar in all Europe where it is not perfectly well known, as one of the most astonishing facts in the who unwillingly, and much against his official pride, did, in the Sims case, as a sort of representative of the State courts, crouch down and pass un-der the chain. Of course, it is well known in such quarters that in the remarkable case referred to, the most sacred State laws, essential to the protect tion of life and liberty, were rudely trampled down by the United States Fugitive Slave Law, and were by the Massachusetts judiciary left to their fate.

PHILEMON AND ONESIMUS.

Mrs. Stowe discusses at length several passages of the Bible which have been supposed to countenance the system of Slavery. See how she disposes of the argument derived from Paul's Epistle to Philemon:

But it is said that St. Paul sent Onesimus back to his master. Indeed! but how? When, to our the inhabitants of the distant isles. He would be willing to receive the Senator into the Democratic party, for

'While the lamp holds out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return.'

'While the lamp holds out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return.'

'While the lamp holds out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return.'

'While the lamp holds out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return.' into every house, hailing men and women, commit-ting them to prison; when whole churches of hum-ble Christians were broken up and scattered like flocks of trembling sheep; when husbands and fathers were torn from their families, and mothers, with poor, helpless children, fled at midnight, with with poor, helpless children, fied at midnight, with bleeding feet, through snow and ice toward Canada; in the midst of these scenes, which have made America a by-word, a hissing and an astonishment among all-nations, there were found men, Christian men, ministers of the Gospel of Jesus, even—alas! that this should ever he written—who, standing in the pulpit, in the name and by the authority of Christ, justified and sanctioned these enormities, and used this most loving and simple-hearted letter of the martyr Paul to justify these unheard-of atrocities!

Southward, and reiterate his duty to sustain the Compromises. He was fully pledged to sustain the Fugitive Law, and we would have been surprised had he hinted at the propriety of repeal, or any 'modification impairing its efficiency.' But tears, she commits her first and only child to the cherishing love and sympathy of some trusted friend, be used as an inquisitor's warrant for inflicting imprisonment and torture upon that child. Had not every fragment of the apostle's body long since mouldered to dust, his very bones would have moved in their grave in protest against such slander on the Christian name and faith. And is it come to this, O Jesus Christ! have such things been done in thy name, and art thou silent yet? been done in thy name, and art thou silent yet! Verily, thou art a God that hidest thyself, O God of Israel, the Savior!

#### From the Essex County Freeman. PATRICK HENRY.

The men who most impudently claim to be the patriots and saviors of the Union to-day, by sup-pressing agitation on the subject of slavery, will please read the following extracts from a letter of Patrick Henry, dated

HANOVER, January 18th, 1773. Would any one believe that I am master of slaves of my own purchase? I am drawn along by the general inconvenience of living here without them. I will not, I cannot justify it. However culpable my conduct, I will so far pay my devoir to virtue as to own the excellence and rectitude of her precepts, and lament my want of conformity to them.

I believe a time will come when an opportunity will be offered to abolish this lamentable evil. \* \* \* It is a debt we owe to the purity of our religion, to show that it is at variance with that law which warrants

We strongly recommend these extracts to every supporter of the two Baltimore platforms, and let him publicly proclaim, if he dare, wherein he is consistent therein to the expressed principles and ppinions of the Founders of the Constitution. To very pro-slavery Northern Priest, we particular recommend the latter portion of the letter, and then would urga him to repent, and ask pardon of that God whose laws of love and mercy he has outraged

by defending slavery.

The more the writings and opinions of the Constitutional Fathers are examined, the clearer does it become, that they never justified the system of Slavery. They lamented and deplored it, and believed that it would gradually be abolished. They were not, like the tyrants and dough-faces of our day, afraid to whisper on the subject, lest freedom and justice and humanity should triumph in the land. We may and must regret that slavery was not done away with long since, but let us not confound the Fathers of the Union with the tyrants and cowards who framed the Baltimore Platforms, and who would save their own fancied Union by injustice, suppression of the truth, and violation of the laws of God.

THE DEMOCRACY OF ILLINOIS. pravity of the Hunkers in that State which has ust enacted the codicil to the Fugitive Slave Bill, However much the diabolical transaction may ofend our sense of right, and our ideas of what is becoming to men, we submit, whether the Legis-lature of Illinois has not been the most houest and consistent of any Democratic Legislature which has convened since the National Democratic

Convention met at Baltimore, in June last? This Legislature has only carried out the spirit and design of the Fugitive Slave Law, enacted by the Congress of 1850, and endorsed by both of the Conventions which met at Baltimore last June These sentiments form all the life and vitality that exists at this day of our Lord, in the National Democratic Party, as such. And why may they not give expression to their ideas! Why may not give expression to their ideas? Why may they not embody the first, middle, and last principles of their party in a law, and with them attempt to govern the States as well as the Nation?

This outrage upon humanity, which has been perpetrated by the Democratic Legislature of Illiiois, in the enactment of this act of infamy, we repeat, is in accordance with the expressed Platform of Principles laid down by the National Democratic party, and is perfectly consistent and in harmony with all of its acts and creeds; and the man is a fool, besides being underwitted, who speaks against it and still belongs to the Democratic par-

Its distinguishing characteristic is fealty to the Slave Power. Devotion to the Fugitive Slave Law is the motto of its great scal; the sign by which it conquers is a black man in chains.—Wisconsin

From the Hartford Republican. COLORPHOBIA. We have just heard of a case of colorphobia in

this State, which we will relate as briefly as possi-ble. It is that of an old negro, who has for a quarter of a century been a consistent member of the Congregational Church of the town in which the Congregational Courch of the fown in which he resides. No one ever complained of his deport-ment. He is always neat and clean, and is al-ways to be found at his place at church. But the negro is very eid, and unusual sorrows and cares have shattered his frame. About a year ago, his wife died. Before her death, the couple the habit of climbing the stairs to sit in the galthe nant of climong the stars to sit in the gal-lery—to humor the prejudice of the very pions and respectable audience. After his wife's death, the negro, being old and feeble, ventured to sit below, in the body of the church, with his Christian brethren. He was allowed to sit there for several ren. He was allowed to sit there for several months, but at last the colorphobia set in, and many of the good Christians present became dissatisfied with the presence of a 'nigger.' The Society's Committee instructed the Sexton to inform said 'nigger' that he could no longer sit below in the church, and he was compelled to stay at home. A short time after, at the annual meeting for the sale of slips, some white friend of his rental one

church, and be was compelled to stay at home. A short time after, at the annual meeting for the sale of slips, some white friend of his rented one for his (negro's) use, but when his object was ascertained, a violent attempt was made to pass a resolution denying any man the right to introduce a negro into his own slip! This failed, and the negro took his seat at church again. But there were some of the white Christians who were filled with the colorphobia, and would not be contented, and they warned a Society's Meeting. The meeting (said to be illegal from the fact that the business was not specified) was not fully attended, but a resolution was passed appointing a committee to inform the negro that he could no longer sit below in that church, save while the Communon was being administered! One half of the men who voted for this barbarous resolution were brother church members of the negro. The Committee waited upon the old man, and he burst into tears when their cruel errand was made known. His heart was almost broken to think that in the midst of his old age, his infirmities and his afflictions, his brothers in Christ should attempt to VANDALISM IN THE SENATE.

The public of the United States will feel justly indignant against their representatives in the Schate on learning that, is the last hurried hours of legislation, an amendment was passed to the census bill, excluding from publication all the valuable statistics of manufacturing industry, all the detailed statistics of the deaf and dumb, of the insane, idiotic, paupers, criminals, &c., and leaving nothing of the last census, in the compilation of which so much care, talent, industry and public the who said, 'Who is weak and I am not weak! Who is offended and I burn not! '—he who called the converted slave his own body, the son begotten in his bonds, and who sent him to the brother of his soul with the direction, 'Receive him as my-self, not now as a slave, but above a slave, a brother beloved,'—this beautiful letter, this outgash of tenderness and love, passing the love of woman, was held up, to be pawed over by the polluted hopping of the last census, in the compilation of which so much care, talent, industry and public the name of Christ and his apostles, giving full

eject him from the Lord's Temple, and he has never since attempted to sit with them. The church is now quiet again, and can go on singing hallelujahs to the Lord, without the unpleasant presence of the 'nigger!' Its members can shout and pray with special delight, for the old meeting-house contains only white faces! But it contains some black souls: and they will look black, too, at the trial-day of the universe, by the side of the pious, humble negro's spirit! Do they suppose that there they can vote the negro away, off into some gallery-pew! Will they dare—in the presence of the great God—apologise for their hatred of the negro! Dare make the excuse for their cruel persecution, that he was black? It were better for them that a mill-stone were hanged about their necks, and that they were cast into the sea.

We had supposed that the day for 'Jim Crow cars' and 'negro pews' was over in New England, but it seem we were mistaken. The monied corporations, though reputed to be soulless, have still a glimmering sense of right, and have got over their colorphobia, but there are Christian churches yet which have not. The railroads are ahead of the churches in decency—the steam-engines in advance of the deacons! Let us live in hope. If

churches in decency—the steam-engines in advance of the deacons! Let us live in hope. If the divinity that is dealt out from New England pulpits will not root out this wicked prejudice against a color, perhaps that of the ledger will.

### GRAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVEN-

TION AT CINCINNATI. This body assembled at Masonic Hall, on Tuesday, April 19th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. After prayer by Rev. John Rankin; of Ripley, it organized by the selection of the following officers:

SAMUEL LEWIS, President.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison of Boston, G. W. Julian of Indiana, C. L. Remond of Salam, Mass., Mrs. Earnst and Mrs. Guild of Cincinnati, and Judge Stevens of Madison, Vice-Presidents.

J. W Chaffin of Clinton Co., W. H. Day of Cleveland, J. W. Towner from Medina Co., and J. McEldowny of Cleveland, Secretaries.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Dr. W. H. Brisbane, W. H. Day, M. R. Robinson, Judge Stevens, Dr. Brooke of Clinton, Mr. Julian, Mrs. Harwood, Mrs. Coleman, C. Donaldson, and Mrs. A. H. Earnst, Busi-

Messrs, Earnst and Harwood, Finance Com

On taking the chair, Mr. Lewis made the follow

I return you my thanks for assigning me this position, though I know there are others better fitted for the place, and I am unwilling to believe you have done it because of any extraordinary personal kindness. I understand I am assigned this position, because I happen to be one of those who have adhered strictly to the great principle this Convention has met to advocate, so that I am chosen rather as a representative of that principle than otherwise.

This Convention was called by the Anti-Slavery

Ladies of this place with a view to get together all the Anti-Slavery sentiment we can, to deliberate with a view to the carrying on the progress of these principles. There will be different sentiments advanced, and we must not expect to agree entirely with all that is said. But we ought to start with the understanding that the utmost liberty is allowed to all, so far as is consistent with order and the purpose of the Convention, and we ought to feel utmost deference for the opinions of others.

We are the representatives of a new era.

When our fathers landed on this continent, they
declared certain principles as the basis of their colonies and communities, and they are carried out into what we call a republic, and these principles are broader and purer than any ever declared in any full appreciation of those principles. The prophets of old, who spoke of the progress and triumph of the Gospel, did not fully understand its extent and magnitude. It has been the business of ages to develop these principles, and bring out the great maxims of universal justice and right. We should allow no organizations whatever to hedge us up from the most thorough inquiry into what is right and true.

And I ask that portion of the audience who are

particularly devoted to the doctrines of Christianity, if they shall hear any remark censuring any class of religionists, not to conclude that Christianical ity is denounced. I ask you to draw the distinc-tion between the thing itself, and that which claims to represent it. It is because these organizations nfaithful, that our movement is necessary

During the absence of the Business Committee, Charles Lenox Remond, being loudly called for,

He said he would not speak as a colored man,

but as a man. The Anti-Slavery movement had grown to that extent, that its interests were the interests of the whole country. When the nature, claims and inevitable tendencies of human slavery were fully considered, the colored man would be lost sight of; the contemplation of the individual and of the class would be merged in the catholic contemplation of the race, 'Three years more of agitation,' cried the eloquent orator in exultation, 'fif at all proportioned to the effects of the last two years, and the near doom of American slavery is sealed.' He said that a new element was entering into the strife, and arraying itself on the side of freedom—the element of European social influence. Slaveholders were very sensitive about foreign opinion: it galled them that the aristocracy of England should everywhere manifest its abhorrence of slavery, while it feted and honored the Abolitionists, who, on this side of the Atlantic, were tent to rely upon social and religious and commer cial influences, and was convinced that carnal weapons and pulpits, mobs and legislation, would never abolish slavery.

The Rev. John Rankin next addressed the Con ed that, inasmuch as Mr. Garrison referred to him (Rankin) as his father and teacher in the cause, he would do well to explain how he led his pupi into so many errors. (Laughter.)

Mr. Rankin is a venerable looking man of som sixty-five or seventy years. He resides on the summit of the high hill that rises back of the river at Ripley, in Ohio, and his house has been pointed out to research on the stormers as the fugied out to passengers on the steamers as the fugi-

He proceeded to give a very interesting history of the Abolitionists of this country, from the early period when he commenced agitation in Kentucky, where he remarked, he was never mobbed or in any way molested. He believed that if the cause could in its commencement, have commanded its present ample means in money and books, slavery would long since have been abolished. He went into an able argument to show that all the odium and un-popularity attaching to the Anti-Slavery novement dated from and was clearly attributable to the organization of the Colonization Society. The policy of that Society was to attack not slavery, but the character of the slaves, insisting that they were and in this country always must be degraded.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison, chairman of the Business Committee, reported the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the anti-slavery enterprise, as such is technically neither evangelical nor heterodox, neither sectional nor exclusive, neither sectarian nor complex ional; but commends itself to the universal conscience and reason of mankind, as self-evidently just and right and reason of manking, as self-evidently just and right-cous, as worthy of all acceptation, as constituting the corner-stone of the great temple of human brotherhood, and as embodying the spirit of impartial love and dis-interested philanthropy.

Resolved, That as abolitionism rejoices in the light,

and glories in the most searching investigation; and as it magnanimously permits those who attend its con-ventions, either to apologize for the slaveholder or to defend the slave, either to assail or support abolition principles, it follows that no man who claims to possess any manhood, or any faith in God, has any excuss for principles, it follows that no man who ciaims to possess any manhood, or any faith in God, has any excuse for absenting himself from that platform, but should be willing to avow his own convictions, or to be freely interrogated as to his position in regard to those who are pining in the American house of bondage.

pining in the American house of bondage.

Resolved, That if persons of conflicting religious or political views can and do associate together for purposes of gain, or for the promotion of any other measure touching the general welfare, without being responsible for each other's sentiments on other subjects than the one distinctive purpose they have in view, then they can and should coalesce for the deliverance of three millions of our enslaved countrymen, without being held responsible for the peculiar sentiments they may entertain, as individuals, on any other question aside from that of slavery.

