THE LIBERATOR 18 PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING. ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL

ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

IF Trans-Two dollars and fifty cents per annum, Five copies will be sent to one address for TER ats, if payment be made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters ag to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to

second, (FOST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square inthree times for 75 cents—one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, nia and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are aued to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial

ee, but are not responsible for any of the debts g the paper, vil :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and Fig. is the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of

mestion are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders!

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

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding

ords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their asent to the Constitution, three special provisions ro

SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years.

of preserving the African slave trade; the second was THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER FUGITIVE SLAVES-on

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 constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of

mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the

government of the nation is to establish an artificial

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.

VOL. XXIII. NO. 20.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1853.

WHOLE NUMBER 1165.

SELECTIONS.

from the Glasgow Constitutional of April 20, WES STOWE - SOIREE OF THE WORKING

On Saturday evening, Mrs. Stowe attended a soing is the City Hall, given under the auspices of the Working Men of Chasgow. The centre of the last sas pretty well filled, but not crowded, and secount the meeting was much more comrable than that of the previous evening, the as packing and close atmosphere of which left, have no doubt, some hundreds of headaches Mrs. Stowe was conducted into the by Mr. Paton, the Chairman of the meeting, int with a greeting of the most enthusiastic eareter. On the platform we observed Profes-er stage, the Rev. Mr. Beecher, Rev. Dr. Rob-M'Dowall, Mr. Livingston, Mr Da-WClare, Mr. William Gourlie, Mr. John Sait, Trangate, &c. Amongst the representatives Smith, Mr. T. Brown, &c. Lady Anderson saled a large deputation of the ladies.
A blessing was asked by the Rev. Mr. Williams,

After partisking of an excellent tea,
The CHAIRMAN (Mr. Paton) introduced Mrs. me in a few brief remarks, and expressed his aful feelings of pride at Mrs. Stowe and her als doing him the honor of becoming his

[We confine our report purposely to the speeches of Mr. Grozge Smith moved the first resolution-That the working classes now represented by and authoress of Uncle Tom's Cabin, with her ather visit will not only be useful in restoring or bealth, but also in advancing the cause of selva and humanity.' He said—The accidents this meeting are not more interesting than they pressive We are here as working men, to stour sympathy with the principles of unisil freedom, and to welcome and thank one beyond all her compeers, has given a tongue wrongs of the slave, and excited interest in of the bondman. (Cheers.) There be little of novelty in the fact of working a meeting to assert the claims of universal buby to the immunities of civil liberty, for the sort of every age and land is bright with many a taggle which they have both dared and won in face of wealth and power. (Loud cheers.) rese to change. But how often, even under cirgeneral mass, has the soul of hope and good found, which to the clarion call of patriotism and valor has risen like a phoenix from the ashes erruption and death, scaring misrule from her one and bloated luxury from her prey. (Loud offs.) Ever the first to second the resurrection freedom, ever the foremost in the too often unshackling the oppressed, it has bea left to this generation of ours—nay, might we not say to this meeting of ours!—to see the officraftsmen of the age, who have been awakenet into sympathy by the wail of the bondsmen, taking action in defence of justice and right, not

the rulgar action of sinew and bone, but con-mit to welcome, thank and cheer on one who, by set pen, has given a tangue to the wounds of the lais, the agonies of his bereavement, and the scole thankful that the working classes are geting educated into the belief that there are agencies tol's earth more powerful than brute force, ad the battle of freedom can be fought with are ethereal weapons than swords and staves. Load cheers.) Here, in this meeting, we bow before the might of intellect, and thrill beneath he spell of genius. Mrs. Stowe, by her immortal ok, has transfixed the sensibilities of the civilworld, and done more for the enfranchisement the American slave than could have been fixed by the united efforts of all the navies and sports in Europe. (Great cheering.) Spon-agens and independent—uninfluenced by wealth is ustrammelled by power-we have stepped aside a this occasion from the drudgery of daily toil, to by alterance to the voice of gratitude and welwe. We love freedom, not only for its own is rain. Hence it is that we mourn over the de-raised and enslaved condition of the American this population. We mourn the blot which casts upon the American name. Again tol again have we thrilled over the sound a bor war of independence, and there is not a bor war of independence, and there is not a bean worthy the name, whose bosom has not sailed as he mentioned the name of George ashington. Americans are our brothers and our seers; we glory in their prosperity, and claim boot from the spoils they win in the fields of scanifs. satisfine stigation and learned research. There not a schoolboy in our land, who has not glowed rapture as he has traced the geography of hir mighty country-its boundless prairies

For which the speech of England has no name; is nonntains, pillowing their grey heads on the curbless dash of foaming cataracts and rling tides; and its cities, springing amid soli-(bed cheers.) But just in proportion to the adberica's struggles, triumphs and grandeur, so tace she casts upon them all by the perpetu-

Strange that where Nature lov'd to trace, As if for gods, a dwelling place, And every charm and grace hath mix'd Within the Paradise she fix'd— There man, enamor'd of distress,
Should mar it into wilderness;
So grand the scene, so form'd for joy,
So curst the tyrants that destroy.

(Great cheering.) It is vain for the apologists of slavery to exten-ate or deny the evils of the system. Facts obvias the light, and reasonings strong as truth, exposed the hollowness of all palliatives, and astrosities essential to the system. Never-far removed as we are from the field of stud observation, we are content to decide the quality on the possibilities of the case. We do on on the possibilities of the case. We do not ask, Have the enormities charged upon slavery schally been committed! but we ask, Can such enamines be done, and yet escape the vengeance of insulted humanity? We do not ask, Do men beed, sell, and brutally abuse slaves in America, tachecked as a facilitation by law and authority. schecked or unforbidden by law and authority! edeny this: Then, we say, that, such being deny this: Then, we say, that, such being possibilities of the system, we denounce its stence, and demand its annihilation. We deny

to any man the right to the possession of a power which admits such possibilities. (Loud that Mrs. Stowe belonged to a family, almost every member of which had labored to abolish the artificial evils of society. Her father, Dr. Beecher, not the possibilities, but the actualities of the system. We stand aghast, as we peruse her terrible pictures, and wonder can these things be—are such things done—nay, participated in—by calm, educated, philosophic minds like St. Clair; by warm-hearted, renerous souls like the Shelbys; outside diagrants of the said that an attempt was being made, by certain parties, to give an antiquent of the possibilities. warm-hearted, generous souls like the Shelbys; are ministering angels, clothed for a season with humanity, like Eva, subject to such training and from America would settle that point.] associations? Yes, yes, such things are done, and around such as these has the accursed system around such as these has the accursed system wrought its enchantments. The indifference which such individuals feel under such a system, is the of Glasgow—to-night; for we belong, by herediterrible penalty we pay for being associated with evil. Like a deadly poison, the system has crept order of nobility—the oldest order of nobility in the world. (Cheers.) That evil. Like a deadly poison, the system has crept through all the secrecies of American society. It has paralyzed the church, and corrupted legislanecessity. Up all social habitudes, and through all economic mysteries, it has entwined its grasp, at once robbing its victims of their manhood, and the Revolution of 1688. We claim that our pedi-

at once robbing its victims of their manhood, and effeminating their tyrants and abettors. (Great cheering.)

We trust that, in hailing Mrs. Stowe amongst us in this country, we are neither vain of our own freedom, nor yet wishful to interfere in the affairs of others. (Cheers.) I hope we are grateful, but not vain, for personal and social freedom. That freedom was won at too great a cost ever to become a thing of indifference to Scotsmen. If we were to cease to love freedom, the dust of our heroic gives would rebulke our shame. Blessed he God. sires would rebuke our shame. Blessed be God, the memories of Drumelog and Bannockburn are not dead, (great cheers,) nor the institutions our bleeding fathers left as their dying legacy not un-prized amongst us. (Continued applause.) God seems unwilling to allow the flames of freedom to burn dimly in our unconquered and heroic fatherland—for generation after generation, and age by age, He is disciplining us in the love and service of freedom. Even in our own day, many of us have been honored to bear emphatic testimony for freedom, in a manner, and to an extent, which has made the ears of a time-serving and skeptical world to tingle. So blessed and nurtured, I trust we shall never, as a nation, cease to watch with solicitude over the hallowed flame of freedom, both in our own and other lands. (Cheers.) Above all, shall the burning shame of American slavery—the act of those who are united to us by the ties of blood and of language—shall this in-iquity be suffered to endure, without awakening our indignation, and calling forth our reprobation ! (Loud cheers.) If the American conscience be dead, shall ours slumber too! Patriotism, hu-manity and religion forbid it; and I trust that the which Mrs. Stowe has been instrumental in awakening, will never cease to be cheered on by us until America has been purified from the blood of the slave, and her escutcheon burnished bright from the foul indignities which her treatment of the tawny son of Ethiopia has cast upon it. (Loud cheers.) To all who are engaged in this noble work, as Scotch working men, we give a hearty welcome and a cheer of intelligent sympathy. (Cheers.) It is just in proportion as we threatening us with dire ruin. Those two evils value cur own willows. e our own privileges that we will feel an interest in their extension to all other lands. It is for no love of rash intermeddling that we on this side f the Atlantic feel so strongly and remonstrate so carnestly with Americans on the subject of slavery. It is not long since our own national glory was tarnished by the wrongs of the slave. We cannot afford to be vain or to boast in this matter (cheers); but we repel the charge of intermeddling, and in the name of our common human-ty, which has been insulted and degraded in the rson of the American slave, we demand his libration from foul and degrading servitude. (Loud heers.) If we were inclined to boast and to retort, we have ample scope in this matter. We might ask, how does slavery consort with their Declaration of Independence, 'All men are born free and equal;' and how meaningless are these words in the mouths of Americans! We might ask how it comes that they should cling to slavery with so much tenacity—a system which is the worst feature of ancient feudalism, and yet challenge for themselves superior civilization and high go-ahead tendencies! Out upon the braggarts, and rebuke their shameless effrontery! uestion was not a new one in the world's history, nd they not the last nation of civilized Christendom to let the enslaved go free, then might we sympathize with their position, and palliate their disgrace. But in the last age of the world's hisory, nay, almost within sight of the coming of Him who shall take vengeance on every oppressor, and redress every wrong—when the fetters of ev-ery slave have been unlocked under every dynasty in Europe, however servile and corrupt—when for fifty years the slave trade has been declared piracy and murder-when Clarkson and Wilberforce and Brougham have pleaded, and Cowper has sung, of Afric's wrongs; when considerations and appliances like these pass by unheeded, the time for delicacy in dealing with this cause has passed

away (great cheering); extenuation is obs ast asylum of human freedom and peace destroy-ed, desecrated and despoiled by the rude hand of he warm glow of genuine emotion. Hence it is ex