Resolved, That the abolitionists of this country are as much interested in the welfare, prosperity and safety of the slaveholders, as they are in the liberation and elevation of the slaves; that, in the abolition of the entire slave system, no actual property will be impaired or destroyed, but every kind of property will be enhanced and improved in value; that freedom is industrious, economical, enterprising, and fertile in useful expedients and beneficent discoveries, while slavery is indolent, wasteful, turning into barrenness the most fruitful soil, and paralyzing all the inventive and progressive faculties; and that emancipation can be as triumphantly defended on the ground of political economy and material prosperity, as it can be on moral and religious principle. Resolved, That the abolitionists of this country are

Resolved. That by turning slave labor into free labor and inspiring it with the hope of remuneration, instead of correing it under the lash, the entire South may be made the abode of peace and plenty, and the very Eden

found among those of the North, who are arrayed against the Anti-Slavery enterprise, who represent the abolition of slavery to be a measure fraught with incal-culable evil, and who thus strengthen the slaveholder in his purpose to rivet forever the chains of his misera-

Resolved. That the nearest duty is the first duty to be faithfully and energetically performed by abolitionists; that before expending the force of their denunciations upon the slaveholding South, they are bound to grapple with whatever in legislation or public sentiment manifests a proscriptive and tyrannous spirit against the colored man in the State where they live; and to make its suppression their constant and immediate con-

Resolved, therefore, That the political disfranchisement of the colored citizens of Ohio being a most unjust and proscriptive act, and a dark stain upon the escutcheon of the State, and furnishing, as it does, a weapon to the slaveholder to strike down the rising spirit of emancipation, should be vigorously denounced, and held up to popular condemnation, until it cease

On motion, these resolutions were taken up for discussion.
Mr. Lewis, on introducing Mr. Garrison, remark-

ed—I think more than the usual formalities are necessary. This is a meeting in which all are per-mitted and asked to express their views. No doubt Mr. Garrison has his peculiar views. He is known by reputation, at least, to all the old Abolitionists, and however we may differ from him in some respects, we must accord the greatest integrity to him; and if any one has stood in the breach, and

him: and if any one has stood in the breach, and received the arrows of bitterness and spite, it is he. He and I may differ on some subjects, and we may discuss them, but on the great subject of the rights of man, we must and do cordially agree. Western audiences are cautioned against him, because he is not orthodox; but that is not the quesintimately connected with our happiness. No one will question my orthodoxy, unless it is on the sub-ject of a love of liberty. (I have always been rather heterodox in popular view,) but let me say that, if pro-slavery. teachers are to expound Christianity, then am I an infidel. I deem the idea that a man may be a slaveholder and a Christian more odious than any of the notions which are called infidel in Anti-Slavery men.

Mr. Garrison, on rising, was received with dem-

onstrations of applause, and proceeded at some length in a speech, touching a great variety of points, and vindicating the anti-slavery movement as worthy of universal homage and support—as beneficent in its aim and operations, consulting the welfare of the oppressor and the oppressed, and the safety and prosperity of the country.

During the sessions, highly effective and credi-

buring the sessions, highly effective and creditable speeches were made by C. L. Remond, J. Langston, (colored.) of Oberlin, and John I. Gaines, (colored.) of Cincinnati. They furnished a masterly yindication of the intellectual power of the

colored race.

The Convention was also ably addressed by Marius R. Robinson, editor of the Bugle, Judge

Mr. Garrison said, there are five resolutions in my hand which I will read. Three of them are reported with the concurrence of the Committee, but the last two I report on my own responsibility, and if you will bear with me a little, I will endeavor to defend them :-

Resolved, That anti-slavery is not simply an issue with the Fugitive Slave Law, or opposition to slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories, or rein the District of Columbia and the Territories, or re-sistance to the further extension of chattel servitude, or giving succor and shelter to the fugitive slave, or contributing occasionally to the funds of our movement; but it is a life-giving and life-embracing principle, de-manding inflexibly and uncompromisingly the immedi-ate and eternal overthrow of the slave system, and a full recognition of the equal rights of all who dwell on the American soil, without regard to origin or com-plexion.

Resolved, That the claims of the slave to freedom safety or success of any institution, seet, party or en-terprise whatever; but are to be enforced as para-mount in solemnity and importance to all other consid-

Resolved, That the party which is in alliance with Resolved, That the party which is in alliance with slaveholders ought to be repudiated as unworthy of any countenance or cooperation; and the church or sect which gives the right hand of Christian fellowship to those who claim and hold property in human flesh, ought to be abandoned as an anti-Christian, body, in order to be true, to freedom.

Resolved, That the government which is moulded and Resolved, That the government which is moulded and fashioned by the Slave Power; that the Constitution which grants aid and protection, and gives unusual prerogatives to the holders and breeders of slaves; that the Union which was formed and is maintained only by immolating one-sixth portion of the people of the land on the altar of slavery, ought to be excommunicated, at whatever hazard, cost or opprobrium, by every one claiming to be the ficient, provesentative, and advecate not their arror and dancer. at whatever hazard, cost or opprourism, by every one claiming to be the friend, representative and advocate of the slave.

Then, as in the spiritual and physical world, life

forced to disfranchise himself for consistent abolitionist is take his position outside of the present government; and to call for the institution of a new government, wherein shall be recognized neither slaveholders nor slaves as among human existences.

Mr. Garrison present Resolved, That the vital and all-conquering motto of

Mr. Garrison proceeded to sustain the two last resolutions, at considerable length and with solemn carnestness—intering critically into the historical facts pertaining to the adoption of the American Constitution and its pro-slavery compromises, and arguing that nothing can be more fallacious than that instrument, under which, by common consent, for a period of twenty years, the foreign slave trade and for more than sixty years fugitive slaves have been hunted and caught, and a slave representation has been permitted to shape and control the legis-lation of the country, on the floor of Congress. If lation of the country, on the floor of Congress. If a pro-slavery church and a pro-slavery party ought to be abandoned, then, in his opinion, it was required of abolitionists, by a stern logical and moral necessity, that they should cease to uphold a pro-slavery government, and to give their support to a pro-slavery compact. If, however, the Free Soil party was prepared to adopt the views of Lysander Spooner and Gerrit Smith, let it do so, nor longer occupy an equivocal position; and between the upper and the nether millstone, the slave system would be ground to powder.

Henry Blackwell and E. S. Hamlin, Pro-

Henry Blackwell and E. S. Hamlin, Esqs. de fended the rightfulness of voting—the former, on the ground that slavery is unconstitutional, and the latter, that it was the best thing that could be done under present circumstances.

At the last evening session, Mr. Lewis addressed the Convention at considerable length, and with great eloquence, defining his position. He was followed by Hon. George W. Julian, of Indiana, in an able speech.

Mr. Julian spoke on the present moral and

Mr. Julian spoke on the present moral and political aspects of the cause, bestowing especial attention upon the old parties. The Whig party, said he, is dead, and the Democratic party having no principles but some negative and obsolete ones, to bind it together, and having no outside pressure, it must fall to pieces. What is a Democrat! To determine the question, you must find his latitude and longitude. In the South he is one thing, in the North another, in the East another, and in the West still another. There are in the party Hunkers and Barnburners, Old Fogies and Young Fogies, Fillibusters, Hard Shells, Soft Shells, and what not. [Laughter.] They cannot long hold together; the different factious will fall to devouring one another, and we shall have Liberty or Slavery as the only issue in politics.

Had this Republic adhered firmly and he had this Republic adhered firmly and fall the principles of the Declaration of Ind. Had this Republic adhered firmly and find the principles of the Declaration of Ind. Had this Republic adhered firmly and find the principles of the Declaration of Ind. Had this Republic adhered firmly and find the principles of the Declaration of Ind. Had this Republic adhered firmly and find the principles of the Declaration of Ind. Had this Republic adhered firmly and find the principles of the Declaration of Ind. Had this Republic adhered firmly and find the principles of the Declaration of Ind. Had this Republic adhered firmly and find the principles of the Declaration of Ind. Had this Republic adhered firmly and find the principles of the Declaration of Ind. Had this Republic adhered firmly and find the principles of the Declaration of Ind. Had this Republic adhered firmly and find the principles of the Declaration of Ind. Had this Republic adhered firmly and find the principles of the Declaration of Ind. Had this Republic adhered firmly and find the principles of the Declaration of Ind. Had this Republic adhered firmly and find the principles of the Declaration of Ind. Had this Republ

It has been resolved that all agitation shall cease; but since that, agitation has been greater than ever. The National Era had but 12,000 copies then, but now 30,000. We have some seven-

copies then, but now 30,000. We have some seventy papers devoted exclusively to anti-slavery; many others give us their assistance.

He then enumerated many books, beginning with 'Unele Tom's Cabin,' which have been written on both sides, helping agitation, notwithstanding President Pierce's Inaugural assures us the question is forever at rest. Thank God for such a rest. [Applause.]
The Colonization Society begins to talk about the improvability of the African. That's a sign of

progress!

Mr. Lewis addressed the meeting in a feeling and eloquent manner, when the Convention adjourn-

LETTER FROM CASSIUS M. CLAY, ESQ.

WHITE HALL P. O. Мар. Co., Ky., March 25, 1853. Ladies and Gentlemen :- Your letter of the last

nonth was, in consequence of my absence from nome, unanswered till now. In your letter, in addition to the printed circular,

In your letter, in addition to the printed circular, you say I am 'especially invited' to be present at the Anti-Slavery Convention to be held on the 19th proximo, in Cincinnati.

For this special honor, accept my grateful acknowledgments. Let me ever be remembered by the friends of Human Justice, rather than to be honored with place by the enemies of the Right.

If my engagements will allow, I shall certainly be with you, though I cannot now decide.

You say W. L. Garrison will be present. I wish to say a word of that man. As a man, he stands

to say a word of that man. As a man, he stands first among living men, because he has labored most of all in that cause which is of most worth to most of all in that cause which is of most worth to mankind. It is not for me to say whether, with equal firmness and sensibility to the Right, be might or might not have done more service in a great cause! It is enough that, with whatever talent was loaned him by Deity, with that he has zealously, at all hazard of all things, contended for the highest interests of men. The day for his appreciation has not come! There is, however, one saying of his today was a the transverse of these saying of his traducers, and the traducers of th who act with him, which I will notice—that 'they have set back the cause of emancipation by agitanave set back the cause of emancipation by agita-tion!' Nothing is more false. The cause of emancipation advances only with agitation: let that cease, and despotism is complete. The slave-holders have just as much intention of yielding up their slaves, as the sum of the kings of the earth have of laying down, for the benefit of the people, their sceptres! How long will, without agitation,

Again they say, the chains of the slave are tightened by the fierceness of discussion. Be it so! When a chain gets very tight, it may perhaps break!

break!
Agitation, then, ought not to cease—'Uncle Tom' proves that there is yet vitality in it! Very well written, they say, but then it is an exaggeration of the evils of the 'peculiar institution.' No human ingenuity can color that which allows to be done all that the human heart may conceive of Diabolism! For one case of 'Legreeism,' I will show you a dozen of infinitely exceeding berron! show you a dozen of infinitely exceeding horror! But enough. The thing is axiomatic—Delenda est

I am very truly, your ob't serv't, C. M. CLAY. C. Donaldson, etc. Committee, &c.

LETTER FROM REV. JOHN G. FEE. To Christian Donaldson and other friends of Uni-

I have received your kind and special invitation to attend the Anti-Slavery Convention, to be held in Cincinnati, on the 19th, 20th and 21st of April, and take part in its proceedings.

Most gladly would I do so, could I consistently

with other duties. Previous to any knowledge of the proposed convention, I had made engagements, with other friends of humanity, to assist in a series of meetings in the interior of this State during the month of April.

Apparently, the interests of truth and humanity

require that those meetings be held at the earliest period practicable. Should I not meet with you,

period practicable. Should I not meet with you, in convention, at the time proposed, my absence will not, therefore, be for the want of a common interest in the cause of human liberty.

I trust that when your voices shall eloquently and effectively plead the cause of the poor slave, and graphically depict the servility of the North and wretchedness of the South, my voice, feebly it may be, shall be raised in the midst of the evil you so much deploys.

so much deplore.

By speaking thus, however, I do not intend to disparage in the least, your labors in the free States.

No! under God, I believe the salvation of this nation must primarily come from the Free North; and that if those who have the blessing of liberty, and are privileged to see the evils and horrors of slavery, shall fail to rouse the North to consistent, vigorous, and persevering action, then our country is lost!

—lost to those blessings of liberty, peace and prosperity, which the friends of humanity and rightnessess so descently rear for The leavest righteousness so devoutly pray for. That slavery will not live always, I, of course, believe. Like other great sins, it will eventually work out its own destruction. But if it shall not be abolished by peaceful means, moral, social, political, then it will die, as it often has done, amid the crash of arms, and the shrieks of the dying, and our na-

only can beget life, so those who have light mus

be found a powerful means for the accomplishment These Conventions will be valuable not only for the truth and argument evolved and spread before the minds of the people, but also for that all-powerful and lawful enthusiasm inspired by the voice and countenance of the living speaker and that courage and strength imparted by the presence of the multitude.

I regard Conventions as one of the many agencies which God Almighty is now employing for the overthrow of that monster iniquity, American slavery. May yours be honored as such; and may the God of wisdom, righteousness and mercy, preside in your deliberations! JOHN G. FEE.

Glenville, Cabin Creek, P. O., Lewis Co. Ky. Christian Donaldson, Sarah Otis Earnst, and

## LETTER FROM A VETERAN.

IPAVIA, April 8th, 1853. Dear Brethren:—Though I cannot be with you in body, I am with you in spirit. I presume you inquire—why not present in body! I answer—for several reasons. I am too poor—I am too old. Born 23rd August, 1773. Crippled by a fall from my horse, benumbed all over my system, and too deaf to hear propositions in a Convention. I am not only willing, but desirous you should do everything you can with propriety, that will purge the Church of slavery, and relieve the poor slave, whether white or black. No slaveholder ought to be a church member. All our great difficulties now in this Republic are the consequences of our Dear Brethren :- Though I cannot be with you is be a church member. All our great difficulties now in this Republic are the consequences of our perfidy respecting the Declaration of Independence. Had this Republic adhered firmly and faithfully to the principles of the Declaration of Independence, we would now be a happy and glorious community; and to these principles we must return, or be miserable. The Church is the great bulwark of slavery in North America. The Church is ashamed of Christ Jesus, the Lord.

of Christ Jesus, the Lord.

May God be with you, and influence you, and guide and direct you to whatever shall be most for his glory and the advancement of his cause here below!

ROBERT B., DOBBINS.