Their names will nerve the patriot hand, Upraised to save a sinking land, And piety will learn to burn With holier transports o'er their urn.

was being made, by certain parties, to give an anti-quated character to the facts brought out in Mrs. Stowe's celebrated work. He wished their friends

Professor Srows then rose and said-We have

ch all the secrecies of American society. It order of nobility was instituted when it was said aralyzed the church, and corrupted legislator Adam by his Creator, 'In the sweat of thy face It has become a vested right and a national shalt thou eat bread.' And however much we reconformity with the duties of their order, I have a peculiar regard for my own order. (Cheers.) Now, I have had another motive for wishing to meet you. It has been reported through the Southern States of America, and in the newspapers in the slave interest, that a working man from Scotland, William Thompson to name, I think, travelled all through the Southern States, and declared that the slaves were in infinitely better circumstances than the working classes in this country. (Laughter and hisses.) I want to know whether you know anything about this William Thompson. (Laughter.) If he wants to be a slave, he can have a chance; he would bring money in these days. I have heard of £500 being given for one slave—I don't know whether he would be worth that. (Laughter.) Those who think the state of slavery a desirable condition should try it, and those who are in it, and think it undesirable, should be allowed to change with them, so that all classes will be suited. (Laughter and cheers.) Dr. Stowe then related anecdotes illustrative of the oppressive work-ings of slavery in the Southern States, and proceeded to give a sketch of the political condition of the States of America, in its bearing upon the slave system in the south. In answer to Mr. Blyth's question, he had to say that the evils described in Uncle Tom's Cabin were not antiquated evils. When it was said by any of the defenders of this iniquitous system, that these evils belonged to a bygone generation, he could just say, to use an old were Intemperance and Slavery. (Great cheering.) About thirty years ago, we began to grapple with intemperance, and after a terrible struggle, we do think we have got the monster under foot. (Cheers.) He is not quite dead, but he is dying fast, (laugh ter and cheers ;) and we hope that we shall soon have slavery where drunkenness is now, on the principle that it is wrong—that it is a sin and a shame. (Applause.) Though in this country you are free from the one, I am afraid, by something that I see, you need to do a little work in regard to the other (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I am exceedingly re-joiced at what I heard this evening falling from the lips of the speakers, and the hearty response it met from the audience, and it is only those who are entirely free from this sin, who are qualified to give us a good lift. (Cheers.) And now, with one thought more, I will conclude. The slave of modern times must be always a slave—he has no chance to rise; but in a free country, every man is permitted to rise. Many of the great names who have attained the highest stations in society, have commenced their career as working men-have sprung from the ancient order of nobility. (Cheers.) The learned professor then cited in-stances in point, telling the audience how he him-self had struggled to attain education, and sat

down amid great applause. [At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. and Mrs Stowe retired along with Mr. Paton, and the Rev. Dr. Robson took the chair.]

Mr. J. Young, in a lengthened speech on the value of literature as seen in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin, proposed the following resolution, which was ded by Mr. John Smith, and unanimously agreed to :-

'That the comparison between black and white slave ry in the condition of the working classes of our country and that of the States in America, which has been made by some American writers for the purpose of lessening the moral turpitude of the actions of the slaveaway (great cheering); extenuation is obsolved, and without foundation: That while we own and and the plea for sympathy an impertinence. (Loud and without foundation: That while we own and that we have evils to complain of, yet as a people we are that we have evils to complain of, yet as a people we are that we have evils being of a local and social character, the result of the Legislative enactments. Mrs. Stowe to weave the wrongs of the slave into a tale of domestic suffering and agony, and thus, by the witchery of her genius, to find access into every home and heart for the story of the black man's wees. It was well to impale on the altar of domestic sanctities the cruel outrage of oppression, and exhibit before the startled world the

The Rev. Mr. BEECHER then shortly addressed the man-stealer and the murderer. (Loud cheers.) the meeting, and drew a vivid contrast between the Feelings of gratitude and admiration too big for working classes of this country, and the slaves of words quiver round our hearts as we say 'all America. He characterised any attempt to liken hail!' to her who has pictured the wrongs of the these two classes as a mere trick. When he heard negro with the vividness of truth, and the terribleof this, he was disposed to apply to those who said
ness of actual woe. (Enthusiastic cheers.) That
book has taught us that the high function of geto one of his friends—'Sir, you are a humbug.' book has taught us that the high function of general points is not to create, but to see. Truth is strange (Laughter.) The circumstances of the two were stranger than fiction. Facts need no vulgar as radically different, as the east is from the west. drapery, and human suffering no idle garnishing. In the first place, in respect to the operative, however, Mrs. Stowe has told the story of the slave in the unexaggerated simplicity of truth and the warm glow of gengine emation. Hence it is the warm glow of genuine emotion. Hence it is every man who received wages, he cared not how that it has touched the hearts of all, and carried he was placed—he had a right to recompense—was that it has touched the hearts of all, and carried captive the minds of all. As a monument to her fame, it will outlast the memories of brass or of marble. The scenes and the characters she has drawn will not pale before the proudest deeds of chivalry, or fade from the remembrance of men with hexoes or sages. (Great cheering.) The world will be the better because these live in story; they teach high thoughts, noble daring, and meck endurance.

he was placed—he had a right to recompense—was not a slave; 2nd, The master has unlimited power over the slave; he can inflict upon him any punishment he pleases, and there is no law to protect the poor slave from such outrages. There was no legal, marriage there. A ceremony might be gone through, but the next moment they might be separated, and transferred to different masters. In the slave states, without exception, it is a crime to teach the slave to read and write. 'Oh, but,' some one would say, 'we teach our slaves to be holy!' one would say, 'we teach our slaves to be holy!'
But priests in all ages have taught the people to be holy to suit their own purposes. There must be something more than oral teaching of the Word— (Loud cheers.)

(Loud cheers.)

(Loud cheers.)

(Loud cheers.)

(Loud cheers.)

(Loud cheers.)

(Applause.) Mr. B.

(Applause.) Mr. B.

(Applause.) Mr. B.

He said—Mr. Chairman, having mingled much with the working-classes, it was without any hesitation that I consented to become this night one of their representatives. No formal instructions have been given me by my constituents, but I believe that, in most of the sentiments which I may utter on this occasion, were the working men of Glasgow ions. I leave you to draw your own conclusions polled, 99 out of every 100 would fully coincide. from such conduct. They came not to the help of the Lord against the this evening than the hearty and unpatronising mighty. They could not accept the unpalatable,

Who was then the gentleman?

(Loud cheers.)

Sir, while perfectly willing to be recognised as orking men, we do not on that account consider urselves anything less of gentlemen than the gentlemen's society which invited us to be present this evening. We consider the invidious distinction to which they have given currency by their placards as akin to the projudice against color which exists on the other side the Atlantic, and as one of those essentially vulgar things at which our American friends must laugh—as of a piece with the snob-bishness on which Horace Mann so sarcastically ommented, in a recent lecture at New York, which with those who, in the past, have borne the burden and heat of the day in the moral warfare which Harriet Beecher Stowe has at length come to crown and glorify. The friends of the slave have labored long, through good and through bad report, in season and out of season, in behalf of the bondman. The tongue of calumny has not unnerved them, and the breath of popular applause has never diverted them from their sacred work. It is not necessary that I should say much of the efforts which have been made in the other countries alluded to in my resolution. America is the land to which Uncle strangely and so symbolically mingle on the star spangled banner of the great Republic, but shall nfine myself to a brief glance at the past position nd present prospects of the anti-slavery who know the early history of the United States know that the fathers of the their degenerate descendants. It was the earnest wish of Washington to see some plan adopted by which slavery might be abolished by law. With these views of the first President of America, her irst Vice President fully coincided; John Adams, ne of the negotiators of her independence, called consenting to slavery a sacrilegious breach of trust.

In these generous sentiments of George Washington and John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and Patrick Henry shared. Nor were the voices of those chiefs of the State unechoed by the chiefs of the Church. resbyterians and Congregationalists, Quakers and dethodists, all launched in turn, and almost all with equal alacrity, the artillery of inspiration the nether pit. The seminaries of learning were not then, as they now are, pervaded with pro-slavery sentiments. It was from a United States University that the prince of British abolitionists Grenville Sharpe received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. The best and the earliest American literature is saturated and radiant with anti-slavery sentiment. Do you ask, contrasting the past with the present, whence this fall—

Fall so profound, like Lucifer's, the fall-

answer, from the united unfaithfulness of Amerwith the dew of its youth still fresh upon it, that the most of its youth still fresh upon it, that the people who had inscribed on the forefront of their national Constitution, 'all men are born free and equal,' folded in their embrace a fouler system of servitude than Pagan Greece or Pagan Rome ever of the glory of the skies. (Gheers.) set up. Since that day, the course of America The resolution was second and been a downward course. The head and the eart of the nation have gradually become corrupted—the public conscience has been seared manhood of the nation has been prostrated, and the American people constituted the watch-dogs of the planters. The latest and the highest official utterance of America is the announcement, by General Pierce, her newly elected President, that that atrocious enactment shall not, during his ad-ministration at least, remain a dead letter on the statute-book, but that Brother Jonathan shall be nade to comply with even its most revolting enactments, not grudgingly, but with a ready mind. Here we should hope America has reached the nadir of her degradation—beneath this lowest deep, no lower deep can, we think, be found. The darkest hour, it is said, is that which precedes the dawn. So may the salvation of America yet be traced to this odious enactment. They thought it for evil, but God meant it for good. Already has it produced Uncle Tom. (Loud cheering) ing.) Could you not almost forget the villany of the parent in the virtue of the child! The last straw breaks the camel's back; and we doubt not that this revolting law will find too many Senator Birds in the United States for its faithful execu-

'That this meeting cordially sympathise in the efforts which have been made to break the yoke of the enslaved in America, and other countries, in which the unrighteous system of human servitude, at once forbidden by the Word of God and the natural rights of man, is still maintained by the strong arm of the law.'