Explanation—too poor to pay passage—to—weak in body and mind. Too deaf—often rethose who speak to me to spell the words,—

THE LIBERATOR. No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, MAY 6, 1853.

NEW ENGLAND

The Annual Meeting of this Convention will be held in Boston, in the Melodeon, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, May 25th and 26th, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. Of all the anti-slavery gatherings in this country, numerous and spirited as many of them are, none excite so much interest or bring such numbers together as this conventional body. The widest and most cordial invitation to be present, and participrobably in the world—in mental development and re pate in its proceedings, is given to anti-slavery men and women, in whatever position they may stand; and to all manly opponents of the cause of emancipation, a free platform will be offered on that occasion, as it has ever been-for liberty never yet had cause to dread the light, or to shrink from an open encounter with slavery. It has been deemed advisable to occupy but two instead of three days, as heretofore ; but it is intended to make the opening session not merely preliminary, but as spirited in the way of discussion as practicable. A prompt attendance, therefore, is requested, that every hour may be profitably employed in the slave's behalf. By order of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts A. S. Society,
FRANCIS JACKSON, President.
R. F. WALLOUT, Secretary.

NINETEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY Society will be held in the city of NEW 'conferred with flesh and blood,' nor inquired whether YORK, AT THE CHINESE ASSEMBLY ROOM, No. he might safely promulgate this or that doctrine, no 539 BROADWAY, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 11th, 1853, sought to be identified with the popular side, nor cow commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

in the large Committee Room of the same building on to do what is right. He has given ample evidence that the Afternoon of Wednesday, May 11th, and on he is 'an honest man, the noblest work of God.' THURSDAY. It is very desirable that large delegations While I am not prepared to endorse all his peculiar from all parts of the country shall be in attendance, not only at the public Anniversary, but at these subsequent reverence his moral courage, his bold utterance, hi private meetings for the transaction of important busi- fidelity to his own conscience, and his hearty espousa ness in relation to proposed operations of the Society of the reformatory movements of the age. for the ensuing year. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, PRESIDENT.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, SECRETARIES.

### THE ANNIVERSARY.

The members and friends of the American Anti-Slavery Society owe it to the cause of the millions in bondage yet waiting for deliverance, to the organization itself, and to themselves as those who profess to have ment to others to say, that Mrs. Eaxsr is the soul of enlisted ' for the war,' to give their personal attendance, as far as practicable, at the approaching anniversary of the Society, on Wednesday and Thursday next, in the city of New York. They should deem it a wise and economical expenditure of their time and money to be present on an occasion so important, and on which so much is depending in regard to anti-slavery operations for the coming year. Let no one regard his absence as of no consequence : where the aggregate is far from being multitudinous, it is important that every one should stand in his lot.' The speakers who are expected to tively, friends of the cause being present from Indiana, address the meeting on Wednesday forenoon are Rev. WILLIAM H. FURNESS of Philadelphia, Rev. THEODORE PARKER, WENDELL PHILLIPS, C. LENOX REMOND, and LUCY STONE. Such ought to ensure a crowded house.

## VISIT TO CINCINNATI

Having received a very seasonable as well as very cordial invitation to attend an Anti-Slavery Convention, Fathers with aggravated criminality in compromising to be held in Cincinnati on the 19th, 20th and 21st of away the rights of the colored population, in order to April, I resolved to comply with it, even at considerable subserve their own interests; yet, throughout all the inconvenience; first, in the hope of humbly subserv- proceedings, not a disorderly act was witnessed, not ing the cause of those in londage at the South; sec- solitary hiss was heard. A hallowed spirit seemed to ond, to show my appreciation of the catholic and mag- brood over the deliberations, and nothing could be more nanimous spirit which prevails at the West, toward all manly than the deportment of all present. SAMUEL such as are faithfully laboring for the subversion of the Lewis, the Free Soil candidate for Governor of Ohio, slave system; third, to indicate my readiness to stand presided on the occasion, with admirable tact and abilupon a free platform, without stopping to ask or caring ity. He is reputed to be the most effective public to know the peculiar religious or political views of those speaker in the West, and possesses a natural orator ty; and, subordinately, to gratify a laudable curiosity thing is melted by its intensity. He has a large breadth to see 'the Queen City of the West,' having never trav- of character, and evinces a genial and truly catholic elled so far in that direction. As the shores of Ohio spirit. In preceding columns may be found a general directly confront those of Kentucky, and as many years sketch of the proceedings. All seemed to be gratified had clapsed since I was in such close juxtaposition to with the results of the Convention. the Slave Power, I went to Cincinnati, anticipating that my presence might possibly lead to some disturbance, vet willing to accept, in the slave's name, whatever recention might be extended to me. But nothing could have been more kind or courteous than was the spirit exhibited, both in private and in public, on the part of medical treatment, and which made it prudent for me

Concluding to go by the way of Albany and Buffalo. I left Bos'on on the afternoon of the 15th ultimo, completing the distance to Springfield (100 miles) in two than I felt at this sudden termination of my tour. hours and three quarters, - expecting to arrive in Albany at a somewhat seasonable hour that night. It was not, however, until 2 o'clock in the morning, that our train reached Greenbush, opposite Albany There was no steam ferry-boat to take the passenger across the river to the city; but the only alternative presented to them was, either to find lodgings as lest they could in some adjoining tavern, or to go over in a row-boat, without their luggage, which was subsequently to be brought along, at an exorbitant charge. For being transported in this manner, with my trunk and printed, and worthy of a place in every public and pricarpet-bag, I was charged not less than five York shillings, and presume all the other passengers were defrauded in a similar manner. I say defrauded, be- mation, showing the criminal connection of the national cause we had all previously paid to be landed at Alba- government with the slave system, and the manner in ny, not at Greenbush ; and because there was not one of the whole company, who was not taken by surprise, pense, its crimes, and its disgrace; and 'tracing, as at such an unexpected termination of his journey. Every night this imposition is played off upon scores of tion intended by the founders of our government, to unsuspecting travellers. However dark and stormy the separate us from the burdens and responsibilities night may be, or billowy the state of the river, they must consent to be rowed across to the city, at a round charge, or run the risk of losing the morning train, if they wish to continue their journey to the West. The grievance is one that calls for public protest.

Three hours of rest were obtained at the Delavan House, and also a meagre breakfast, (the table at that house uniformly presenting less variety and abundance than an ordinary country tavern, as far as my experience is concerned,) when I left for Buffalo, reaching that city at 7 o'clock in the evening. At 8 o'clock, (always | referring land to water,) I took the cars for Cleveland, and at half-past 4 o'clock the next morning, had the pleasure of greeting the most beautifully located city in our country. It was Sunday, and most strictly did I make it a rest-day at the New England House, having previously rode two nights without sleep, and being in a state of physical collapse. In the even-ing, I called upon my esteemed friend Thomas Jones, at whose house I was so long confined by a dangerous illness in 1847, and was happy to take him and the dear members of his family again by the hand. Their kindness, during my sickness, makes one of those debts that admit of no adequate compensation. I also passed a pleasant hour with another beloved friend, EDWARD WALL, and his family. Mr. WILLIAM H. DAY, a welleducated and very intelligent young colored gentleman did me the favor to seek an interview. He is an excellent writer and speaker, and has recently issued the first number of a weekly paper, entitled 'THE ALIENED AMERICAN,' the prospects of which are encouraging. He takes a deep interest in the elevation of the colored population, and, should his life be sparel, will act a conspicuous and honorable part in the great struggle printed, the enterprising publishers deserve great credit for eq al rights and privileges.

On Monday morning, I took the train for Cincinnati, nd, on entering one of the cars, had the unspeakable tion to find my attached English friends, Joseph BARKER and his wife, among the passengers. They had been to Salem, Columbiana county, (where he has purchased a farm, and intends to remove, with his family, in the fall,) and were on their way home to Millwood. We rode together about one hundred miles before we separated, and, of course, made the most of ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION, the time and the distance in exchanging thoughts and opinions on various matters. I strongly urged him to accompany me to the Convention, but his domestic af fairs required his presence at home. Possibly, there would have been some fluttering if he had gone, not or account of his anti-slavery views or foreign extraction but because of his religious 'heresies.' As a body ligious liberality; but they are yet too much trammelled, and need to have a more absolute trust in the immortal nature of truth. JOSEPH BARKER is comparatively a stranger amor

us, but in due season he will be seen, heard and felt on an extended scale. In England, he is widely known as one of the sturdiest and ablest champions of the working-classes, incapable of intimidation, and beyond purchase. Born and brought up under the most de pressing circumstances, he has conquered difficulties which seemed insurmountable, and by patient industry and untiring research has accumulated a large amoun of solid information on a great variety of subjects. He has a large and active brain, a generous and world-em bracing heart. It is true, he has seen cause to change his theological views more than once,-growing more and more 'heretical'; but, in every instance, the change has been to his own hurt, in a worldly sense bringing upon himself fresh opprobrium and ruthless persecution. Thus has he shown a willingness to suffer to any extent, rather than to sacrifice his conscientious convictions. Never, even for a moment, has he ered before any system of iniquity, however colossal THE BUSINESS MEETINGS of the Society will be held but his aim has been to ascertain what is the truth, and views, as he cannot accept all that I entertain,

I arrived at Cincinnati on Monday evening, at o'clock, and was kindly met at the depot by A. H ERNST and CHRISTIAN DONALDSON, and conveyed in a carriage to the beautiful residence of the former at Spring Grove, which was just blooming into paradisaical leveliness, about three miles from the city. Here I was most hospitably entertained during my sojourn, and shall ever cherish the most grateful recollection for the kindness extended to me. It is no disparageanti-slavery in that region. Clear-sighted, strongminded, 'instant in season and out of season,' of a solid judgment and an unconquerable purpose, she exercises a wide-spread influence, and is greatly beloved and respected. The Female A. S. Circle, with which she is connected, is a vital organization, and working in various ways most effectively.

On Tuesday morning came the opening session of the Anti-Slavery Convention, in Masonic Hall, a very spacious room. Nine great meetings were held consecu Michigan, Iowa, and Kentucky. The evening gatherings far exceeded the dimensions of the hall. The spectacle was animating and sublime. Though the largest liberty of speech was taken; though the strongest denunciations of slavery and its abettors were uttered; and though, in my remarks, I occupied the most 'ultra' ground, and declared the duty and necessity of a dissolution of the Union, and charged the Revolutionary

On the next Sunday evening, I delivered a public lecture on slavery in Masonic Hall to a very respectable audience, but the weather was quite unpleasant.,

The next two days I was confined to my room by violent inflammatory pleuritical attack, which required to return home a few days afterward, instead of going to Michigan, as I had originally designed. The friends in that region cannot experience greater disappointment

Boston : Published by John P. Jewett & Co. Cleveland, Ohio : Jewett, Proctor & Worthington. London : Sampson Low, Son & Co.

The friends of liberty, on both sides of the Atlantic, will rejoice to see the Speeches of the veteran Gip-DINGS brought tegether in a permanent shape, making a volume of more than five hundred pages, beautifully historical value, and embody a large amount of inforwhich the freemen of the North are involved in its exclearly as possible, the constitutional line of demarcathat institution.'

the following subjects :- 1. The Florida War .- 2. Reduction of the Army .- 3. The American Slave Trade .-4. Rights of the States concerning Slavery .- 5. The Amistad Negroes .- 6. Annexation of Texas .- 7. On the same subject .- 8. Joint Occupation of Oregon .- 9. Indian Treaties .- 10. The Mexican War .- 11. The Wilmot Proviso .- 12. Privileges of Members of Congress .-13. Mexican War .- 14. The President's Annual Mes sage .- 15. Payment for Slaves .- 16. Mexican War .-17. Relation of the Federal Government to Slavery .-18. Speaker of the House of Representatives .- 19. Cal ifornia .- 20. New Mexico .- 21. Annual Message of the President .- 22. Agitation of the Slave Question .- 23 The Compromise Measures .- 24. The Baltimore Plat-The closing speech concludes in the following impre-

'Sir, I am getting old,—the infirmities of age are coming upon me. I must soon leave the scenes with which I am surrounded. It is uncertain whether I shall again address this body; but one thing I ask,—that friends and foes, here and elsewhere, in this and in coming time, shall anderstand that, whether in public or in private, by the wayside or the fireside, in life or in death, I oppose, denounce, and repudiate, the efforts now put forth to involve the people of the free States in the support of slavery, of the slave trade, and their attendant crimes.' Abolitionists! Free Democrats! friends of freedor

every where ! here is a volume to be bought, carefully dered, widely circulated, and prized as of inestima-For the neat and elegant manner in which it has been

Don't fail to buy the book.

REPLY OF WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ. 70 HON. HORACE MANN.

NORTHANTON, April 29, 1822 TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIBERATOR: DEAR SIR-Mr. Mann laments that I should be just cause by a denunciatory spirit, abusive ingrap, w want of decorum. The readers of this correspondent can judge whether he is precisely the person h is ture me on these points.

He makes another attempt to defend he makes in relation to colored schools. This attempt has my previous statement wholly untouched, it is not my previous state of quibbles and evisions, (1 as in up so entirely in a logical sense, and with as sense of personal disrespect,) that I should leave it view of personal visit plant in the with when my dethat Honace Many says will pass carrier frepment. For their sakes, I trouble you with the or has marks on his defence. narks on his defence.

1st. As to the Institution for the Blink I pro-

represented that to be a 'private institution' a L. Mann charges me with doing. Neither the ha per Mann charges to be found in my letter. Let this the person who is perpetually talking of mispatial! person who is perpendicularly standing to make and said the meetings and records of its Trustes see pe vate. This he has not denied, and nobely on ser It seems his friend Dr. Howe, the Director of the last tution, has lately searched these records and fish that it was Mr. Mann himself who asked to have seed it was Mr. Mann hander was seen to me a wend child admitted. Had Dr. Howe found this feet on to years ago, and informed the restic of it tan, I fer one, should have thanked him. Now it is of little onsequence. I cannot see, either, how I am to be bland for not knowing, in 1848, a fact which has been hidden twenty years in private roords; which, it appears, Dr. Howe did not know till he searched his records; which I could not know, and which is now, April, 1863, for published to the world. I may fairly claim that a fart hidden in records to which I have no norm, said whose existence I could have no surprise, it and which I was not bound to know. When your at he men applaud, 'let not thy left hand know what the right hand doeth '; when it is an supopular ea, bu needed as a testimony for the truth, 'put it not union. bushel': that is, hide it not for twenty years is the private records of the Institution for the Blind The reason why I did not state that the child wan-

fused admission to the Institution on account d'is youth, is simply because such would not have ben a fair statement of the fact. An informal application, preparatory to a formal one, was made to an individual connected with the Institution. By that individual as the Trustees themselves confessed in a subscount be port, 'a wish was expressed that the application dual not then be made, as the establishment was just singgling into existence; and it was argel, among the objections, that more harm might be dear, if the atmission of the boy kept others away, than polonic be done to him.' Soon after, the Trustees did ften selves the honor to establish a rule that cakrel chilles should be received. This fact, however, was not the communicated to the public. The next application us refused on the alleged reason that the child up as young. The abolitionists were never satisfied that its was the real reason of his exclusion. But this is also story. I shall not go into it here. When Eagla huntsmen wish to throw the hounds off the scent, the draw a red herring across the field. My original darg, the only one I have ever made, related to Mr. Many conduct as Secretary of the Board of Education. 1 red herring of a Blind Institution will draw need to discuss his course at other times, and in other dies, especially as he already complains that my letter as 2d. Doubtless the Normal Schools were, as Mr. No.

says, public Institutions. Mr. Mann's corrern their teachers were private, else I might mysif has quoted one, which would surprise these who kny in only by his recent letters and speeches. 3d. I am sorry the words 'outcost childres' wa

ecidentally dropped in reprinting a quetation for him ; but I am glad that the omission made to day in the sense, and occurred in a sentence on which made no remark and based no argument; she w quoted only to introduce what followed, and the visit of which might have been emitted without injury

4th. His codification of the School Law was make says, Nov. 29, 1849. My criticisms here ditt let A 1847, and Feb. 11, 1848. I could not be expected take into account, in criticisms made in 1847 and 186.