He said—Mr. Chairman, having mingled much with the working-classes, it was without any hesitation that I consented to become this night one of laid before them, his views on the subject of elaid before them, his views on the subject of elaid before them, his views on the subject of elaid before them, his views on the subject of elaid before them, his views on the subject of elaid before them, his views on the subject of elaid before them, his views on the subject of elaid before them, his views on the subject of elaid before them. laid before them his views on the subject of slavery, and tried to induce them to take from his shoulders so great a burden, but he pleaded in vain. Mind! I am here stating facts, not offering opin-

this evening than the hearty and unpatronising way in which Dr. Stowe cast in his lot with us, and the pertinent manner in which he put the query with which the conquered Anglo-Saxon race were wont to twit the Norman nobility.—

When Adam delved and Eve span, Who was then the gentleman?

Lloyd Garrison has from that hour to this been counted the offscouring of all things. When the founder of the anti-slavery movement is gathered to his fethers, there is at least one were which shall

to his fathers, there is at least one woe which shall not follow him to the grave. You have heard from Dr. Stowe that the leading religious newspaper of America pronounces Uncle Tom's Cabin an Infidel work. If such is infidelity, we say Amen to it all. (Cheers.) If such is infidelity, we wish the world were full of it. (Great cheering.) The same calumny has been hurled by the religious press of America against all who have been faithful to the abolition movement. Now, I do not say that I agree with all the plans of the American abolitionists. Some of these plans are so peculiarly American that they would inscribed upon an apartment in a inscribed upon an apartment in apartmen not bear transplanting, so indigenous to the soil But a truce to criticism; it is not my wish to touch a single jarring note in this jubilant assembly, and I gladly turn from this trifle to the resolution that the influence of the American clergy has, that the influence of the American clergy has, which I have just read. You see that it wears a during recent years, not only been pernicious, in retrospective aspect; it tells a tale of other times; it points to the past, and asks us to sympathize fluence even to this country! Yes, my friends, it fluence even to this country! Yes, my friends, it required all the influence of Uncle Tom to set the British heart in its right place. Thanks to Mrs. Stowe, it now beats more strongly and vigorously than ever. How witching has been the spell of that woman's genius! But a few years ago, and we were, like Provost Black, when Edinburgh rejected Macaulay, almost ashamed of our country—we were piqued that Yankee cuteness should have so mys-tified our Scottish metaphysicians. Distinctions were then made between the character of a sys tem and the individuals whom circumstances had Tom has turned all eyes, and I shall not attempt, by any feeble effort of mine, to divert, even for a moment, the look of horror and indignation with which you now gaze upon those stripes which so our leading divines had been taking lessons from our leading divines had been taking lessons from connected therewith; which it would have puzzled Robert Owen on the doctrine of human irresponsibility. It was found there was a very great distinction between a slaveholder and a slave-haver—to be a slaveholder was a very yile thing. but to be a slave-haver was an innocent act, per-fectly compatible with the soundest and healthiest Inion had none of those antipathies to emancipation which now burn so fiercely in the breasts of heir degenerate descendants. It was the earnest sophistry; and should any of the reverend apologists for slavery, who came amongst us a few years ago, again visit our shores, we shall know how to deal with their whimpering and whining about the difficulties of their position. Now that 'Uncle Tom' and the 'Key to Uncle Tom' have made the facts fully known, was it not a lamentation that the sophisms and falsehoods which these books ex-pose should for a time have sealed the lips of some of those who pleaded most elequently for the eman cipation of our 800,000 bondsmen! We mourned over that loss, we grieved at that dereliction ; but we shall mourn no longer; they have now come to themselves. Uncle Tom has brought them back to was then faithfully wielded in behalf of humanity.

There were no learned divines ready, as many of them now are, to prove slavery scriptural—willing them now are, to prove slavery scriptural—willing African has inspired them with a deeper detestation of slavery than ever before burned in their tion of slavery than ever before burned in their tion of slavery than ever before burned in their tion of slavery than ever before burned in their tion of slavery than ever before burned in their bosoms. Harriet Beecher Stowe, we thank thee for this glorious transformation, thank thee with all the fervor for which Scotchmen get credit; and yet even the warmest plaudits of our hearts are cold when compared with the glad all hail, with which a liberated race shall yet greet thy name. When Africa shall stand 'redcomed, regenerated and disenthralled,' on the heart of every one of her sons shall be found graven, as with an iron pen and lead in the rock for ever, the name of the child child of a New England Puritan, the daughter of I answer, from the united unfaithfulness of American statesmen and American churchmen. In an evil hour, the guardians of the young Republic forgot their sacred trust; slaveholding began to be a profitable speculation; the power of Mammon proved stronger than the power of God. And while yet in the morning of its existence as a nation, and in it than the most of history. (Cheers.) Sister, the day of its youth still fresh upon it, that Lyman Beecher. It was predicted by one gifted woman, that the fate of the negro was the romance

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Wn. ALLEN,

The Rev. Dr. Rosson expressed his gratification a pro-slavery sentiment has polluted all classes of a pro-slavery sentiment has polluted all classes of and rejoiced at such sentiments emanating from society. The whole head is sick and the whole the working men of Glasgow. He regretted that, owing to the end of the week, several elergymen who would have been most happy to attend, were absent; and also, that the short time the committee had to make arrangements accounted for the audience not being greater.

Mr. M'Dowald proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, after which the meeting separated.

From the Practical Christian.

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS. The present number of our paper contains the concluding portion of Mr. Phillips's speech before the Mass. A. S. Society, at its last Afiniversary. It was after considerable hesitation that we decided to give it a place in our columns. We knew that quite a large number of our readers were also readers of the Liberator, or some other Anti-Slavery paper, and would get it in other ways somer than through our channel. And then there was the length of the speech, and the smallness of the Christhat this revolting law will find too many Senator Birds in the United States for its faithful execution. The pen will neutralize the sword—Uncle Tom will beat General Pierce. (Great cheering.) Slavery publications, and depended mainly upon the abolition movement, which has now,—thanks us for whatever teaching of that kind they obtained

the comforts of the operatives resident on our shores, and concluded amid loud applause.

Mr. Thomas Brown moved the third resolution, as follows:—

to the genius of Mrs. Stowe, 'like a sunburst, its banner unfurled,' is little more than twenty years of age. It was in 1829 that William Goodell accompanied a man whose name has often been cast out as evil, but which, were we to omit it in any out as evil, but which, were we to omit it in any out as evil, but which, were we to omit it in any out as evil, but which, were we to omit it in any out as evil, but which, were we to omit it in any out as evil, but which were we to omit it in any out as evil as evi the others, and so, readers, you have had the speech. Long as it is, and slowly as we have been giving it to you, we trust you have been interested and edified by it. If you have all read

it, we advise you not to throw it away, but preserve it; it will do to read again, by and by.

We were present at the delivery of this speech, and at the time deemed it not only a brilliant effort, in an oratorical and restorical point of view, fort, in an oratorical and rhetorical point of view, but a triumphant vindication of the course pursued by the radical Abolitionists for the last twenty years. Nor has the deliberate perusal and re-perusal of it caused us to change that opinion, but has rather confirmed and strengthened us in it. But then, it may be said, we are on Mr. Phillips's side of the question, and it is to be expected that we should be enamored with his logic and cloquence. So be it. We are truly on his side of the main question, but we are so from conviction and a deep sense of duty. And we speak and accordingly. But were it otherwise, it seems as if accordingly. But were it otherwise, it seems as if it would be a moral impossibility for us to join the large class of professed Anti-Slavery men, who can see nothing in the address under notice but fulsome self-adulation and arrogant conceit. We know of no law or gospel denying a man the privilege or right of being honest with himself, or of speaking the plain truth respecting any cause, even though he be personally pledged to its support. And we submit that it would be much more honorable, to say the least, for those persons who berate Mr. P., either to disprove his facts, or ac-cept his conclusions. The former they cannot, the latter they will not, do, (for what reasons, deponent saith not,) nor have they sufficient discretion to keep quiet, but keep crying out most lustily. What a puff-ball of self-conceit that Mr. Wendell Phillips is! Well, so it has ever been with Humanity's teachers and redeemers, and the Abolitionists must bide their time. But Mr. Phillips needs no defence from us, nor his speech our commendation. Both are inherently self-supporting, and will be justly dealt with by intelligent and honest minds, and by posterity. There we leave

One word more. Since the delivery of this speech, a discussion has been going on in the Lib-erator between Mr. Phillips and Horace Mann. The request has been made that those papers publishing the speech, should also publish the discussion. With us, that is entirely out of the question. We simply state, that as yet Mr. Mann, though probably the best man in the State to manage his side of the case, falls quite below Mr. P. is his statement of facts regression. in his statement of facts, argument, and especially in his spirit. He has seemed at times to get quite out of temper, which, to say no more, is rather unfortunate. But we must leave this subject, by expressing the hope that those who can get it, will read this discussion, and that those who cannot, will rest assured that the cause of Truth will not be injured by it. When or where it will end, we know not. We may undertake a synopsis of it, at

WENDELL PHILLIPS AND HORACE MANN. The discussion between these two gentlemen continues with great spirit and ability, and will make a valu-able pamphlet, when finished. Our sympathies are with Mr. Phillips, and see think he has fully sustained his positions. He has written, too, with a dignity and courtesy that all must admire. Mr. Mann denounces as inconsistent of woman! Strange asking for the enfranchisement of woman! Strange that a man of his sagacity sees no difference tween principles and contingencies. To deny to a human being an invaluable right, inherent in itself and pertaining equally to all—the power of self-government and liberty of choice—is an act of usurpation and wrong, and strips woman of a political influence rightfully hers. This influence she might bring to bear against the wrongs of the Constitution, by refusing voluntarily to assume the responsibility of its acts. Now, her testimony is nothing in this way, for she is but an alien—as a criminal, as a lunatic, as an idiot to her country. Who knows whether she would become a part and parcel of this band of robbers or not, if she had the power? We ask our true position, that we may effectually rebuke our country's wrongs. If the right of suffrage is ours, let us have the power to sacrifice it, as the highest testimony we can bear against the oppressions of a tyrannical government. Who dares take the liberty of a sane, virtuous, intelligent human being, to prevent his doing wrong Give to enfranchised man the right of choice—to vote or not to vote. The same liberty of choice be-longs to woman. Mrt Phillips asks for this, no pore .- A. H. P .- Practical Christian

CHARACTERISTIC—VERY. The profoundly sapient editor of the Transcript, writes to his paper as follows about the Hale Dinner:

'Mr. Garrison proposed a vote upon the question whether an immediate abolition of slavery is expedient, but an emphatic "no" from all parts of the hall put a quietus upon it. John G. Palfrey presided at the table, and excellent speeches were made by Mr. Hale, Cassius M. Clay, Chas. Sumner, and others, strongly antislavery in their sentiment. We heard the question raised next day whether blacks were excluded from the table, but it was not satisfactorily answered."

Mr. Garrison remarked that it was seldom that Mr. Garrison remarked that it was seldom that anti-slavery men were in the majority, but there (at the Dinner) they had it all their own way. And to test the fact, he proposed to take a vote. All who were opposed to Slavery would say Yes; all in favor of Slavery, No. When the question was put, a tremendous affirmative nearly raised the roof from the building. Some fifteen or twenty responded No, evidently under a misapprehension of the question, for there were numerous cries of 'put the question again,' &c. So much for the 'quietus' of the Transcript. As to the admission of colored persons, there were some eight or ten, in the vicinity where we sat, as well-dressed, well-behaved, and, we doubt not, as intelligent as even the editor of where we sat, as well-drissed, well-behaved, and, we doubt not, as intelligent as even the editor of the Transcript himself. We know that many colored persons were deterred from being present by the statements of these very veracious Whig editors, who have made it their business to misrepresent in every possible way every thing connected with the occasion. It is said that 'evil communications corrupt good manners.' If this be so, alas for the Transcript editor!—Greylock Sentinel.

The following resolution, says the Con-monucealth, was written by Benjamin F. Hallett, Mr. Pierce's Attorney General for Massachusetts:—

Resolved, That we are opposed to slavery, in every form and color—and in favor of freedom and FREE SOIL, wherever man lives throughout God's heritage.

Massachusetts has a mile of railway for each seven square miles of its geographical surface; a ratio greater than that of any other State of the

ther correction of politic bording. The So fered before the second before the second

taken th A. D The full

a repor 11. Res Ionizati

olution 12. Res

cusation allowed

cretary, ad to ex heir testi The Soc

sted thr ork, has pirit wit

the moren in the seek of the s

DEAR S

e to atte ati-Siavet, belie fort, by cliver of the prog

GOOD NEWS FROM SLAVERY. Twenty-nine refugees have just arrived in Can-ada, on board of the express train of the 'Under-ground Railroad,' from Kentucky. In this selfemancipated company, there were three small chil-dren, five young women, (which is equal to ten men,) and eleven able-bodied young men. They were not all from one person, but banded them-selves together with a determination to come to Canada, or die in the attempt. They were armed with guns, pistols, knives, and clubs, with which to defend their liberty. We were informed of their coming by our anti-slavery telegraph, just fifteen hours before their arrival, so that we knew within ten minutes of the time that they would arrive. It would be in vain for us to attempt to describe would be in vain for us to attempt to describe here what our feelings were upon this subject, after spending twenty-four sleepless hours with deep solicitude and fearful apprehensions. We can only say that Alexander, the Great, after he conquered the whole world, never felt happier than we did, after we saw the last boat-load of these brethren shoved out from shore, and heard them with one united voice break forth in singing the following verses:

> AIR- O. Susannah! I'm on my way to Canada, That cold and dreary land; The dire effects of slavery

I can no longer stand.

My soul is vexed within me so,
To think that I'm a slave,
I've now resolved to strike the blow,
For freedom or the grave.

O! righteous Father. Wilt thou not pity me, And aid me on to Canada, Where colored men are free I heard the Queen of England say,

If we would all forsake Our native land of slavery, And come across the Lake, That she was standing on the shore, With arms extended wide, To give us all a peaceful home Beyond the rolling tide. Farewell, old master ! That's enough for me—
. I'm going straight to Canada.

I've served my master all my days, Without a dime's reward : And I am forced to run away, To fice the lash abhorred; The hounds are baying on my track—
The master's just behind,
Resolved that he will bring us back, Before we cross the Line. O, old master!
Don't come after me;
I'm going up to Canada,
Where colored men are free.

It was just about the dawn of day, and about delightful scenes burst upon our vision that ever our eyes beheld—about forty sail vessels were just below us, floating on the bosom of this delightful river, with all their canvass spread to the breezeand twenty-nine buman beings just emerging fro American slavery into British liberty, togethe with the heavenly music of liberty, sung by them in the true spirit of it, which made the whole elements around echo from shore to shore. But enough of this. When they stepped upon the Canadian shore, they all discharged their guns and pistols, and rejoiced in their new birth-land with joy unspeakable and full of liberty.

It will be seen in another column, by reading the proceedings of our meeting in Windsor last

Tuesday, that it was truly a day of jubilee, cele-brated by the colored people of Windser and De-troit, with their friends.

The church door was thrown wide open all day where several of the newly-arrived fugitives had the unspeakable joy of finding some of their near-est and dearest relatives, who had fled from slavery to Canada years before them. This day will long be remembered by the friends of humanity.

WHAT NORTHERN DOUGHFACEISM CAN DO.

The Lowell American, in allusion to the advertisement we published recently from the Boston Courier. headed 'A rare chance for Capitalists,' pertinently

However barsh such an advertisement may grate the Courier consider it prime reading, and relish it much better than the editorials from that paper. It has an air of freshness and novelty quite uncommon to a northern journal, and the Courier should have a vote of thanks passed to it at once paper literature at the North. Mrs. Stowe's 'Key to prove a failure, because it is a 'violent aboli tion tract,' but there is no 'violent abolition tract to the above. It is a genuine document, published for pay, bidding for purchasers of a publ with fixtures, liquors and servants—the whole paraphernalia of such an establishment—among the 'solid men of Boston.' It has the impress of a real, genuine fact. There is no 'exaggeration—no 'fiction' in that document. We hope the -no 'fiction' in that document. We hope the hotel keepers of Boston will bear in mind the advantages held out to them by Mr. Wiltberger, through the columns of the Courier. If we mistake not, rumors of 'strikes' among the hotel waiters of that city, New York and Philadelphia have lately reached our ears. But the purchaser of the 'Pulaski House' need be under no apprehension of such occurrences among his servants. He took them out of his pocket, and if they don' suit him, he can put them back again, by transfer ring their sable skins in the regular 'yellow boys Oh, no—there need be no such events. Prim negroes never strike, no more than a stock liquors. The only 'strikes' about the 'Pulaski will be the landlord striking the 'd-d darkey. because he don't happen to tread up in just th fashion he thinks he should. If it wouldn't be considered too meddlesome, w

would like to ask the Courier how much it gets a insertion for that advertisement; whether or not southern dictation, had anything to do with the insertion; and what its opinion is in regard to Mr. Wiltberger' finding a customer among the Bostonians; and the exact size of that mustard seed whose shell would be large enough to contain the souls of the newspaper publishers, who, in face of enlightened opinion of the merchant princes of Boston, have published the advertisement of trafficker in human flesh.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN CURA. Col. Fuller, of th New York Mirror, thus exposes some of the secrets of the Cuban slave trade:

. It is a well known fact that nearly all the merchants and shopkeepers of Havana are native Spaniards; and, as I have before stated, they are not only contented, but fanatically devoted to the Government, A large portion of this class came to Cuba as adventurers, and began life as clerks on small salaries. After accumulating five hundred dollars, they would purchase a share in a joint-stock slave-trading company; and, in the course of a year or two, received a profit, in the shape of a dividend, amounting to ten thousand dollars; which sum, re-invested in the same business, soon made them millionaires. These nabol then generally returned to Spain to spend their illgotten fortunes, leaving a crop of clerks to follow in the footsteps of their inhuman predecessors. It is, perhaps, not generally known, that some of our New York 'merchant princes,' whose sudden wealth has been attributed to the sugar business, have derived their largest revenues from cap ital slyly invested in the slave trade. Person who are curious in such matters, may learn fur-ther particulars by making inquiry in Havana.'

Connection .- Our friend Samuel May, Jr., is mi Correction.—Our friend Samuel May, Jr., is mistaken in stating, as he does in the last Librator, that the American Bible Society sent out Rev. Drs. Spring and Parker, of this city, as associates of Rev. Samuel Ireneus Prime, to represent that Society at the Anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, soon to be held in London. Mr. May was probably led into this error by a hasty reading of a communication in the Standard of April 28. The two gentlemen named would, as our correspondent intimated, be fit associates of the Observer man in such a mission, but the Bible Society has not yet ventured to test the patience of the British public by administering so strong a pro-slavery dose.—Anti-Slavery Standard.

THE LIBERATOR.

No Union with Slaveholders,

BOSTON, MAY 20, 1853.

NEW ENGLAND

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION. and most cordial invitation to be present, and partici- course. The allegation is an ancient one, and is wor to all manly opponents of the cause of emancipation, a hear. free platform will be offered on that occasion, as it has ever been-for liberty never yet had cause to dread the and the first seven verses of the 6th chapter. light, or to shrink from an open encounter with slavery.