Mr. Mann thinks some 'well-meaning person's pose that colored children are not admitted intent the public schools in this Commonwealth. He my correct in this; but he is very unfair when beadings they have been led into this error by me and my hink In all these letters, I have been careful to state that of ored children were excluded in some of the left towns and cities,' &c.; and in my original michel named the four or five towns, Boston, Sales, Katalet, &c., which had established such schools. It but to add, that nine-tenths of all the colored people and State are congregated in these half-desen large usual cities. The small country towns did not include and schools, because, having but three or four aird inilies in the town, it would have been to expense maintain a separate school for so fee. The right, therefore, is of no consequence, even if vel-conf. people do make it; since these separate school of or ist, till very recently, wherever colored people took in any numbers. Boston alone, with her tra lands schools, now enjoys the 'bad eminence' of hit of the

spirit of our Institutions in this matter.

Mr. Mann states some facts to prove the field of separate colored schools is a net so had as may ha supposed.' His reasoning shows only that is a rain ly unaware of the peculiar hardships and vers reas of such schools. This cannot preced from point in one so profoundly acquainted with our public said system as he is. It can result only from the 107 th perficial interest he has taken in the question.

Mr. Mann thinks he may as fairly blane se fer st helping him examine schools, hold needing and he ture to teachers, as I find fault with him for me. " Secretary, aiding us to get rid of course schools. no! the cases are widely different. I, a print as vidual, naturally and properly look to the Senting the Board of Education, the Head of the Schol Spore. to help me abolish a cruei and illegal abuse a that to tem. But what right has the Secretary, the hourt trusted, and well-paid agent of the Suk, a specific vate individuals to do his official dated? The Sur lects him, and not me, to discharge thes date, it the very reason that she is willing to true in an them, and is not willing to trust me. I am hast say that I did all I could do, as a printe interior to uphold his hands and maintain his good saveque

I have noticed thus in detail Mr. Mann's new sec. ifications, because I wished to prove my ability is him on any ground he chose, and to show your how utterly irrelevant they all were to the control issue between us. But I now wish your resires. serve, that I might have granted all Mr. Mann class in regard to the Blind Institution, the Normal State. the Common School Journal, the Statut of 18th at the Boston City Solicitor; and all together was a have touched my charge against him. To say her I ever made against him was for miscendord as & tary of the Massachusetts Board of Education be original articles in 1847 and 1848, I stated that carefully. If I had not already taken up to me your columns, I should ask you to republish the ticless, to show how guardedly they are written latmade but two references to the matter since, in he had in the and in the second Letter of this correspondence first I said-

'It is only within a very few years that he had a class only within a very few years that he had a class only on the subject of sharer; he present a secretary of the Board of Education, he present a pro-lound silence, while his intimate frach to

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she was an anti-slavery man at heart. At that and occasion to criticise those statements, in his of half the truth and concealment of real facts, atend harm to the colored man."

la my second Letter I said ; ton of us had been besieging, for some ten years, ton of us had been besieging, for some ten years, to get state Committees and City Committees, to get state abdished. In our almost hopeless efforts, had been the insults of politicians and the jeers of and here the insults of politicians and the jeers of possibility at great cost and effort, we persent all this while, Mr. Mann was the head of the real system of Maccachusells, and it was suspected and option in an include agreed with an Messachusetts, and it was suspected in private, he entirely agreed with us in our views. In private, he entirely agreed with us in our views. In secret would lead an effect we had a right to expect would lead as Such, I knew, was the state of public opinion. Such, I knew, was the state of public opinion to rarel districts, that a few pages in his Annual to rarel districts, that a few pages in his Annual to read of the series give us one word of recognition, counted to series give us one word of recognition, counted as the series and a last, when he did speak on the subsaver aid. At last, when he did speak on the sub-ord all, his language was calculated to do so much as that I felt called on to protest against it. • • • • The is no personal matter between Mr. Mann and set it is a grave charge of serious misconduct in

fine are all the charges I have made in regard to mistel school question. It will be observed they refer entirely to Mr. Mann as Secretary, and to his

at las of the above,- he never gave us one wor mognition, countenance or aid,'-Mr. Mann ha ad some eight or ten times, and based many charges Had he quoted it in its connection, -he, that is, Seretary, never gave us one word of recognition, at would have neutralized every argument he ha and to extract from it. While Mr. Mann has been grief so constantly on misquotation, I have let this per percession of my meaning pass without remark, be then seem captious and fault-finding.

| | | here take occasion to say the same of his paralares about Jesuitism. If any one will read my the parsenged on that point, the correctness of my

miches will be apparent. impat then the charge I originally made, the only of have ever made, that Horace Mann, as Secretary y as Bard of Education, never gave our attempt t and the colored schools one word of recognition. minutes or aid. In all this correspondence, Mr Ken has not offered a fact, an argument, or a witness factore this specific charge. If, twenty years ago Blid Institution, he was fully wakened to the pertance of this question and the wrong done to of children, his subsequent silence, for the last has rears, while their claims have been undergoing poon and their rights have been stricken down for ust d public advocates, becomes more remarkable. ad is more to be blamed.

inslithe above charge originally; because I thought day to the colored race demanded it. I have alhid to it in these Letters to rebut Mr. Mann's claim at lefter entering Congress, he had been so boldly and hally anti-slavery as to leave me no excuse for critieer his Congressional speeches, even if their lan age semel equivocal. I have been very careful to continte the charge for this reason. We anti-sla er leturers are obliged every day to make statements, full evidence of which we have not time to offer I'm use of these charges is denied, it becomes us to while the public the amplest evidence of its truth goar hearers may feel at all times sure, that in re ing on us they are relying on men cautious in making larges, and able fully to prove those they make. If deprive us of this reputation, we lose all power to

Mr. Mann thinks to excite prejudice against us by ases to our rebuke of Kossuth and Father Mathew. at stay only shows how impartial the abolitionists ats always been, . When Father Mathew, to help teesaiss, denied the anti-slavery principles which he bilalways professed, we rebuked him. When Kos mis, is other to get help for Hungary, lavished eulogy more Government, joined hands with slaveholders al spready promised silence in regard to slavery a price he was willing to pay for our national aid remaked him, as recreant to Truth, Justice, and Libery. Mr. Mann's pen has wide influence. We will complain, no matter how often he tells that story he set know how he and his friends feel when the ick back on their parts in the Kossuth drama. Rumo are some of them regard it as a delirious dream, and set care to hear it mentioned. But I assure hi hal we are perfectly satisfied with the parts we acted that occasion. The offener he reminds the world of hen, the more he will please us. We rebuked those Em in the same spirit that we rebuked the Secretary of Education, when he kept silence on the colored sel question, that he might gain and exert more fames in behalf of the white children of the State. With all respect to Mr. Mann, I must say that I d at think his random and disconnected remarks on my grament about voting under this Constitution need any testion from me. If I stop to notice one or two points will not be from any real necessity, but only for the same. He thinks I do not make out my assertion the titles are wrong from me without my consent, ur es limitate the Quakers, and oblige Government my goods in order to collect the tax. Let me ; and him that when Government imposes a burder susent or not, the very nature of the case excuse to from making a protest. We may make it, if w

he adds that my friends, the that col-f the large nis of those who may be misled by the authority of criticism, It is right esple in the e towns and stitute such yours, giving us notice that it does not care whether spensive to e mistake, ell-meaning see, but it is not necessary. No one has any right histor our assent, if we omit such protest. Each man els did ex-ple existed to hundred all juige how far and in what way he will resist and jest against such things. He will choose such form pristures or protest as he thinks best adapted to when public attention to his case, and to the princidelying the ur, nor Sir Harry Vane, seems to have thought i many bave se is entire-erat results ignerance ablic school vary to go to fistionffs with the executioner; and has they falled to use absolutely all the power God and Sales had left them of resisting their fate, and showthat they did not assent, but only submitted to it. let a would be rather hard to infer from this that they impled to their ewn deaths, and had no right to utte nse for net s naci lec-for not, as hools. Oh, ivate indi-secretary of soel Systems in shall sys-te honorel. seel against the men who mardered them. The bell s rather of opinion, that in all such case of the exercise of despotic power, the victim has a test to choose how far and in what way he will re-The old Quakers did wisely, as a matter of poli-9, a letting their chairs be sold on the road-side. It ter attention to their principles, their conscientions his, and their persecutions. I consider it best in Bosin this middle of the ninetcenth century, to protest yay of the press and the anti-slavery meeting. Hithexpect prise State and duties, for bim with the I have found these sufficiently effectual. I shall lappy to receive any suggestions from Mr. Mann a b making these forms of protest more efficient, or string better ones. In the mean time, I do not buile that I am obliged, in principle, to make any individual least at all. If, however, Mr. Mann insists on be ring that taxes are a thing which men in general he a find of paying that every individual will be conbleed in love with them, unless he absolutely exhausts eight rec-ity to med our readers question at above to a-anne classes in 1846, and would not only charge in as Serv-ion. In ary of those ar-them, I have a the first in the first not. In the med in contincing the world of the contrary, I must him to certain old gentlemen, Grotius, Paffenset and Vattel, who settled these theories of governenther age. boald think Mr. Mann's reference to the Conne

or secon's vote, with a prayer endorsed on it, to be a the had not mentioned it with approbation once wise wise addressing a Free Soil Convention in 1851. setions of prayer differ from mine. I am so oldas to think that 'long prayers' will never jusin toting for a man who 'devours,' not only viden' houses, but the widows themselves.

mily cannot perceive how, on Mr. Mann's theory. to the decide what is law in this country. Is the denine of the Supreme Court in the ' Prigg case ' law, in the country, and until it is changed? O, no! says Mann, I am not bound by the decisions of the Su-Frme Court Congress is a co-ordinate body, and can aks and settle law as well as the Supreme Court.

The decisions of the Supreme Courtage often a mere affirmate of the Princense, of some law of Councess: and leener this case page, Courtage is as much involved in them as the Counces for the Courtage of the Counces in the manufacture of the Counces of the Counc

Slave Law. Is that law until until it is repealed? O, Slave Law. Is that law until until it is repealed? O, my attempt to secure the ballot for women. I shall not no indeed! says Mr. Mann again, the Supreme Court follow him, having said, in my last letter, all I wish to has not yet settled whether the slave is entitled to a say on that point. No red herring of a woman's claim jury trial or not. I am not bound by that Fugitive to vote will draw me off from the great question at

Very well. Congress has just enacted the Fugitive makes an amusing excursion, talking all the while of Slave Act of Congress.

ne tells us. Of course, there are just twenty odd mil- think a pro-slavery instrument? lion who have exactly the same rights as he; and this As Mr. Mann, however, seems really confused about seems to me a singular method of securing that unifor- this matter, I beg him to observe that, in the extract mily of law, which is necessary to make a Government. he makes from my letter of March 21st, 'roler' mean Practically, this is anarchy. If Mr. Mann thinks I misrepresent him, and asserts

that he does consider himself boated by a statute while which, indeed, no Government could do,-but only to it stands on the statute book, then I ask him what give them the right to vote if they choose. This dis right he has to call the proceedings in the Sims case tinction, between one who votes and one who is entitled illegal, and deny the legal right of the Marshal and to vote but does not do so, destroys his syllogisms and Judge to return a slave under the slave law, as he did clears away much of the confusion into which he seems in his letter of April 4th? If he was bound by that to have fallen: especially that a non-voter is perjured. Law, so were they. And when, knowing that Law was &c. &c., -an idea I never entertained, any more than on the statute book, he accepted a seat in the 32d Con- that my friend GERRITT SMITH was so; though some gress, he much have foreseen that Marshals would be such suspicion seems to have occasionally troubled Mr. constitutionally bound to execute it, and he constitu- Mann. tionally bound to pay them for so doing. Could an antislavery man assume such an office ?

Mr. Mann may choose either horn of the dilemma he prefers. One theory leads him to anarchy: the other, into the laws of the Fugitive Slave Law.

Mr. Mann, like all Free Soilers, is constantly telling is what the Supreme Court is not, and what Congress is not; about which matters we make no inquiry. will again state to him the question we do wish answered According to the theory which he and they prefer, there are three great co-ordinate powers in this Government the President, Congress, and the Supreme Court-each entitled to construe the Constitution. Now, Congress one of these great powers, has enacted the Fugitive Slave Law; it has been approved by the President, another of these great powers; so far as it has ever come before any Justice of the Supreme Court, it has been declared constitutional. Here, then, is a law, stands thus on the statute book, do Free Soil members of Congress mean to obey it in good faith, by appointat liberty, on this theory, to leave the new law disobey- Government to be. ed? What becomes of his theory, that the President and Congress are great co-ordinate powers, authorised to conunder it; and again (Letter of April 19th,) that if struction. Senator SUMNER should 'confirm a man, who he knows or has reasonable ground to suspect will execute' it, But God gave them these rights, and if, in the exercise theory, is a law which nobody is legally bound to obey! swer, not to us. Now, will Mr. Mann please answer the above four ouestions?

I quoted Mr. Mann's assertion, that a decision of the Supreme Court was 'the law of the land until it is set aside.' He evades this by making it apply only to of Athens, of Socrates and his hemlock, and of Aristiexisting laws are concerned. But I must remind him right of private judgment is allowed; but make no clears off, and he recognises his comrades. difference in a man's legal obligations, though, of Mr. Mann now becomes respectful towards non-vocourse, they do in his moral obligations.

Mr. Mann says, 'Because government is a necessity, we [that is, Free Soilers] take part in those departments it which involve no violation of the Higher Law.'