An opportunity being then offered to any one who in the been deemed advisable to occupy but two instead might feel moved in spirit to offer vocal prayer, prayer of three days, as heretofore; but it is intended to make was offered by Joseph A. Dugdale, a mi the opening session not merely preliminary, but as Society of Friends, from Chester Co., Pa. spirited in the way of discussion as practicable.

Among the speakers present may be confidently ex- Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, who was sitting on the C. BURLEIGH; HENRY C. WRIGHT, C. L. REMOND, and

By order of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts A. S. Society,
FRANCIS JACKSON, President.

R. F. WALLOUT, Secretary.

THE N. E. CONVENTION.

Next week is the great anniversary week, in this city, for various religious and philanthropic associations. Boston is diminutive in comparison with New York, but sufficiently large to make her yearly gatherings both numerous and attractive. Among these, the New England Anti-Slavery Convention takes the appointed Assistant Secretary. most prominent-place, in point of importance and inter-This will be held in the Melodeon on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, (day and evening,) commencing at ness be nominated by the Chair. 10 o'clock, A. M. By referring to the official Call, it will be seen that the Convention is to be in session but two days, instead of three, as heretofore; and, therefore, a full attendance as practicable, at the opening session, is very desirable, as no time will be wasted upon mere business details, and as it is intended to enter promptly fato the discussion of the great question of the times. In recording its proceedings, we hope to be able to show that they were full of life, and to chronicle the fact that the numbers in attendance exceeded those of any one of the long series held in Boston. Free speech, a free platform, and a godlike cause, should present irresistible attractions.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE PARENT SOCIETY AT NEW YORK.

Probably no anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society has ever been held under circumstances more strongly calculated to excite general curiosity and interest, than that which took place last week in the city of New York. Driven from that city, three years ago, by mobocratic violence,-which was connived at by the officials then in authority,-it was not until this season that a suitable building could be obtained, either ent aspects and needs of the anti-slavery cause, and from foar of its destruction or hostility to our cause, in which to hold the annual meeting of the Society. Of course, it was extremely uncertain what would be the

Well, the meeting has been held-peacefully, triumphantly, 'with none to molest,' and it was not in the shall most disturb and agitate it-for agitation is what power of all the fiends of darkness to ' make afraid,' if is most needed to purify the moral atmosphere. Agita they had been let loose. The 'Union Safety Committion is our appropriate work. It is our business to make tee,' Captain Rynders and his Empire Club, and all of pro-slavery as uncomfortable as possible. Now, there that stripe, were non est inventus. The Chinese Assem- are two ways, in particular, by which, as an associated bly Room was densely packed in every part, and wholly body, we can do this work, and advance the cause: 1st. on the occasion were bold, impressive and eloquent, and elicited much applause. These we are reluctantly compel'el to defer till next week, being able to find room for 2d. By sustaining our organ, the NATIONAL ANTI-SLAnothing more than the proceedings of the business meet- VERY STANDARD, and giving it a greatly increased circuings. These will be read with interest.

A New York correspondent, in a private letter, gives the following intelligence :--

· HENRY WARD BEECHER preached a great sermor yesterday-all about reforms and reformers-suggested, avowedly, by the scenes of anniversary week. It is a great pity that you did not stop to hear him. I wish it were possible for me to give you a sketch, but I might as well attempt to report thunder and lightning. At the close, he spoke of his attendance at our anniversary, and of his speaking there, not apologetically, but manfully. He spoke of you by name as "a man, who, for twenty years, in the midst of obloquy and reproach and at the sacrifice of worldly ambition, had stood, and stood like a pyramid, for a great moral principle. He then asked, "How many of you have done that?" PHILLIPS he called the " golden-mouthed "-the " most eloquent of the sons of New England." His text was, "Ye know not what spirit ye are of." (Luke 19:55, and context.) "These men," said he, (GARRISON and PHILLIPS and others,) " are the Samaritans; while you, I fear, are like James and John, ready to call down fire from heaven to consume them." He criticised both the reformers and the Cleurch as wanting the full power of the love principle. This was their great deficiency. The sects were mere 4 Christian bull-dogs, snarling and growling at each other," &c., and "reformers often bitter in spirit and unreasonable in their demands," Some things I could not quite assent to, but the discourse, as a whole, was good and great, showing the Society. a masterly comprehension of human nature in all its phases, and great power of logic and illustration."

DEATH OF JESSE HUTCHINSON.

Telegraphic intelligence is received of the death of Water Cure establishment near Cincinnati, (where he has been since his return from California,) on Sunday cause, and declaring his own purpose to devote himsel last. The anti-slavery cause is deeply indebted to him for many of its most popular songs, as well as other philanthropic and reformatory enterprises. Doubtless the particulars of his illness and death will be given to Slavery Society, and its organ the Standard; both

port, of an early, faithful, and venerable friend of the for it in certain quarters, where intelerance and spite slave, Dea. Stillman Lathror, aged 78. He was for combine, in the hope of destroying this movement many years a Vice President of the Massachusetts Anti- The Standard is held by such responsible for what are

To Connespondents. The inquiry of 'R. S.' re- Samuel May, Jr., of Massachusetts, spoke of a cir our columns are more than crowded.

ing-men of Glasgow, in Scotland, as detailed in the portion of our first page.

In reply to the inquiry of Hon. HORACE MANN, whether he can be permitted to state his views, in our columns, upon the Ur S. Constitution, in relation to Slavery, we answer res—to the fullest extent.

and a common and increased acquaintance, he doubted to results highly important to the well-being and advancement of the cause.

NINETEETH ANNIVERSARY

American Anti-Slavery Society.

The Nineteenth Anniversary of the American Ant Slavery Society was held, according to appointment, i the Chinese Assembly Room, Broadway, New York, o Wednesday, May 11th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The root was densely crowded by a highly respectable and intelligent audience.

The meeting was called to order by the Presiden

The Annual Meeting of this Convention will be held WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, who said-It is a commo in Boston, in the Melodeon, on WEDNESDAY and allegation, on the part of the enemies of emancipation THURSDAY, May 25th and 25th, commencing at 10 that the abolitionists, by their efforts, have only made o'clock, A. M. Of all the anti-slavery gatherings in the condition of the slave population worse than it we this country, numerous and spirited as many of them before they commenced. It is said that we have put are, none excite so much interest or bring such numback the cause of emancipation a long distance, by bers together as this conventional body. The widest being so injudicious, so rash, and so violent in ou pate in its proceedings, is given to anti-slavery men just as much now as it was when it was uttered in old and women, in whatever position they may stand; and en times. How much it was worth then, you shall

Mr. Garrison then read the 5th chapter of Exodus

Addresses were then made by WM. L. GARBISON, ED prompt attendance, therefore, is requested, that every MUND QUINCY, LUCY STONE, and WENDELL PHILLIPS, hour may be profitably employed in the slave's behalf, which made a very deep impression.

pected WM. LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, ED- platform, on being loudly called for in different parts MUND QUINCY, Rev. ANDREW T. Foss, Rev. J. T. San- of the hall, made a brief but earnest and felicitou GENT, Rev. E. A. STOCKMAN, PARKER PILLSBURY, STE- speech; and was followed by FREDERICK DOUGLASS PHEN S. and ABBY K. FOSTER, LUCY STONE, CHARITIS who was called out in the same way, and responded in happy manner. It was then announced that the business meetings of

the Society would be held in the commodious ante-root adjoining the hall, to which all who were friendly to the anti-slavery cause were cordially invited. Adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock, P. M.

BUSINESS MEETINGS.

The Society met, for business and conference, at the inte-room in the Chinese Buildings, on Wednesday afternoon, May 11, at 3 o'clock, at which time th chair was taken by the President, WM. LLOYD GARRISON On motion, Samuel May, Jr., of Massachusetts, wa

On motion of Joseph A. Duodale, of Pennsylvania and seconded, it was voted that a Committee of Busi-

The following persons, being nominated, were unan mously elected said Committee :-

Wendell Phillips, Edmund Jackson, Charles C. Burleigh, Oliver Johnson, Lucy Stone, Francis Jackson Abby Kelley Fester, Anne W. Weston, Sydney H. Gay On motion of E. Quincy, and seconded; Wm. L. Garrison was added to the Business Committee.

On motion, the following persons were nominated by the Chair a Committee to report officers for the en suing year, and they were elected as such Committee Edmund Quincy, of Dedham, Mass. ; Abby K. Foster of Worcester, Mass.; Joseph A. Dugdale, of Kennet Square, Penn.; William H. Topp and Lydia Mott, o Albany, N. Y.; James B. Whitcomb, of Conn. : Harri et Purvis, of Penn. ; Alfred G. Campbell, of N. J. ; Jo seph Post, of Long Island, N. Y.; Giles B. Stebbins, o

Rochester, N. Y.; Isaac Trescott, of Ohio. The following persons were chosen a Committee

Rowland Johnson, E. D. Hudson, Susan B. Anthony and Lauren Wetmore.

EDMUND QUINCY then remarked, that we had asset bled, not to make speeches, but to deliberate on the pres devise ways and means of extending and forwarding We do not expect, by this anti-slavery gathering, to convert the city of New York, or to save Wall street or the result of it, and hence the anxiety of many on that Pearl street from the error of their ways. We look over our whole land, and, in view of its moral condition. and its pro-slavery guilt, we come to inquire how w inadequate to accommodate the numbers in attendance, composed of the choicest meral materials. The speeches forth to preach the saving word of anti-slavery truth. means they require to keep soul and body together. lation and influence. Mr. Quincy ably urged the par amount duty of sustaining the Standard. He showed it to be a journal strictly devoted to the anti-slavery cause, without the admixture of any other subject-pre senting, each week, that week's history of the anti-sla very cause. Mr. Quincy also communicated the gratifying information,-already, indeed, generally known to the readers of the Standard,-that OLIVER JOHNson, late editor of the Pennsylvania Freeman, would hereafter be united with Mr. Gay in the editorship of the Standard. The prospects of increased ability, vig or and variety in the columns of the paper should lead all its friends to make a corresponding effort to enlarge the circle of its readers and supporters.