Mr. Sumner sits, a Free Soiler, in the Senate of the United States. He will not say, in the face of that Senate and the country, that it is his purpose never to aid, during his whole six years, in appointing any Judge or Marshal or District Attorney of the United States. Yet he knows that, if he does so aid, the Judges, Marshals and Attorneys whom he shall appoint will be constitu tionally bound, according to the law, as settled, at present, both by Congress and the Supreme Court, to return fugitive slaves. This, then, according to Mr. the Higher Law !

Mr. Mann himself, as Representative, has sworn fo aphold this Government, and has done so. He voted. he tells us, for the appropriation bills. He says (p. 242)- The appropriation bill is one on which the working and even the continuance of the Government depend. Without it, the machinery of the state must cease to move.' What, then, is this Government, which he has spent the last four years in upholding? It is a Government which, he says, in his published volume of Speeches, secures to the slaveholder the right to follow and retake his flying slave. Dissolve the Union. and not only will this right cease, and the hunted mother find refuge in any one of the Northern States; but, Mr. Mann says, (p. 533,) 'at the end of thirty years, there will be no slave in all their [the Southern]

It is a Government which encourages slaveholding, by giving, in its three-fifths slave basis of representation, additional political power to the slaveholder for every slave that he can contrive to buy or breed.

It is a Government which encourages and protects the slaveholder, and crushes the heart of the slave, by giving to that Congress in which Mr. Mann sat, power to call out the militia 'to suppress insurrections'; and which promises to 'protect each State against domestic violence, on application of its Legislature or Executive.' millions of blacks are held as slaves, promises to put down insurrections. A Union which knows that in those States the Legislatures and Executives are white slareholders, promises to protect them against domestic violence, when such Legislatures and Executives re-

March 4, 1849, Mr. Mann's vote, with others, while the sun of a Sabbath morning shone full into the windows of the Capitol,' saved this Government from destruction, and enabled it to continue : and of an act which included this in its consequences, he says (p. 243), a holier work never was done on that holy day' To take part in such departments of the Government involves no violation of the Higher Law! Mr. Mann

in the streets of Charleston!

lave Act of Congress.

By what, then, is Mr. Mann, either as citizen or lefor instance, justifies himself in swearing to support, rislator, bound? By his own opinion and conscience, and in supporting, a Constitution which he professes

one who actually votes; and that I have never asked Government to make women rolers in this sense,-

Mr. Mann thinks my analogies of Webster and Dewey defending slavery, colored men getting enrolled in the army, and each man's choosing his own creed, are n true analogies ; because all these are rights to do right things: while I regard woman's voting under this gov ernment a wrong thing. Indeed! I cannot agree with him. I cannot think that Dewey's legal right to defend the Fugitive Slave Law, and the duty of sending one' mother into slavery, is a right to do a right thing! S of the colored man's right to shoulder his musket in defence of this 'covenant with death and agreemen with hell,' and of a man's right to be a pro-slavery Presbyterian or Catholic, Infidel or Mormon, or even a member of Congress, if he will. All these seem to me emphatically, legal rights to do, what I think, very serong things. I place by their side the right to drink rum, (not to sell it,) and to worship idols. If this State should forbid a man, by statute, to drink rum or sanctioned by two of the three great powers, and, to say to worship idols, I should oppose it, and petition in fa-the least, unquestioned by the third. Now, while it vor of his legal right to do these very wrong things. If the community are, in all cases, justified in refus

ing a man the legal right to do what they think wrong, ing officers to execute it, paying them, and sustaining then the men who shot Lovejor were excellent citizens them in their duty? If so, how do they reconcile all since they thought it was very wrong for him to pub this with their anti-slavery profession, that to return lish an anti-slavery paper in Alton. But if the rule slaves to a master is sin? If they do not mean to act be, as it certainly is, that we are never justified in rein such good faith, is not government resolved into fasing a man his rights, merely because we know he anarchy, where each man does what seems 'right in will use them in a way we think wrong, then I am conhis own eyes '? And what use will there be in the sistent in urging this Government, as I would any other repeal of this Law, and in enacting Mr. Mann's boasted panacea, JURY TRIAL, if subsequent Congresses are
vote, however wrong I may think voting under this

Indeed, it is the old question, that has been fough over and over so many times, in so many centuries. strue the Constitution, if, when they have construed it and The Popes said-some Popes, too, that did not dwelland enacted accordingly, nobody is legally bound to obey? Rome, -if you give the people the Bible, and allow He tells us members of Congress are not bound to obey them to choose their creeds, you 'dig a pitfall of tempthe Fugitive Slave Law, and (Letter of April 4th) that tation' for them; they will fall into damnable errors no Judge or Marshal has any legal right to do any act and many a soul be lost; you tempt them to their de

Very likely, replied Luther and Roger William he would be guilty! Here, then, according to his of them, they are tempted and fall, to Him let them an-

The old despots, from Charlemagne to Charles Stu art, said, if you allow the people to govern themselves you bring in all manner of abuses. No doubt of it, said Algernon Sydney. I have read

citizens, and not to legislators. I might reply that le- des, with his unhappy title of the Just; but, neverthegislators are in the same condition as citizens, so far as less, God gave men these self-evident rights. On him appointing officers and voting pay for the execution of not on me, rests the responsibility of their use of them So of Mr. Mann's fear lest I dig a 'pitfall of tempta that he spoke the words as a legislator to legislators. tion' for the women of Massachusetts, and lest they When I quoted his speeches before, as to Free Soilers, use the rights I claim for them in doing what I think he claimed that I should make this distinction. If it is very wrong. I grant that this is very likely to hap-true of those extracts, it is of this. No man has a pen. Nevertheless, still I stand with Roger Williams right to play thus fast and loose with his readers. But, and Algernon Sydney, and cry out-Give every on let Free Soilers take note, he now allows that citizens his rights. I am not my brother's keeper. God does are subordinate to a decision of the Supreme Court. not ask me to help Him govern His world by excluding To be sure, he adds '(except in cases of conscience.)' a fellow-being from his rights, for fear he should mis But Mr. Mann is lawyer enough to know that the pa- use them.' My only surprise is to see Horace Mann renthesis is inadmissable. Government, having enacted over there, off the other side of the way, with Ignatius a law, cannot take notice of the conscientious scruples Loyola, Pope Gregory and Charles Stuart. I know he of citizens. These have place in religion, where the will be swift to change his place the moment the mist

> ters and states that he has tlong wished cooperation at the polls.' Indeed! In the former part of this letter, he seemed to doubt whether there were any worth mentioning, and two years ago, at Lancaster he assured his Free Soil friends that all the disunionist in Massachusetts might ' be counted on a man's fingers and toes '! But Mr. Mann has seen more of the dis unionists within the last few weeks. I am glad we in prove on acquaintance. But how can our co-operation at the polls be of any value, seeing that in Massachu setts, our strongest State, we only match ' a man's fin

Mr. Mann finishes by a wish that this discussion should be confined to constitutional points. More than Mann, is a department which involves no violation of half, nearer two thirds, of each of my letters have been on those points. In regard to the rest, I must tell him that, standing as I do before this community, I cannot allow any man, worthy of an answer, to deny the truth of my statements about the anti-slavery cause and our public men. My reputation for caution in making charges, and ability to prove those I make, is one of the best weapons I have to wield in the slave's behalf. No man will wrest it from the without a struggle. But fo this, I should long since have ceased this correspondence. In any other circumstances, self-respect would have prevented my replying to his second letter, which was, as all its successors have been, in temper and tor entirely unworthy the notice of a gentleman. Further : I have repeatedly asked Mr. Mann his opin

ion of the Fugitive Slave Clause. He has never given me an answer. He says, very truly, 'there are various and even hostile interpretations of the Constitution ' on this point. Full knowledge of his views upon it is a necessary preliminary to any profitable discussion between us. If I wish to discuss the Constitution with men who consider it an Anti-Slavery Instrument, I can readily find enough men, and able men too, to engage with me. If I wish to consider our constitutional du ties with men who take the Constitution in its usua sense, there are many in that class who will debot with me. But what profit or satisfaction can I have i discussing these questions with a mind, the mongre A Union which knows that in one half its States, three product of both these theories; which takes refuge from my arguments, now in one theory and now in another refusing me, all the while, any clear knowledge of it real opinion? If I debate, it shall be with a man; on who holds his opinions with his whole heart and sou and mind and strength, and has none to conceal. Life with me is too busy and earnest to waste its hours with r fencer, whose only aim is to chop logic.

Truly yours, WENDELL PHILLIPS.

MR. MANN AND THE CASTE SCHOOLS. Mr. GARRISON:

Mr. Mann, in his reply to Mr. Phillips, claims muc more credit for his opposition to caste schools than his voted to pay Peleg Sprague for trying the alleged res- facts will warrant. Indeed, whatever may have been cuers of Shadrach, and Charles Devens for returning his opinion respecting their illegality, and the gross in Sims to Georgia. He knew, when he accepted his seat justice of subjecting the colored children to attend thes in Congress, that such bills would come before him, schools or none, he did, by his own showing, take car and that he would be legally bound to pay them. But that the public should know nothing of his views or this is a department of Government which involves no opinions on that subject. The controversy respecting violation of the Higher Law! And while filling these these schools in Salem, Nantucket and Boston was o and similar offices, Mr. Mann uses his leisure hours in sufficient notoriety and interest to attract a very considholding up to public scorn and contempt, the men who erable public attention; but more especially as regard serve the same government and uphold the same laws the colored schools in this city, where, for four years as he does!

All this, Honace Mann being judge, is Free Soil

Anti-Slavery! Tell it not in Georgia; publish it, not

controversy, a member of the Primary School Commit tee, and also a member of the last sub-Committee Mr. Mann next mounts a very gallant steed, and whom the subject was referred by the Board. In en

deavoring to strengthen the claims of the colored pop ulation to equal common school privileges, we availed ourselves of such authority and favoring opinions and practices as might serve that purpose; and it was suggested, that if, as was supposed, Mr. Mann was with us in sentiment, a word from him would be extremely desirable. To this it was replied, that he had declined or would decline to say any thing or take any part on the question, for the reason that it was an unpopular matter, and might, if he meddled with it, impair his influence on other questions connected with his official duties as Secretary.

Whether he was correctly reported or not, I do not know; but of this I am confident, neither party made any use of his name or authority, one way or the other, in the matter. And I may add, that neither at that time nor since have I ever seen or heard of a word from him on this subject, until this present controversy between himself and Mr. Phillips.

EDMUND JACKSON. Boston, May 2, 1858,

THE DISCUSSION. In a note just received, Mr. PHIL cars intimates his intention of making no further replication to any thing that Mr. Mann may write-justly considering that the latter has placed himself, by his bitter spirit and ungentlemanly language, as well as his evasion of the great question at issue, beyond the pale of honorable antagonism, and so is undeserving of any further notice. Certainly, Mr. Phillips owes it to his self-respect to take this course-leaving Mr. Mann his coveted chance to have ' the last word, though it will avail him nothing, in the judgment of all candid readers, if it be like what he has already written. A discriminating correspondent in Maine writes as

follows, respecting this discussion :-Mr. Mann is being used up fast by Wendell Phillips It was wise in the Commonwealth to tell him not to answer, and I wonder he did not perceive the wisdom o the advice. The editor might very well turn upon him now, and say, 'Horace, you 're a fool! We told you to say nothing. Phillips is right, and he knows it, and we know it; and had you taken counsel of prudence rather than of passion, you would have seen it too; but you've got us into a pretty fix! We can't contend-it won't do to back out—and all we can do is, to cry 'Ul-traism! ultraism! ultraism!

### INFORMATION DESIRED.

Boston, May 3, 1853. DEAR SIR-I wish to inquire through the columns of THE LIBERATOR, who the colored people are, to whom the Hon. Honace Mann refers as having spoken to him of the 'denunciatory, unsparing, and undiscriminating course' of Mr. PHILLIPS. As a colored person, and knowing that the colored people of America, bond and free, have no better friend than WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq., do earnestly hope that their names may be known ; for such ingratitude should be made public.

I am, most respectfully, yours, W. L. Garrison, Esq.

PRO-SLAVERY MINISTERS ABROAD. We mentioned last week, that one of the editors of the New York Observer, whose pro-slavery career has been manifest to many observers,-the Rev. Ireneus Prim,-had been appointed to represent the American Bible Society at the annual meeting in London of the British and Foreign Bible Society. From a correspondent of the last National A. S. Standard, we learn that Mr. Prime has two associates with him in this representative office. viz., the Rev. Dr. Gardner Spring of New York,-the man who would not offer the prayer which should give freedom to every slave in the land, and Rev. Joel Parker, of Philadelphia,-the man who declared that slavery had no evils but such as are inseparable from every condition of social life, the man who did not prosecute Mrs. Stowe for a libel. Such are the representatives of the American Bible Society! Had the authorities of that Society studied to insult the anti-slavery feelings and principles of the North, they could not have succeeded more completely. If these men shall dare to show their faces on the platform of the Bible Society in London, we predict for them a reception which shall not be of the most flattering character .- M.

#### MISS HOLLEY IN PORTSMOUTH. Ревтямости, Мау 1, 1853.

DEAR SIR,-Miss HOLLEY gave her third and last Dear Sir, -Miss Holler gave her third and last Carter, Esq., one of our oldest leading merchants, died lecture in this city, on Tuesday evening, April 19. at his residence in Summer street, 30th ult. He was She had unusually large audiences at all her meetings notwithstanding there was an admittance fee of five cents. This arrangement, by the way, we regard as a desirable one, inasmuch as it serves the double purpose of excluding from the meeting ill-mannered boys who otherwise might occupy the room and cause disturbance, thus preventing the attendance of many who would gladly avail themselves of the privileges of the lecture, and also that of rendering a pecuniary benefit to the cause. The community do not decline paying liberally and even extravagantly to listen to those who are gifted in the musical world ; why, then, should they object to the payment of a trifling sum to listen to the cloquent outgushings of a heart glowing with Christian sympathy and love? Miss Holley elicited the admiration of all who heard her, and we trust has awakened the heartfelt interest of many here who have hitherto

been indifferent to the cause she advocates. Such meekness and gentleness of spirit as she exhibits, combined with such apostolic zeal and fidelity, we rarely find, and we could not but wish, while listening to her and enjoying her society, that there were at this moment in our land a thousand devoted, Christ-like women such as she, proclaiming this precious anti-slavery

Miss Holler laborel indefatigably while here to procure subscribers for THE LIBERATOR, and, as you will see by her report, her labors were not in vain; and should she, at some future time, give this community another opportunity to hear her, she would, without doubt, be still more successful.