FRANCIS JACKSON, the Treasurer, here presented and read his Annual Report. He stated the whole receipts of the Society, for the year past, to be \$8,863 86, and the total expenditure \$7,222 66, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$1,641 20.

NOTE. It will be understood that this is the account of the American Society only, the central organization, and does not include the receipts and expenditures of any of the State or local societies.

Voted, That the report be accepted.

The President read letters from Hon. William Jay, Rev. S. S. Griswold of New London county, Connecti cut, Rev. S. J. May of Syracuse, N. Y., and Hon. S. I Chase. They were listened to with deep interest.

The Committee on Finance proceeded to the discharg of their duty, in receiving pecuniary aid in behalf of

Jonn S. Onn, of New York, announced himself a the son of a West India planter, and as having been once himself an owner of slaves. He spoke in an animated style of the vast necessity and importance of the JISSE HUTCHINSON, of the 'Hutchinson Family,' at a anti-slavery movement, addressing himself particularly to young men, urging them to take hold and help the to it.

W. L. GARRISON, at some length, showed the position and what had been the course of the American Apti having steadily pursued the path of pure and distinct We have also to announce the death, in Cambridge- anti-slavery. And yet how little credit do they receive deemed the heresies, on other subjects, of the Liberator, and the Liberator's editor and correspondents!

specing our presence and speech at the 'Hale Festival,' cular letter about to be issued by the Executive Com shall be answered next week. 'J. G.' on Horace Mann, mittee of this Society, in behalf of the Standard; and s on file for insertion. If we can find room, we will asked that every friend of the anti-slavery cause, t publish the excellent address of H. R. Perry, of Locke, whom this letter should come, would make it a person N. Y., which he has forwarded to us; but, at present, duty to procure one or more additional subscribers. He also mentioned that the Anti-Slavery Office, in this city, (at No. 142 Nassau street,) had been recently en-We refer the working-men of America to the larged, and rendered convenient and attractive as enthusiastic reception given Mrs. Srows, by the work- place of meeting and resort for friends resident in the city, or who might be visiting it, and he expressed the proceedings of the meeting which occupy so large a carnest hope of the Committee that such use would b made of the office, far more extensively than had ever yet been done. Let it become a common centre, espe cially for the abolitionists of New York and its vicinity

Mr. May. He had suffered not a little, since his residence in this city, from the want of anti-slavery sympa-thy and society; and he hoped that now the American partially and without respect of persons, 'without conthy and society; and he hoped that now the American Society had furnished the means of more easy and frequent intercourse, there would be a coming together

5. Resolved, That this Society has ever maintained of the friends, a mutual knowledge and friendship, and that ' where the spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty; a vigorous cooperation to help the cause along.

OLIVER JOHNSON pursued this subject, urging the mportance that the anti-slavery people of New York, Jesus of Nazareth gives any countenance to oppres however few, should become better acquainted with one sion; but that, on the contrary, his mission is, to bi another, that they might soon form a Society for the up the broken-hearted and to set the captive free; and romotion of the cause in this city.

LAUREN WETMORE, of New York, urged the same point. He had known nothing, for years, which seem-d to him so likely to help forward the cause in New-of the human race. York, and not in New York only, as the measures and lamented how much the cause in this city suffered, by the isolation of its friends; and he was persuaded that only be brought together, and become mutually ac-

JOSEPH A. DUGDALE said he thanked God that once more the standard of anti-slavery truth had been lifted city and perils among false brethren-against a thorup in the streets of this Babylon of America. We had last. Let the future bring what it might of discour-He urged all the friends to stand firm to their ground, pecuniarily, religiously and politically. to contend valiantly, and to go forward as the enemy EDMUND QUINCY moved an amendment to the 5th ar

ticle of the Constitution, (notice of which proposed amendment had been previously given to the Executive Committee,) striking out the provision for the election of a Board of Managers, such a Board being superfluous and useless. The motion to amend the 5th article was seconded by

C. C. BURLEMON of Connecticut, and unanimously adopted by the Society. The article, as amended, reads as

ident, Vice Presidents, a Recording Secretary, Cor-responding Secretaries, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of not less than five nor more than twelve

Mr. Quinor gave notice of two other amendments viz: to Articles VI. and VII.

Voted, To lay these proposed amendments on th table, with the understanding that they will be called Dr. O. H. WELLINGTON, of New York, introduced the

Resolved, That we recommend to the friends who sympathize with us in this city, to unite and form a

Mr. PHILIP MOORE, residing in the vicinity of New York, seconded. He said he was brought up in the lap of slavery, and had suffered much from the influence of his education in Georgia; and he had of late deeply feit the need of more sympathy, and of opportunities of intercourse with anti-slavery minds. Once, said Mr. M., I was an opponent of this cause ; when I first saw you, Mr. President, and heard you, I thought that you sere a dangerous man, and I felt like offering resstance to you-and violent resistance. But, on further hearing the words which emanated from your speakers, men and women, and your own reflections upon them, I became convinced that this cause was God's truth, and that it would certainly prevail. I was not an easy or compliant convert, but the power of truth has brought me to this point.

THE PRESIDENT. You will make all the better abo Adjourned to Thursday morning, 10 o'clock.

THURSDAY.

Met according to adjournment, the President in the chair. The proposed amendments to the Constitution

The amendment to Article VI., empowering the Ex ecutive Committee to appoint a Board of Assistant Managers in New York City, was explained, and unanimous ly adopted by the Society. The Article, as amended,

Ant. VI. The Executive Committee shall have power to enact their own by-laws, fill any vacancy in their body, and in the offices of Secretary and Treasurer, em-ploy agents, determine what compensation shall be paid to agents, and to the Corresponding Secretaries, direct the Treasurer in the application of all moneys, and call special meetings of the Society. They shall make ar-rangements for all meetings of the Society, make an annual written report of their doings, the expenditure, and funds of the Society, and shall hold stated meet-ings, and adout the most represtic measures in their ings, and adopt the most energetic measures in their power to advance the objects of the Society. They may, if they shall see fit, appoint a Board of Assistant Manaess than three nor more than sev en persons residing in New York City or its vicinity, whose duty it shall be to render such assistance to the Committee, in conducting the affairs of the Society, as the exigences of the cause may require. To this Board they may from time to time confide such of their own powers as they may deem necessary to the efficient conduct of the Society's business. The Board shall keep a record of its proceedings, and furnish a copy of the same for the information of the Committee as often as

The amendment of Article VIII., striking out the provision which required the annual or a special meeting to be held in New York during Anniversary week, was also adopted. The Article now reads as follows :-

Anr. VII. The Annual Meeting of the Society shall be held each year at such time and place as the Executive Committee may direct, when the accounts of the Treas-urer shall be presented, the annual report read, appro-priate addresses delivered, the Officers chosen, and such other business transacted as shall be deemed expedient. The President then presented, from the Business Com-

mittee, the following resolutions :-

1. Resolved, That as the sole condition required by the American Anti-Slavery Society, to constitute membership therein, is a subscription to the principle that freedom and liberality of the Society's platform against immediate emancipation is the right of the slave and the false insinuations and attacks of its enemies. He the duty of the master,' and that the colored popula- maintained, in a very impressive and eloquent manner tion of the land should be admitted to equal rights and the catholicity of the Society's platform and condition privileges with the white-leaving each member free to of membership, and its entire freedom from every exdecide, according to his own conscience and understanding, where that principle leads, and what it requires at every man can come, be he of what party or sect he his hands, in strict fidelity to the cause of those who are may, who is honestly opposed to Slavery, and means to held in the galling chains of slavery,-no other discipline being exercised than that of untrammelled speech of the Society, though he should still hold his place in on its broad platform, and no other form of excommuni- these political and sectarian organizations. There is cation being adopted than that of obtaining and em- nothing in our platform or terms of membership to prebodying the expression of an opinion, on the part of a vent him. But, upon this platform, he must expect to majority of the Society, as to what is a compromise of find, and must not shrink from meeting, the most full the principle aforesaid; it follows that the widest co- and free discussion of his position, whether as a politioperation is rendered feasible by this Society, without clan or a religionist. He will find his connections, in regard to sectarian differences or party considerations, these respects, in reference to the subject of Slavery, on the part of all those who sincerely desire the over- most rigidly probed. And if he finds that his position throw of the slave system.

2. Resolved, That as no individual, by becoming a member of this Society, is responsible for the sentiments of any other member, on subjects extraneous to that of slavery, neither does he thereby abridge his right, on plicity with it. But, if we fail to convince him, this his individual responsibility as a man, to promulgate day, this week, this year, of what we deem his incons whatever views he deems just and true, and to make as many proselytes to his peculiar faith as possible.

solved, therefore, that it is the clearest eviden of a malicious or pro-slavery spirit, as well as the cli- Slavery sympathy and companionship, and decide the Sabbath, or any other subject.

word of God ; or whether the American government support; or whether the clerical profession or an or- cally, all the same. Be it to. The discipline is no ganized church ought to be countenanced ; but it has assumption of ours -no act of ours ; it is the truth its

THOMAS B. NICHOLS, of New York, expressed his been true to its one grand, distinctive object, the extirpation of slavery—discussing and taking action upon no other subject, and concerning itself only with the

that Christianity and Slavery are entirely irreconcil ble; that nothing in the teachings and example of that they crucify him afresh, and stain the glorious gos pel which he came to promulgate, who cite him as ap

6. Resolved, That in proof that its reliance for su suggestions we have now heard. He had long seen and cess is solely in God, and in the omnipotence of hi truth, this Society refers not to its multiplicity of pion ejaculations or cant religious phrases, but to the prin a great impulse wuld be given to it, if the friends could ciples it has adopted and the deeds it has wrought, in the face of 'principalities and powers, and spiritual wickedness in high places '-of afflictions, necessities distresses, stripes, imprisonments, tumults, perils in the oughly corrupt and overwhelming public sentimenthad, this morning, a glorious and effective meeting, and in behalf of millions who are peeled, meted out public, open to all comers, and thronged from first to and trodden under foot, who have no recompense to of fer, and to espouse whose hated cause is to find the agement and hostility, this fact could not be blotted out. crown of thorns and the cross of martyrdom, socially WEXDELL PHILLIPS presented the following resolu

and moved its adoption :

Resolved, That this Society learns with great sat isfaction that our beloved condiutor, J. Miller McKim of Philadelphia, is now on a visit to Great Britain; and though he has not gone as an official agent of this o any other Society, he will, without doubt, be in constant intercourse with Abolitionists abroad; and it is, therefore, not improper that we should give expression to our sincere confidence in, and regard for Mr. McKim, and our gratification that our transatlantic friends should become acquainted with one so thoroughly conversan with the character and progress of the Anti-Slavery Cause in this country, who has been so long its zealous and devoted advocate, and who is so entirely fitted to be The resolution was seconded by Samuel May, Jr., and

adopted unanimously. The six resolutions first reported were laid on the

table, in order to allow of the transaction of business OLIVER JOHNSON brought forward the subject of holding a meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society in Philadelphia, on or about the 4th of December next, in celebration of the second decade, or twentieth year, since its formation.