## ARRIVAL OF MRS. STOWE IN ENGLAND.

Mrs. Stowe was welcomed on landing at Liverpool Mrs. Stowe was welcomed on landing at Liverpool by a large crowd assembled on the wharf, and proceeded to the house of a friend, Mr. Edward Cropper. On Monday morning, she met a select circle at breakfast, when Dr. McNeil presented an address of welcome. On Tuesday, she met the members of the Liverpool Negro's Friend Society. On Wednesday, she attended the British and Foreign Bible Society, and was presented with a testimonial, in the shape of an elegantly worked purse, containing £130, contributed by the ladies of Liverpool. The chair was taken at cloven o'clock by Adam Hodgron, Esq., who, as the representative of the ladies, made the presentation. Professor Stowe, in an appropriate speech, returned thanks, and also read an address from Mrs. Stowe. Mrs. Stowe and party started per rail for Glasgow, at 1.15 the same day.

on the evening of the 18th, the great soirce was given at Glasgow, in honor of Mrs. H. Beecher Stowe. Two thousand persons were present, hundreds of whom had taken their places an hour, at least, before the proceedings commenced. Mr. McDowall, of Glasgow, presided. After test, the Rev. Dr. Wardlaw moved the first resolusion, welcoming to Glasgow Mrs. Stowe, and including in the welcome the Rev. C. E. Stowe, who holds the same principles and breathes the same spirit of freedom with his accomplished partner. Dr. Robson seconded this resolution. Professor Stowe returned thanks, stating that Mrs. Stowe's health was still feeble, that his own engagements would not permit a long seconded this resolution. Professor Stowe returned thanks, stating that Mrs. Stowe's health was still feeble, that his own engagements would not permit a long stay in Britain, and that he would be again in America by the first of June. The Rev. gentleman concluded a long statement respecting cotton and slavery by expressing his conviction that 'there is soundness in the American mind, which, in due course, will be unmistakably developed.' A hynn was then sung, after which, the Times report says, 'the authoress of "Uncle Tom" rose, and, bowing her acknowledgments to the audience, was conducted from the hall amidst the most enthusiastic demonstrations of respect, the company standing, and the ladies waving their handkerchiefs.' Rev. Dr. King next proposed a resolution, condemnatory of slavery, which was duly agreed to. Rev. Charles Beecher and other speakers also addressed the meeting, which was prolonged to a late hour. Next evening, Mrs. Stowe attended a soirce of the Glasgow working-classes. From Glasgow she proceeded to Edinburgh, and thence would journey toward London.

The Lagrange, Ga., Reporter advisslave-owners to be on the look-out for negro-stealers. The editor says numbers of slaves have been stolen from that vicinity, some of which have not as yet been recovered, and probably may never be.

Three fugitive slaves passed through this place last week, and were supplied with means to presecute their journey to the Land of Freedom—the Fugitive Slave Law to the contrary notwithstanding. Now God makes the wrath of man to praise him!—Green-Mountain Freeman.

Negro Stampede.-Twenty-five negroes ru away from their masters in Boone county, Ky., on the night of the 2d inst. Among those who have lost their ervants are two ministers.

Another Legree. - Near Warrenton, Ga. there is (or was) a man on trial for the murder of his fourth slave. The last one he whipped to death; another he burnt to death—literally roasting him alive, tied to a tree. He will probably be let off with a small

A gentleman named James Hamilton has written a second letter to the New Haven Register, to prove that Yale College is a dangerous place for Southern students, on account of its anti-slavery ten-

( Hon. Wm. Jay, of New York, in a long letter, published in the Tribune, declines contributing to the funds of the American Tract Society, on account of his disapproval of their course in relation to the sla-

Irenaeus Prime, notorious as the leading editor of the New York Observer, has gone to Europe. We presume he goes over to deliver an eulogy upon Haynau,—the Emperor of Austria having heard of his talent at defending the blackest oppression.—

The London Daily News is reviving the question of the right of South Carolina to imprison colored British seamen visiting her ports, and makes out a strong case against the Palmetto State.

The Free Democracy of Pennsylvania ill hold a State Convention at Harrisburg, on the first

A terrific explosion took place in a coal pit at Wigan on the 23d ult. Thirty to forty person were killed.

Gov. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, has withdrawn his requisition for Thomas McCreery of Cecil county, Md., on the charge of kidnapping the Parker girls. [Pity such an old flunky of a Governor couldn't be kidnapped himself.]

William Cating was on Friday convicted, at Hackensack, N. J., of the murder of the two children, Mary and Daniel O'Brien. Chief Justice Greene sentenced the prisoner to be hung on the 28th

In Kyserike, N. Y., a man named Gos-In hyserike, N. 1., a man named Gos-lin pushed a mulatto girl over a precipice of 200 feet. Though about to become a mother, she survived, and, after two days, crawled to a neighbor's; but there is no hope of her recovery. Goslin's jealous wife urged him to the murder. We learn from Kingston, Canada West

hat the steamer Ocean Wave was burnt, on the morning of the 30th ult., near the Ducks, fifty miles above Kingston. She is reported to have had 60 passengers on board, only 22 of whom were saved. In two hours after the fire was discovered, the hull went down. Those saved were taken off the wreck by the steams Macaulay.-Late accounts from England

state that two more volumes of Macaulay's History of England may be expected in the spring; but add, that the author's health is irrevocably shattered, and that fears are entertained that he will never be able to com-plete the work which he has projected. This will be sad indeed. Two of the Hutchinsons - Jesse and

Judson—are now at the Cumminsville Water Cure Establishment, near Cincinnati. Jesse was on his way home from California, and, stopping to see his invalid brother, was himself taken sick.

written a history of the Hungarian war. The manu-scripts have been found among his papers, and will probably be published. Haynau's death was hardly mentioned in the papers at Paris. vate dinner to Hon. John P. Hale, the expense of which was \$500. There were but thirty-five persons present This was nearly \$15 per plate. The entertainment is

Another Boston Merchant Dead .- James

Rev. Antoinette L. Brown, Mrs. Bloomer, and Miss Anthony lectured at Syracuse, N. Y., on the night of the 20th ult., on Temperance, before a

TREASURER'S REPORT. We regret that we cannot find room, this week, for the monthly report of the Treasurer of the Mass. A. S. Society. Several communica tions, which are in type, are excluded for the same rea

DIED-In Salem, on Saturday, Mrs. Clarissa C. wife of Mr. Schuyler Lawrence, aged 72.

## Notices of Alertings, &c.

TP PLYMOUTH COUNTY. ANDREW T. Foss, as Agent of the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows:-

Pembroke, Town Hall. Friday eve'g, May
Abington, Town Hall, forenoon and afternoon, Sunday,
Hanover Sunday eve'g,
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, tha

the Sunday meetings in the above list will be meetings of the County Society, at which we hope to see a general rallying of the friends of freedom. In behalf of the Society, LEWIS FORD.

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Mass. A. ociety, will lecture as follows : Milford, N. H. Sunday eve'g, May Nashua, "Thursday "" Lowell, "Sunday ""

HENRY C. WRIGHT will hold a meeting 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, specially war and slavery.

EF PLACE WANTED—in the country, for a likely colored boy, in his thirteenth year, and large of his age. He is desirous to go upon a farm. Application may be made to SAMUEL MAY, Jr., 21 Cornhill.

Jonathan Walker's post-office address is SPRING FARM, MITCHELL, Sheboygan Co., Wisconsin,

### THE REY: THE REY UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. BY HARRIST BEECHER STOWE.

THIS GREAT WORK IS NOW READY, PRICE-50 ets. paper; 75 ets. cloth. 80,000 PUBLISHED, PIRST EDITION. 50,300 copies ordered in advance of publication FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

A NEW ANTI-SLAVERY WORK PROM THE STATE OF THE WORLD; being twelve Discourses on Government, by Thomas Jeppenson, through John M. Spens Spirit Medium; with a preface, by ABIN BALLOU. Resale by BELA MARSH, No. 25 Cornhill, Bosto Price, single, 124 cents; or ten copies for \$1.00.

May 6—8m. NEW ANTI-SLAVERY WORK FROM THE SPIR

## NEW BOOKS,

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

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

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

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THE CHRISTIAN.
TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN BY MRS. WILSON

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

#### THE LAST HOURS OF CHRIST. BY W. G. SCHAUFFLER, Missionary at Constantinople.

A portion of this most admirably written volume of Meditations on the last hours of our Savier upon earth, was published some years since, and met with great favor from the religious public. The work has been rewritten, and very much enlarged, and is, again effered to the community. We would not say a word in its commendation to those who have read the volume as originally published. To these 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 Gal-ilee, this volume will afford a vein of sacred thought.

#### THE TRIAL BY JURY, BY LYSANDER SPOONER.

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

#### Dr. Beecher's Third Volume. 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 celebrated Trial for Heresy before the Presbytery and Synod of Cincinnati, with a superb steel Portrait by Andrews. Price \$1. No clergyman's library is complete without Dr. Beccher's writings.

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OR, LEAVES OF CONSOLATION FOR THE AFFLICTED, BY MRS. H. DWIGHT WILLIAMS. This volume is a compilation from the best prose wri-

## ters 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. GERMAN UNCLE TOM.

TRANSLATED BY PROFESSOR HUTTEN. In one volume octavo. Price 50 cts. The English language has been exhausted in praise of this unrivalled tale; and this translation into the German language we believe will be as popular among the large German population in this country.

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PROF. BELA B. EDWARDS, D. D. BY REV. PROF. PARK, D. D. WITH A MEMOIR, BY DR. PARK.

This work, which has been unavoidably delayed, will be issued in two volumes, 12 mo., about the 1st of be issued in two votables,
April.

The numerous admirers of Dr. Edwards will hail
with pleasure this announcement. The collected writings of such a man are an invaluable contribution to
our literature, more particularly when compiled by so
ripe a scholar as Dr. Park. The Memoir glows with all
the fervid enthusiasm of the Editor.

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This work will occupy an unoccupied field, no such work ever having been compiled before, either in this country or in England. It will be a complete Dictionary of all Musical Terms, a History of the Science of Music, from the earliest times to the present; a Treatise on Harmony and Thorough Bass; a Description of all known Musical Instruments, and a complete Musical Biography, containing a succinct memoir of more than 3000 of the mest distinguished Musical celebrities and composers who have ever lived. To be comprised in one large royal 8co. rolume, of about 1000 pages, double columns. To be published during the summer.

The above valuable works are published by JOHN P. JEWETT & Co., BOSTON. JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON,

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

From the Commonwealth. HEAVEN.

BY GEORGE W. BUNGAY. There are no traces on the sky. Where rolled in clouds the thunde The arrows of the storm sped by, Quenched in bright rainbows arched afar. Lo ! earth and beaven are now serene. For when away the tempest flew, The earth assumed a gayer green, And heaven shone out in brighter blue.

Now clouds of crimson, edged with gold, Adorn the crystal walls on high-And balmy winds in peace unfold The rich upholstery of the sky. Eternal arch of boundless blue ! Ethereal floor of azure light! With angel faces shining through-As shine the silent stars at night.

Above its quenchless beacon-fires-The city of our God behold, The shadow of its silver spires, Its crystal gates and streets of gold; The over-arching skies unite Both worlds, and make a radiant road, All paved with suns and stars, to light The pilgrim on his path to God.

THE HEART OF THE PEOPLE.

BY AUGUSTINE J. B. DUGANNE. God bless the Heart of the People! It meaneth Eternally well-and it hateth all wrong-And ever to goodness and nobleness leaneth. And murmureth not, though so long It hath suffered from shackle and thong. 'Tis the Heart of the People first throbbeth indignant

When despets would rivet our fetters accurst; And fronts with bold bosom the tyrant malignant, And swells, till, with glorious burst, Out gusbeth the flame it has nursed. 'Tis the Heart of the People, with mighty evation,

Flings chaplets of fame in the patriot's path, Or grappleth with Fraud on his mountainous station, And showeth what terror it hath, When wrong shall awaken its wrath

'Tis. the Heart of the People, that lovingly weepeth, When famishing nations cry wildly for bread-And forth from that Heart how its sympathy leapeth Till banquets for hunger are spread, And the living arise from the dead.

Then, God bless the Heart of the People, and arm it With boldness, and goodness, and vigor, and light,-Till Force shall not frighten, till Fraud shall not charm it And, crushed by the sinews of Right, Shall crumble the pillars of Might !

### NOT TO MYSELF ALONE.

' Not to myself alone,' The little opening flower transported cries; 'Not to myself alone I bud and bloom ; With fragrant breath the breezes I perfirme, And gladden all things with my rainbow dyes; The bee comes sipping every eventide His scanty fill,

The butterfly within my cup doth hide From threatening ill.'

'Not to myself alone,' The heavy-laden bee doth murmuring hum; ' Not to myself alone, from flower to flower, I rove the wood, the garden, and the bower, And to the hive at evening weary come; For man, for man, the luscious food I pile With busy care, Content if this repay my ceaseless toil,-

A scanty share. ' Not to myself alone,

The soaring bird with lusty pinion sings; Not for myself alone I raise the song : I cheer the drooping with my warbling tongue And bear the mourner on my viewless wings : I bid the hymnless church my anthems learn, And God adore ;

I call the worldling from his dross to turn,

'Not to myself alone,' The encircling star with honest pride doth boast ; Not for myself alone I rise and set ; I write upon night's coronal of jet His power and skill who formed our myriad host. A friendly beacon at heav'ns opened gate ; I gem the sky, That man might ne'er forget, in every fate,

His home on high.'

' Not to myself alone !' O. man ! forget not thou, -- carth's honor'd priest. Its tongue, its soul, its life, its pulse, its heart .-In earth's great chorus to sustain thy part : Chiefest of guests at Love's ungrudging feast, Play not the niggard; spurn thy native clod,

And self disown; Live to thy neighbor, live unto thy God; Not to thyself alone !

The Pocket Carpet-Bag, a beautiful little mis cellany, published by George K. Snow, contains the following song from the editor, Mr. B. P. Shillaber:-

THE PIRST ROBBIN OF SPRING. I am Robin the First of the kingdom of song. And my throne is the bough of the old cherry tree, The zephyrs of spring bear my mandates along. And the gentle and good are all subject to me.

Glad, glad is the home near whose precincts I stay, A grant to abide I pay with delight; My matin shall cheer it at close of the day, And my vesper hymn bless it at coming of night.

As when in the gay bowers of Eden 'twas sung, I sing to the world my melodious strain, And the heart that is sad the earth's discords among, May turn, with my notes, back to Eden again.

I am Robin the First of the kingdom of song, My sceptre the power of melody sweet, The summer's glad months my rule shall prolong. And its flowery trophies be laid at my feet.

> SPEAK OUT. BY C. CHAUNCEY BURE.

Out with thy thought ! stand bravely there, As though a God were in thy breast; Utter thyself! If thou wouldst share The blessing of the truly blest, Speak out!

The shrinking coward fears thy thought ! Let him go hide-it is his place-Thou hast a noble battle fought, And thou art of a noble race, Speak out !

Though God alone will hear thy speech, Speak out! until thy thunderous word Shall courage to the coward teach, And manhood's sleeping heart be stirred,

Thy heart shall vibrate, through all time, In each brave thought of every hour ; For every honest speech of thine, Through God, is an eternal power,

Speak out bravely-leave thy thoughts bare, Deep in the rolling stream of time, As pebbles in the river are, To those discerning eyes of thine

REFORMATORY.

HOW TO TREAT ROBBERS AND OTHER EVIL-DOERS.

Boston, April 16, 1853.

The following notice has just reached me, forwarded by the man whose name is appended to it. It has been my happiness to know him, and his constant labors o love among the poor and the erring, the past ten years. In him, Humanity finds one of its truest friends.

Whereas, certain person or persons did feloniously enter my dwelling-house last evening, between the hours of 5 and 8, P. M., while I was engaged with my hours of 5 and 8, P. M., while I was engaged with my congregation in the discharge of my ministerial duties, and having burst open my desks, drawers and bureau, did abstract therefrom a plain gold mourning ring, with the name N. Peansall thereou; also, a silver coin, with the letters I. S. on one side and two candlesticks on the other side; also, gold and silver coin belonging to myself and my housekeeper, of the value of £10; and did also abstract from my plate basket three silver table spoons, engraved P. P. C.; I hereby give notice, that I offer no reward for the discovery of said parties, if for no other reason, because I have incurred sufficient loss already. If, however, the parties should be discovered, I do not intend to prosecute them, I. Becient loss already. If, however, the parties should be discovered, I do not intend to prosecute them, I. Because my evidence will not be received in a court of justice unless I swear, which I am forbidden by our Lord to do, (Matt. 5:34); 2. Because I believe that transporting the said parties or sending them to jail would make them worse than they are, and I am forbidden to recompense evil for evil, (Rom. 12:17); and, 3. Because that would be a strange way of showing the forgiveness which I am bound to exercise. (Matt. 6:15.) If the said parties should see this document, and if they will come to see me, I hereby promise to do them

If the said parties should see this document, and if they will come to see me; I. hereby promise to do them no harm, and I shall be glad of an opportunity of con-versing with them. If they are afraid to meet me now, we shall meet hereafter, when we stand together to renwe sum meet hereafter, when we stand together to render up our accounts at the judgment-seat of Christ. (2 Cor. 5:10.) Lastly, I earnestly beg of them to give up their present evil courses (Eph. 4:28), and to live a useful and holy life, that they may have part in the mercy of God which is by Christ Jesus. (Rom. 6:21-23.)

PHILIP PEARSALL CARPENTER, Minister of the Gospel.

Chapel House, Cairo street, Warrington, 
Monday morning, Oct. 20th, 1851.

Does the above breathe the spirit of the gentle Jesus, the self-forgetting, heroic martyr of Calvary? Who can doubt, being acquainted with the brief notice of him in the Gospels? Love to enemies and forgiveness of injuries were conspicuous in his life; and in his death, ' Father, forgive them, they know not what they do!' was the sublime utterance of his lips ! How beautiful and touching is the spirit that breathes through the words of our friend ! But if this be the spirit of Jesus, how few among his professed followers are his repre-

And this man, among those claiming to be evangelfcal Christians, is counted an infidel and a blasphemer against Christ ;-as one who denies the foundation of the Christian faith! While those who profess undoubting faith in Total Depravity, the Vicarious Atonement, and the Supreme Divinity of Jesus, are counted patterns of 'evangelical religion' and 'vital piety,' though they offer rewards for the seizure and punishment of those who injure them, and though their wrath can be appeased only by the wholesale slaughter of men, women and children !

The church and clergy of the popular faith of Christendom say of those who receive the views of Paine, Hume and Voltaire, that their principles and spirit are to be judged by the fruits exhibited in their lives. Judged by this rule, what shall be said of the spirit and principles of Jesus, as they are professed by his followers? That they are inhuman, revengeful and murderous. For who have been earth's most relentless warriors and murderers? Christians-by profession. Let the history of those called Christians, as one of the

above notice finds an earnest response in every human their champions, not to defame and insult the be It is certain that none are disciples of desus, or worthy to be ranked among the peace-makers of fliet about the newly-armed lines of Truth and God earth, but those who possess and practise it. Let us go liness. and do likewise ! HENRY C. WRIGHT.

#### THE CREED OF THE THEOLOGICAL SEM-INARIES.

There are secrets in Protestant as well as Catholic which few but the priesthood know any thing, or can be expected to know any thing, and & the most dangerous kind of secresy.

The creed at Andover, and such other Orthodox extending to nearly three octavo pages, in close printing, and contains the following passages :-

Every person appointed or elected a Professor in this Seminary, shall, on the day of his inauguration into office, and in the presence of the Trustees, publicly make and subscribe the following Declaration: make and subscribe the following Declaration:

And furthermore, I do solemnly promise that I will open and explain the Scriptures to my pupils with integrity and faithfulness: that I will maintain and inculcate the Christian Faith, as expressed in the Creed by me now repeated, together with all the other doctrines and duties of our holy religion, so far as may doctrine and duties of our holy religion, so far as may appertain to my office, according to the best light God shall give me, and in opposition, not only to Atheists and Infidels, but to Jews, Mahommedans, Arians, Pe-lagians, Antinomians, Arminians, Socinians, Unitarians and Universalists, and to all other heresies and errors,

At the close of the Creed follows this provision :-

The preceding Declaration shall be repeated, by every Professor in this Seminary, in the presence of the Trustees, at the expiration of every successive pe-riod of five years; and no man shall be continued as Professor in this Institution, who shall not continue to approve himself, to the satisfaction of the Trustees, a man of sound and orthodox principles in Divinity, agreeably to the system of evangelical doctrines contained in the said Westminster Shorter Catechism, and more concisely delineated in the aforesaid Creed.

Now, I have sometimes said, in my lectures, that the Orthodox ministry of the country are educated by men

reason, at least, why she is foreverlastingly (as men say) opposed to progress and reform. She is solemnly

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Tribune, we find attributed to Rev. Henry Ward

PARKER-PHOBIA.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

Six—Theodore Parker is not worth all the fust that is made about him. He is a good man, as earnest man, and, in some sense, a great man. But no one man can be big enough, important enough, to justify a personal attack or a personal defence, and make either one worthy of publicity. The D. D's of Boston, Orthodox and Unitarian. The D. D's of Boston, Orthodox and Unitarian, can find better stuff for controversy than Theodore Parker; and the Twenty-eighth Society of Boston, if they be men, can find better work than defending Theodore Parker. 'Cap'n! Cap'n! stop the boat quick!' sung out a little boy; 'stop her, Cap'n! I've lost my apple overboard!' Sweet little fellow! as though there were but one apple in the boat, and that one his! Theodore Parker is merely the trumpet through which Boston (so called) Liberalism makes a blast. Kill him off, and merely the trumpet through which Boston (so called) Liberalism makes a blast. Kill him off, and
there are a few left of the same sort. The men
and the priociples that back him are longer lived
than he. He whets the razor only—they pay for
the shave. He is merely a brass-headed battering
ram, which legions of independent malcontents
drive against the granite of existing institutions.
So, most holy fathers! 'twill do but little good to
choke off Theodore Parker. On the other side, oh,
most valiant defenders of your persecuted minister! he is no true man, or else he feels as little
thanks for your personal defences as he does fear
from personal attacks. Theodore Parker eulogises
Truth, Conscience, God. Now, if he be a hypocrite, he may well be troubled at the snarling and
barking he causes. But if he be a true worshipper
of his Trinity, Calumny cannot sting him, nor personal defences shelter him. He asks them not, nor sonal defences shelter him. He asks them not, nor needs them. He hath said of the Lord, 'He is needs them. He hath said of the Lord, 'He is my refuge and my fortress: My God, in him will I trust.' Gentlemen of the 'Twenty-eighth Congregational Society,' your minister is either infinitely above the need of your defences, or else ineffably unworthy of them. It is time to say it, and stand to it; no matter who, when, where or whence, a personal controversy 'twist two men, or about two rear.' I wish traces and the same and the about two men. 'twixt two societies, is always and only contemptible when made public.

The real controversy in this case exists, and al-

ways will exist, between two long-lived facts and parties. The men who have built something, and are wide awake as spiders to defend their tures, on the one hand; and the men who, as yet have built nothing, but as 'pioneers of Progress, Reform, Liberty.' This latter class form the new mountain whereon sitteth Mr. Parker, teaching the multitude a revised and improved gospel. And as we have said, were it not for the mountain, Mr. Parker, as a public man, would shrink into insignificance, finding full reward in the secret pavilion of his God.

These men in every city see great abominations Usually, they fail to perceive, or at least to de clare, the excellent things they discover. (Mr Parker is a noble exception to this charge. He honestly tries to render unto all their due.) They detect glaring inconsistences, hypocrisy, cant, slavery to usage, dogma and superstition. They study very to usage, dogma and superstition. morbid anatomy. They exult when they have cu round and cut open, and brought to view a loath-some ulcer. They multiply words over it, and defile every healthful part with the pollutions of the local disease—and then cry out, Abomination! destroy! destroy! They move through society obeying but one rule, the Irish father's counsel to his son on giving him a shillelah—' Miky, my boy. wher-r-r-eaver ye see a head, hit it!'

Among such men, there is a quick-rooted sympa thy, and around an ostracised leader they gathe of old around the royal refugee. \* Every one that was in distress, every one that was discontented, gathered them selves unto him, and he became a captain over

On the other side, stand the men who have built world's great religious sects, be truthfully exhibited, and what is it? War, slavery, drunkenness, and prostitution, licensed and unlicensed, stain its every page. What is Christ, if his American followers are to be taken as his true representatives? He is a monster, more cruel, more tyrannical, and more hateful to the just and true-hearted, than Mohammed, than Mars or lines. They would not spill blood and goodness in defence of deserted, comfortless old towers of Jupiter.

But they are not his disciples. The world is fast coming to feel that, if they are, the sconer and the more entirely Christ is blotted from the memory of this world the better. A spirit like that which pervades the

> In fact, we find no such interaction as this, and it's a great pity that we cannot. The work of Progress and Liberal Reform is a work, and no mis take. Talking is not work. A regiment of preach ing Parkers, or preaching priests, will accomplish nothing, except it be to stimulate their listeners to something affirmative and constructive.

Institutions,-or, if not secrets, at least laws, -of Bombs, however nicely they explode, never build cities; after the explosion comes the work. Our ears have rung and our houses trembled with the explosions, whose centre was at Boston, and the centre of centres the old Melodeon, and the famous Twenty-Eighth Society. We have seen the hollow Seminaries as I have examined, is a lengthy document, benevolences, the narrow creeds, the money-crusted merchants, the Judas statesman, the superstitious Old Testament, and the less mythical New, and last of all, Jesus of Nazareth, all promiscuously sent flindering to make room for -

> Words are easy; deeds are difficult. Destruction is easy; construction is difficult. A fault-finder, though his words are mighty as cannonballs, is of little good to Man, unless he have a builder as a partner. In these Ishmaelitish days it is certain that the man who achieves one good noble, manly, godly enterprise, does more than he who pricks a score of windbags, or unmasks a reg-iment of hypocrites; for in Liberal Reform and Progress, it often happens, as in city-building, that while stupid laborers are able to pull down abundantly, carpenters and masons are very scarce.

> How charming it would be to see the Twenty-Eighth Society and the Old South Church provo-king one another to good works!—their ministers forgetting one another, intent only upon guiding and encouraging their chosen friends to build up the waste places, and clothe the desert with roses!

> > From the Brattleboro' Democrat.

A DISCOURSE, occasioned by the Death of DANIEL WEISTER. Preached at the Melodeon, on Sunday, Oct. 31, 1853; by Rev. THEODORE PARKER. Boston: B. B. Mussey & Co., 1853.

Orthodox ministry of the country are educated by men who are thus sworn that the old Evangelical Primer shall be the limit of their religious knowledge. This is seldom doubted. But when I come to add, that in these days of increasing light and progression, those men have to be re-sworn, every five years, that they will not apostatize into higher and better light and life than Calvin saw or Castallo believed in, three hundred years ago, it is hard to convince men that it is true. For this reason, I have furnished the extracts from the Creeds themselves, in their own language.

A late writer in Putnam's Monthly remarks in a review of Bancroft, 'If genius is subject to the law of predestination, we should say that he was born expressly for this work'—the History of the United States. With truth we may apply this thought to Mr. Parker. He was adapted, better than any other man, to analyze the character of Daniel Webster. For years he had studied Webster, with regard to all that makes a man,—Intellect, Conscience, and Soul. Yet his task was indeed painful. The streets of Boston, which have often echoed to the stately tread of the 'old man eloquent,' still wore the tokens of mourning. The sombre flags still floated over Faneuil Hall, where, but a short time since, Webster had addressed his A late writer in Putnam's Monthly remarks in sombre flags still floated over Fancuil Hall, where, but a short time since, Webster had addressed his friends, and eloquently said, 'Here I am not dis-owned.' Boston and New England mourned their say) opposed to progress and reform. She is solemhly bound to be true to doctrines as they were, not only one century, but three centuries ago! Professor Stuart said Phrenology could not be true, because it conflicted with the doctrine of Total Depravity. So every new that the doctrine of Total Depravity. So every new has a sole of the true they doctrine and every new fact conflicts with something with the doctrine of Total Depravity. So every new science and every new fact conflicts with something that John Baptist, or John Calvin, or John Wesley, or John Murray, or some other John taught and believed, and consequently must be rejected.

Yours, for new truth as well as old,

PARKER PILLSBURY.

Concord, N. H., 16th March, 1853.

\*\*PARKER PILLSBURY.\*\*

Concord, N. H., 16th March, 1853.

\*\*PARKER PILLSBURY.\*\*

This Mr. Parker has done. His introduction, on great men, and their relation to the world, shows deep insight of character and a knowledge of true greatness. His history of Webster's life gives an account of its principal events. He views him as a lawyer, an orator, and a public officer. His remarks upon Mr. Webster's political career are elaborate and just, and make the Discourse valuable for reference. Mr. Webster's acts of diplomacy and legislation are presented in a clear man-

ner, their relative importance discussed, and the position he occupied as a public officer fairly shown. He speaks lastly of Webster's relation to Slavery. And here is the head and front of his offiending. His remarks on this subject are the manly expressions of his own thoughts; not the echo of public opinion. It is better to be a horn and blow blasts, than to echo others' blasts.