A discussion on this subject arose, in which Edward New York Anti-Slavery Association for the city and vi- M. Davis, Oliver Johnson, the President, and Samue May, Jr., participated, which resulted as follows:

Voted, That the question of the Second Decenni-Celebration of the formation of this Society, by a meeting in Philadelphia, be referred to the Executive Committee, with instructions to take it into immediate cor sideration, confer with the Philadelphia friends, and issue a call for the meeting-if decided to hold it-at the earliest day possible. On motion of EDMUND QUINCY, seconded by E. M.

DAVIS, it was unanimously Voted, That the President of the Society be requested to prepare, and present at the Decade meeting (if held,) an historical sketch, to be published, of the Cause and its progress, covering the time since the Society's Annual Reports were discon-This proposal met with much favor from all presen

and the task was undertaken by the President, Mr. The Committee on the Nomination of Officers of the

Society for the ensuing year, by their Chairman Edmund Quincy, reported a list of Officers. The Report was amended by making Edmund Quine

a Corresponding Secretary of the Society, in connection with Mr. Gay; also by placing the name of Georgiana Bruce Kirby, of Santa Cruz, California, on the list of the Vice Presidents. The Report, as amended, was then accepted, no

con, and the persons therein named are accordingly elected the Society's Officers for the year ensuing-viz President-WM. LLOYD GARRISON, of Massachusetts.

Vice Presidents-Peter Libbey, Maine : Benjamin Davis, Vermont; Francis Jackson, Edmund Quiney, Wm. I. Bowditch, Massachusetts; Asa Fairbanks, Rhode Island ; Jas. B. Whitcomb, Connecticut ; Samuel J May, Thomas McClintock, Isaac Post, Pliny Sexton New York ; Robert Purvis, Edward M. Davis, Thoma Whitson, Pennsylvania; George Atkinson, New Jersey Thomas Garrett, Delaware ; Thomas Donaldson, As Davis, William Stedman, Joseph Barker, Ohio ; Clark son Packett, Indiana; Joseph Merritt, Thomas Chandler Michigan; John Wiebell, Illinois; James A. Shedd Iowa; Caleb Green, Minesota; Georgiana B. Kirby,

Corresponding Secretaries - Edmund Quincy and Sydney H. Gay.

Recording Secretary-Wendell Phillips. Treasurer-Francis Jackson.

Executive Committee - William Lloyd Garrison Francis Jackson, Edmund Quincy, Maria Weston Chap man, Wendell Phillips, Anne Warren Weston, Sydney Howard Gay, Eliza Lee Follen, James Russell Lowell

Charles F. Hovey, Samuel May, Jr., Wm. L. Bowditch

The six resolutions first reported by the Business Com nittee were then taken from the table. EDMUND QUINCY took the Chair, and Mr. Gannison addressed the meet ing, for about half an hour, in their support. It is deeply to be regretted that Mr. G's remarks were no fully and exactly reported; for it would be difficult to find, and not easy to make, a better and clearer statement of the ground occupied by the American Anti-Slavery Society, or a more complete vindication of the labor for its overthrow; he can come and be a member in either of these respects, or in any other, is a false one-a pro-slavery one-and inconsistent with an honest hostility to Slavery in every form, then, if an honest man, he will leave it, and clear himself of all comtency and pro-slavery position-if we do not lead him to see his position in that light-are we to exclude him from our Society-excommunicate him from Antimax of absurdity, to hold this Society responsible for judicially, that his Anti-Slavery is all hollow? We say, the peculiar doctrines or notions entertained or advo- No! If he candidly comes upon our platform, joins in cated by those who are united with it for the abolition the discussion here, and stands the fire of free speech in of slavery, whether those doctrines relate to the Bible, a good temper, feeling bound to defend his position, indeed, and yet willing to bear the exposure of its weak-4. Resolved, That this Society has never entertained ness-then we say it is not for us to pass sentence of exthe question, whether one day in the week is more ho- communication upon him. But it may be replied that withan another; or whether the Bible is the inspired this is as effectual a way as any other to keep men away from our Society, or drive away some who are now in it aside from its connection with slavery, is worthy of and that thus the excommunication takes place practi-

self, noting upon the reason, conscience, tent of the individual; if he qualls before this power, and fee has individual; it ne quant before this power, and heads a platform where there is no respect of person at where all systems and actions are judged account to their bearing and influence upon the slave's walk their pearing and manage upon the state a velocity then he goes condemned not by us, but self-color then he goes condemned not by us, but self-online and self-banished. He has found the cost is fiand self-panished. He has some the cent to be and has himself put it on. But if he will street hear, and reason, and ponder upon what he learhear, and the determination to help the overthree of the say system—we welcome him to stay. Mr. G. the soled the true spirit which should be in the Abelians the true spir, said he, quarrelled with a kind, ages mous, generous spirit in any one, no matter that is mous, general design ment me in such a sprit, ad a opinions. Det a free platform, and I will meet him in the spirit, and I will wait for his conversion, be have be he Democrat, be he Presbyterian, Baptist, Manage or what not; I will wait for him, if need be, used a or what not, a confident that I shall have hade

ROWLAND JOHNSON and Dr. O. H. WHILENER LOS ROWLAND of New York city, made a few remarks relating a fee proposed City Anti-Slavery Society, and gave him by proposed truy annual and parents as a meeting would be held that evening, at the rene of the latter, in Twelfth Street, to take actin as

Mr. David Plums, of New York, (formerly, see m. Mr. DAVID FLESH, or Men for a formerly vi u. derstand, a minister of the Methodist Epicopal (head) stated his difficulty in formerly continuing, or is an becoming, a member of the America And Sans Society. It was not because her equal right of pents ship was conceded to Woman-he well maked by ship was not that it welcomed men of all shade of opinion, political and religious, to its racks; but it was because it admitted Whigs, Pemocrats, Problems &c. &c., adhering members of practically products bodies, to membership. I have no objection, midds, a the score of their speculative opinions, to service with any body for the overthrow of slavery; but I do thick to the pre-slavery action of any and of all. Mr. said he did not agree to the American Society's ter & the Constitution. The existing Union he believed un corrupt, pro-slavery, and that it ought to be descript. but he believed it was pro-slavery in spite of, and min accordance with, the Constitution, or which it is po

Mr. Gannison said that, with regard to the origin secession, in 1840, from the America Anti-Sare Society, no other issue was made than on the quest of placing a woman (Mrs. A. K. Fester, then Misshier Kelley) on one of the Committees. Whatese print griefs were felt, no other reason for the seeming to given but that. I do not say, said Mr. G., that mother difficulty would have been brought forward, if sathal been removed. I only say, no other was alleged fire. With regard to admitting members of belies, this at deem pro-slavery, to membership in the America Sec. ty, we endorse no man's political er religious critica on this platform. This Society has always ber noted for its fearless exposure and rebuke of all pro-shore no matter how disguised, or how excused, or by si artifice attempted to be concealed. The offences and it short-comings of politicians and religionists, even those bodies which have in a measure emerged for their pro-slavery connections, have never been some

Mr. McDermott, of New York, said: Mr. Prosi the sooner the historical statement, which has be spoken of here, is got out, the better. I have make discovery here to-day, which has surprised me no as much as the discovery of America surprised the as of the old world. I have always heard this Son called the most illiberal, contracted and names, to could be conceived of ; but here I have been lieben to grave objections brought against the Society, bear it is so liberal, and will not exclude from it person different organizations and sects.

Mr. STEPHEN GRIMES, of Boonton, N. J., mil, i himself, he liked the liberal and manly position of the Society, and wished it were more widely understood Where he lived, all that is known of this Society is the they are Bostonians. And he had heard the questa asked, since he had been in the city, 'Where de the Bostonians meet?' Now, said he, I want to have known that there are others, in other parts of the con try, besides Bostonians, who go for this liberal pile Let us have an Anti-Slavery Society, to include the ch and the neighborhood based on this therough, fits liberal platform, and I know we can prove to all to this spirit belongs peculiarly to no one section of in

Mr. PLUMB said that the American Anti-Strop Se ety, if true to its ideas and its principles, was in late church. It ought to be so.

WENDELL PHILLIPS said he had listened with intent to the remarks which had fallen in this meeting has the speaker last up, and he thought he would be a w uable accession to the proposed City Anti-Slaver land ciation. But that gentleman, he thought, did not hill understand, or state, the true position of the Austina Anti-Slavery Society. I would ask, said Mr. Philip. may we never have, for any object or parpos, is # ganization like ours? Surely, we are 'not come! form churches for every object. A church is as raise lent thing, it is true; but we may have, I sepose other associations. Two years ago, in Bester, st wanted to prevent Thomas Sims from being thirthe to slavery in Georgia. Seventy of us met is a chamber, and fermed a Vigilance Committee, for were men present of every shade of opinion, speces who deemed it their duty, in a general way, at he sist the Fugitive Slave Law. But they were best for with us in the purpose to save Thomas Sins from \$100

ry. We didn't order them out. We didn't seen what they thought, or did, elsewhere. We gird at ecpted their help on that occasion, and one of then vil among the most able and efficient members of the las mittee. In this Society, we have established and make tained a FREE PLATFORM; there has been patiented with every form of anti-slavery. Sinc lave lend fended on the right hand, and falles of-acre at left; but the central tody, meanwhile, has nevel a straight and true to its object, gatheres from end quarter others, in place of these who have faller and Let us over be able to say, that we have always best wise and philosophical enough to keep our patternist Society open to every honest man-to every at the hates slavery, and will work for its everthere. De sects tried to form an Evangelical Union, and they hak a Creed for its basis; and it failed. The tree last it every vital organization is to be found, not in the state. but in the spirit of its members.