Mr. Parker says in his preface, 'I am not vain enough to fancy that I have never been mistaken in the fact of Mr. Webster's history, or in my judgment would be well for many divines to adopt. Then shown. He speaks lastly of Webster's relation to she offered an extempore prayer—long, finely-worded, devout, impressive. After this, in an able would be well for many divines to adopt. Then shown. He speaks lastly of Webster's relation to she offered an extempore prayer—long, finely-worded, devout, impressive. After this, in an able worded, devout, impressive. After this, in an able offered an extempore prayer—long, finely-worded, devout, impressive. After this, in an able offered an extempore prayer—long, finely-worded, devout, impressive. After this, in an able offered an extempore prayer—long, finely-worded, devout, impressive. After this, in an able offered an extempore prayer—long, finely-worded, devout, impressive. After this, in an able offered an extempore prayer—long, finely-worded, devout, impressive. After this, in an able offered an extempore prayer—long, finely-worded, devout, impressive. After this, in an able offered an extempore prayer—long, finely-worded, devout, impressive and extempore prayer—long, finely-worded, devout, impressive and extempore prayer—long, finely-worded, devout, impressive and extempore prayer—long, f

echo of public opinion. It is better to be a horn and blow blasts, than to echo others' blasts.

Mr. Parker says in his preface, 'I am not vain enough to fancy that I have never been mistaken in a fact of Mr. Webster's history, or in my judgment pronounced upon any of his actions, words, or motives; I can only say, I have done what I could.' We should take the Discourse as containing Mr. Parker's thoughts, expressed in his own way; thoughts, not of moments, but of years. Others who have written on Webster, have been oracles thoughts, not of moments, but of years. Others who have written on Webster, have been oracles for the people; Mr. Parker has been his own oracle. It is one thing to sail in a fine ship which the wind is blowing across the ocean; quite another, to steer our own bark across the tide.

The style of the sermon, especially of the last part, is of the highest order of beauty. All who wish to know Webster's true position should read it; not with prejudice against its author, but in a spirit of earnest inquiry after truth. It has

a spirit of earnest inquiry after truth. It has been wholly revised since its delivery, and is ded-icated to the 'Young Men of America,' accompa-nied by some very just remarks on the true great-ness and glory of a nation. REVIEWER.

### THEODORE PARKER.

We learn that certain booksellers decline offering for sale Mr. Parker's sermon preached on the occasion of the death of Mr. Webster. We are occasion of the death of Mr. Webster. We are aware, too, that some persons refuse to read the sermon, probably for the reason that they imagine it contains infidel sentiments. We have carefully read the phonographic report, as published in the papers, and also the revised copy, in a pamphlet form; and if there is aught of infidelity in this sermon, commend us to infidelity for the remainder of our life. It is the sharpest rebuke of infidelity which has come under our observation. which has come under our observation.

puzzled to tell why good men are so greatly shock-ed at this form of infidelity, while so little notice is taken of another far more extended and not less injurious form. If we mistake not, a majority of those who are styled *Ecangelical* clergymen in New England, openly advocate the Compromise otherwise called the 'scoundrel act,' or, which is the same thing, fail to oppose it.

Now, if you will tell us what form of infidelity

is more dangerous or more appalling than agree ment with the Compromise, then we will confess to a" lower depth ' than we have yet discerned. The Compromise, by which is meant more especially the Fugitive Act, is, literally, 'a covenant with death and an agreement with hell.' From all participation in this terrible form of infidelity, Mr. Parker, before God and man, stands gloriously free. But if in any form he has gone beyond this —were it indeed possible—the Lord have mercy upon his soul!—Er. paper.

### PARSON BROWNLOW.

Most of our readers, says the Worcester Spy, have doubtless heard of Reverend Mr. Brownlow, commonly known as the 'Fighting Parson of Tentax of \$1 each upon every free male person of color in nessee.' A gentleman of this city, now residing in the South, recently heard the bellicose parson preach, at Macon, Ga., and has kindly furnished us with the following graphic sketch of him:

Macon, Ga., March 13. Hearing that the renowned Parson Brownlow was to hold forth in the Methodist church, I sallied out from the hotel, and in the midst of a dirty, drizzling rain, joined the crowd which was thronging to the church. The appearance of the mass of people which filled the house would have been sufficient evidence to one sufficient evidence to one much less versed in Southern society than I, that curiosity had much to do in drawing them thither. It was the Parson's first appearance in Macon. In the course of the sermon, he so stated it. I expected to see a rough-and-tumble looking man, and was not much disappointed. The Parson is a rather tall, sallowfaced man, of probably about 45 years of age, with a full head of very dark brown or black hair, not very carefully arranged, dark, piercing eyes, and a mouth filled with teeth, which looked as if they might be serviceable in a fight. This description is perhaps enough to enable you to form an idea of the fighting Parson. He was dressed in a plain suit of black, with a black cravat negligently tied round a turned over shirt-collar whether it was ruffled, or a good deal 'mussed. -(I believe this is the proper term for tumbled linen.) I came to the conclusion, however, that

linen.) I came to the conclusion, however, that he had slept in it the night before.

The services commenced by the Parson's reading the 12th chapter of Romans. When he came to the 18th verse, he read, 'If it be possible,' and lifting his head, added—' showing clearly that the apostle thought it nearly impossible,'—concluded, 'If it be possible, as much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men.' It has been quite impossible for the Parson so to live. A hymn, deaconed out by the preacher, two lines at hymn, deaconed out by the preacher, two lines at a time, and sung to 'China,'—one of those good old tunes which modern music has banished from our Northern churches,-a short, energetic prayer, and a second hymn succeeded, and the text was announced: 'And let him that is athirst come; and whosoever will, let him take the water

The sermon was a doctrinal one, the preacher's object seeming to be, not so much to defend any point of his own faith, as to attack that of other denominations; and this he did, with a forty parson power' of lungs, and sledge-hammer style of eloquence, that would have driven into fainting

fits nervous people of our Northern States, not used to such displays of oratory.

The sermon was introduced by a characteristic hit at the North, of which I will try and quote the substance. He alluded to the general disposition, which he said existed, to gloss over and excuse sin, in some degree apologizing for it, and asked—'Where did this disposition originate? It is not a plant of Southern growth. No! it came from the region of red dirt and sandstone which borders on the banks of the Connecticut, where they make wooden hams-(laughter)-from that region where all errors and isms, both in politics and religion, originate. They are not to be trusted. There are some honorable exceptions, both among clergy and laity; but, as a general rule, I'd trust none of them north of Mason and Dixon's line.

on's line.'

Some years ago, quite an extended controversy was held in New Orleans, between Rev. Dr. Scott and Mr. Clapp, on the existence of a hell—Rev. Mr. Clapp, in his charity, ignoring its existence altogether. The Parson reviewed this controversy, and was considered to have settled it by saying, that 'he knew of no place where such a doctrine as Mr. Clapp's would be more acceptable than New Orleans.'

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURE.—Miss Sallie Holley, on Sunday evening last, addressed an audience of about seven hundred people, at the Temple, on the subject of Slavery, and did not disappoint the general expectation in regard to her high qualifications as an accomplished and eloquent speaker. She appears modest and unassuming, but at the same time proclaims truth like a fearless advocate. The attention with which the audience listened to her lecture was evidence that she made a deep impression. She touched the tender sympathies of nature, as she portrayed some of the wrongs of the slave, especially in relation to the sale and separation of families, never on earth to meetagain. And she insisted, that there is a tender chord in every human heart among us, capable of being touched and moved at the recital of these outrages. She said that the contest going on in this country between liberty and slavery could never end, until the one or the other should perish, and warned us of the fate of the past republics, where slavery corrupted the public morals, debased the public sentiment, and thereby paved the way for their downfall. At the conclusion, she announced that she would again lecture at the Temple next Sabbath evening. No doubt there will be a crowded house.—Portsmouth Daily Chronicle, April 12th. ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURE.-Miss Sallie Holley, on one or the other should perish, and warned us of the fate of the past republics, where slavery corrupted the public morals, debased the public sentiment, and thereby paved the way for their downfall. At the conclusion, she announced that she would again lecture at the Temple next Sabbath evening. No doubt there will be a crowded house.

—Portsmouth Daily Chronick, April 12th.

Miss Holley's Lecture.—The favorable impression made by Miss Sallie Holley upon her audience a week ago, drew a larger house on Sunday evening last. The Temple was as full as comfort would allow, at least half being ladies. The lady commenced with reading (and briefly commenting upon) portions of Scripture, in a manner which it

judgment have heard. She speaks without notes, and with ds, or more readiness and fluency—and save a little too much of a whining accent, is a very pleasing speaker. She is perfectly ladylike in her deportment—modest and unassuming, yet dignified and self-possessed; thoroughly understanding her subject, and fearlessly proclaiming what she believes to be truth.— Portsmouth Daily Chronicle, April 19th.

> New Trial for Harboring Fugitive Slaves. In October last, C. Oliver and others, of Maryland, obtained, in the U. S. Circuit Court, in Philadelphia, damages to the amount of \$2,800 from Abraham Kauffdamages to the amount of \$2,800 from Abraham Kauffman, of Pennsylvania, on the charge of harboring their runaway slaves. Stephen Weakley and Philip Breckhill, charged with the same offence, were at the same time declared not guilty. At the present term of the Court, a new trial of Weakley and Breckhill was applied for by the plaintiffs, and on Wednesday, Judge Grier refused the motion for a new trial of Breckhill, but granted it as to Weakley, on the ground that, at the previous trial, the Court, to contradict the evidence of Henry Strine, a witness for plaintiffs, admitted a paper purporting to be a lease of a house from Weakley. per purporting to be a lease of a house from Weakley to Strine, which paper, it has since been ascertained, was fraudulent, and that Thomas Weakley and Edward Weakley swore felsely in swearing that Henry Strine did not live in the tenant-house of Stephen Weakley, in the years 1847 and 1848.—Ball. Sun, 22d ult.

The Fugitice Act in Wisconsin.—In the Assembly, March 3d, Mr. Sholes, from the Select Committee on petitions on the subject, submitted a report upon the Fugitive Slave Law, which was not read, on account of its length. It was accompanied by a joint resolution, instructing the Senators and Representatives of that State in Congress to use all honorable means to procure the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. Mr. Ladue moved indefinite postponement—lost, 28 to 30. Mr. Tweedy moved to lay it on the table—lost, 25 to 28. Mr. McGarry moved the presidence matter. 30. Air. I weedy moved to lay it of the lands and to 28. Mr. McGarry moved the previous question—lost, 27 to 28. Mr. Chase moved postponement to June 6. Mr. Haertel moved July 4 as an amendment, on which the yeas and nays were taken, and resulted 27. to 34. Messrs. Hayes and Landerdale, just entered, voted no. Mr. Thomas, just entered, voted aye. The motion of Mr. Chase then prevailed, by 33 to 19.

Colored Owners and Crew .- The Portland Advertiser says, a fine fore and aft clipper-built schooner, of about 240 tons burden, called the 'Jeanette,' launchof about 240 tons burden, called the 'Jeanette,' launch-ed from the ship yard of Messrs. Turner and Harris, Cape Elizabeth, is now rigging at Franklin wharf, in that city. She is owned by Mr. Joseph P Tailor and Elbridge P. Talbot, (colored persons,) and is to have an entire colored crew, with Mr. Tailor for commander, and Mr. Talbot for first officer. She is intended for a Colonization in Virginia .- A bill has passed

both branches of the Virginia Legislature, setting apart about \$42,000 annually, to be applied to removing free persons of color from Virginia to Liberia. A portion of the amount to be raised is to be derived from an annual tax of \$1 each upon every free male person of color in

Indemnity for a Slave.—A report has been made in the Maryland Legislature, endorsing the course of Dr. Allen Thomas, of Howard county, in demanding from the State of New York indemnity for the loss of from the State of New York indeninity for the loss of his fugitive slave, who was sent to Sing Sing, in 1849, for two years, and pardoned out three days before his term of imprisonment expired, by which means he managed to reach Canada before his owner could make a demand for him. A copy of the report is to be sent by the Governor of Maryland to the Governor of New York, to be laid before the Legislature of that State. A Lucky One .- A colored man, who sailed

for California from this city, in the brig Ark, in 1849, returned by the last steamer, \$10,000 better off than when he went away.—Newburyport Union. Large Sale of Negroes .- On the 15th instant,

the sale of the estate of James Kent, Esq., of Anne Arundel county, Maryland, deceased, took place. The negroes sold at a high price, being bought principally for the southern market. Seventy-two servants, male and female, some aged and infirm, and among them over twenty children, sold for \$37,622. Several families were purchased, per agent, on account of Judge Glenn

The New York Times has recently defined its position on various questions. It renounces, in the most distinct language, any affiliation with Free When he came bune, saying emphatically, 'We have left untrodden it be possible,' the whole field of negro agitation, of anti-slavery billingsgate.' Rev. H. H. Garnet has arrived at Ja-

maica. He goes to become pastor of the Presbyterian church at Westmoreland, on that island. He addressed the people of Kingston on the Origin and Results of the Fugitive Act passed by the United States Congress in 1850. His speech made a strong impression.

From New York to Albany in two hours and fifty minutes.—The Express train, which left New York at 6 o'clock this morning, came through in 171 minutes of running time. If the stops had not been made, Albany would have been reached before 9 o'clock. The following is the time between them :-

The engines on the train making this extraordinary speed, were the Columbia from New York to Poughkeepsie, and the Duchess from Poughkeepsie to Albany Conductor, P. I. Parrisin.—Albany Jour., 11th.

Important to Postmasters .- The Savannah Courier of the 19th ult. says :-

'A case was tried during the recent session of the U A case was tried during the recent session of the U.

S. Circuit Court in this city, which ought to be generally understood, both by the people and the officials who have charge of the various post offices throughout the country. The Postmaster at Sylvania, in Scriven co., was arraigned and fined fifty dollars, for delaying a letter in his office.

'The law makes it the imperative duty of every Postmaster.

master to forward all mail matter deposited one half hour before the departure of the mail, unless a longer time shall be granted by the Postmaster General, on account of the business in the office.' The Crystal Palace Fair at New York.

Several shipments of goods from Europe, for the Exhibition in the Crystal Palace, at New York, have already arrived. Among them are 139 packages in the ship Northumberland, from London; over 200 packages in the ship Constitution, from Liverpool; and 150 packages in the packet ship Helvetia, from Havre. A shipment has also arrived in the bark Rhodes, from Saranash

Mercantile Library Association .- This so der cantitle Library Association.—Inis so-ciety now has invested a fund of \$20,000. It is said during the year two thousand volumes of books have been added to the library, and the librarian's books show that the large number of secenty-fire thousand volumes have been taken out by members during the past twelve months. After defraying the current ex-penses of the year, the government has been able to add the sum of \$2,000 to the invested funds in the hands of the frustees. PENNSYLVANIA

Medical College of Philadelphia THE Fall Session for females in this instinction 

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