[Leave was granted to make a statement and got a notice of a temperance meeting. Scale R Astron stated that she went that morning, with other states to attend the meeting in this city, called to com about a World's Temperance Contention. See, and others, delegates from Temperance Societies, with the fused admission to the Convention, although the posented their credentials, solely on the ground of the being women. A small majority of the Countil endorsed this exclusion of the women. Ber. T. W. Reginson, of Worcester, protested, and, with a large as nority accompanying, withdrew from the Contra and were to hold a meeting that afternoon, at a clock at No. 20 Laight street, to take measure to hild a mu World's, and not half a World's Temperane (mms

The President presented the following reseasion for the Business Committee :-

7. Resolved, That in adopting the motto of 1 Union with Slaveholders,' we take the only possible of of escape from the position of pledged allies and be fenders of slavery; since to remain in the Union, the presentation of pledged allies and the presentation of pledged allies and the presentation. the generally received interpretation of the Control tion, is to promise and swear support to slaver; is to adopt that interpretation which makes the Combation theroughly anti-slavery, is virtually to about the Union now actually existing, and put another is a place, without frankly and explicitly saying 8 st is

DEAN 1

attempt of the control of th

DEAR F
American
Anti-Slav

It was as follows :haired. That we re-affirm our original principle, mediate and unconditional emancipation on the soil; of et re-affirm our conviction that there is no probadry of gaining this, except by the dissolution of the and the remodelling of the American Church. The series of resolutions, numbered 1 to 6, were then speci. The vote was taken on resolutions 7 and 8.

the two following resolutions were reported by the have Committee, and were adopted unanimously :a Lockel. That among the electrifying events the have transpired since the last Anniversary of this er, is the unprecedented circulation of 'Uncle Cabin, by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe-a work is already been read by all Christendom, melt-& hearts by its perusal, and giving a mighty imto the Anti-Slavery cause; and followed by the on to Uncle Tom's Cabin,' from the pen of the same cost, revealing in an authentic shape the manifold ers of the slave system, and leaving every apologist darcholder without excuse.

Resided, That the unexampled circulation of serks, on both sides of the Atlantic, (highly rious as they are,) is manifestly the result of the micing, unwearied and long-protracted labors of the uncompromising friends of the slave in the ad States, by which the popular mind has been prefor the cheering reception given both to the in' and its ' Key ; ' thus demonstrating the truth

'Though seed his barried long in dust, it shan't deceive the hope.'.

the resolution relating to a New York City Antiery Association was taken up, and advocated with power by Rowland Johnson ; after which, it was he solicet of the Society's organ, the Standard,

nken up, and spoken to by Wendell Phillips, Jo-A Durdale, and Charles C. Burleigh. the following resolution on the Colonization Society portel from the Business Committee :-

Il Resolvel, That we again brand the American Chaintion Society as an unnatural, vindictive, and corresponding combination-at the North, as 'full all deceivableness of unrighteousness,' and at the Sen, as directly tending to increase the value and vation of slave property by the banishment of the calorel people from the country"; and we pronounce non of Africa to be hollow and hypocritical, which surse toward the colored population in this country miable demonstrates. The rote was taken, and it was adopted unanimously.

The Business Committee reported the two following tions, which also were heartily adopted :selved, That we return our most grateful thanks

sale of our cause, on the other side of the Atlantic. have so generously and efficiently co-operated with is Society, by their warm sympathy, their words of or, and their liberal contribution of 'material aid' the National Anti-Slavery Bazaar; and we are confiat ther will still continue to be with us, while we remin faithful to the slave, in spite of all the malicious grantions and auteries raised against us by the unallevel spirit of a narrow sectarianism. If Resolved, That this Society has received with

gateful pleasure the admirable Remonstrance of the abilitants of Axbridger in England, with the people of the United States of America, against the system of layery; that it be published with the proceedings of he meeting; and that Mr. Gay, the Corresponding Sentary, be instructed to acknowledge its reception, thi to express the sense of the Society of the value of thir testimony against American slavery.

The Society then adjourned, sine die.

N. B. The meetings of the Society were thronged from first to last, and a most carnest and significant spirit of inquiry and interest, in the subject was manisstel throughout. Never before, in the city of New Tark, has there appeared so decided and encouraging a gard to our cause. Not the faintest spark I the mob spirit showed itself. Our cause is onward, ten in the city of New York, the stronghold of Union Safety Committees, and of those ministers who will not after a single prayer, even if thereby every slave could

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, President, WINDELL PHILLIPS, Secretary. Scatter May, JR., Assistant Secretary.

Letter from Salmon P. Chase.

CINCINNATI, May 8th, 1853. Dian Sin: I have just received your letter, inviting e is attend the Anniversary Meeting of the American Assi-Slavery Society. It is impossible for me to do so 19, believe me, my sincerest good wishes attend every thet, by whomsoever honestly and earnestly made, to letter our land from Slavery, that deadly opposite to true progress, real religion and genuine democracy.

Yours, truly, S. P. CHASE.

Letter from Hon. William Jay.

Вергово, Мау 9th, 1853. bin Sin: The last mail brought me your invitation strend the meeting of the American Anti-Slavery being on the 11th inst. My engagements will prevent ne from visiting the city at the time specified. I am al haps realy and happy to co-operate with all my Anti-Sarry friends in their opposition to Slavery, however mak I may differ from them on other subjects, provid-al they do not require as a condition of my co-operation by assent to measures and principles having no neces ber connection with the freedom and elevation of the and man. I am rejoiced that the Society, undeterred by the outrages it has heretofore suffered from the vile hains of the Cotton interest, is again to assemble in Senetropelis. It is only by the free and fearless exerthe liberty of speech and the press, that we can process it against the machinations of slave catchers nore politicians. May you enjoy in your meet at the rights of American citizens, but should lawless be disperse you as before, assemble again. Let be live of liberty and humanity be as strong and as talaring as the love of Southern trade and votes.

Letter from Rev. Samuel J. May.

Yours, respectfully, WILLIAM JAY.

STRACUSE, May 4th, 1853. Dian FRIEND: I wish, through you, to invite th a Anti-Slavery Society to meet in Syracuse or Th and 33th of September next, or, if they prefer bel a Semi-Annual Meeting here early in November or me to suggest, if the Annual Meeting is always be held in the city of New York, that there should be a ban-Annual Meeting, and that it should be held in and of the provincial cities, or large villages, that may convenient to all parts of the country from which atislavery people come. The reason why I name the 29th and 80th of Septer

is, that on the 1st of October, we mean to celebrate rescue of Jerry, and should love to have here as many friends as possible from all parts of the land. But you will all come on the 1st of October, you shall be the more relcome in November also. am sorry not to be at the Annual Meeting this year

hape you will have a large gathering, and do and say may things that will be felt and remembered through-

Years, truly, SAMUEL J. MAY.

QUERIES. To WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq. :

Sin,-I have read with keen interest, and, it must be confessed, not wholly without change of opinion, your controversy with Hon. Honack Mann. I cannot but deeply regret the admission of personal feeling in this controversy, which has brought it to such a termination. For this result, however, I do not see that you are to blame. And yet, especially after saying this, it might not be manly to withhold the confession, that your allusion to Mr. Mann in the January speech seemed to me needlessly harsh. This much only that you may understand my position.

I would now like to propose some queries to vou, and if you have leisure, perhaps you will answer them. Let it be said, however, that I ask nothing in a captious spirit; nor am I weak enough to think of entering into any controversy with you. I only wish to know what the truth is, and have no other reason for addressing you. Nor do I by any means demand an answer: if it is convenient for you to give one, I shall with the others. A committee on credentials was then

1. You urge it as a matter of conscience to abstain from voting. With me, it is hitherto matter of conthe discussion of woman's sphere and rights, and obscience not to abstain; for I am sure that nothing but
jected entirely to her participation in public assemblies. conscience would ever lead me to caucus-rooms and the ballot-bex. But here is a certain power in my hands, bring into the Convention, as a subject for discussion mine by right, and capable of being used in as holy a cause as the earth knows: to nothing, as yet, does my in a World's Convention, woman should be represented, conscience bind me more strongly than to the use of otherwise it would be only a Semi-World's Convention, that power. It may be a foolish conscience; but so therwise it would be only a Semi-World's Convention. much is certain, it is no holiday one; it is in earnest. the city of New York, through the State of New York, Can you convince me that it is duty, can you convince and in the Assembly. He felt that they were entitled Can you convince me that it is duty, can you convince me that it is not sin, to throw away a weapon with which I find myself provided, which also is rightfully.

Hon. Bradford R. Wood, of Albany, then moved that mine, and to stand bare-handed, armed only with a the Cenvention adjourn sine die, for there was a party tongue, before the enemies of freedom? Please, sir, do there who were bound to run that affair right straight not proceed to argue this question by urging that, in into the ground, and they came there for that express using this power, I give an implied consent to a certain purpose, and no other.

wrong. This cannot be, while I use it for no other. Silence gives consent ; but I am not silent. Implica-Silence gives consent; but I am not silent. Implica-tion ceases when express declaration begins. Is it Anthony not appointed. Mr. Higginson, who had been good logic to say that, by voting, I imply a consent to appointed, declined serving on the Committee. They slavery, when I vote, and am known to vote, to express would not excuse him. Still, he would not serve. A all a sufficient answer; nor does it appear less than my [Who are they who do not come to the light?] utmost duty to wield against slavery my rightful wea-

-so I understood you, that the existence upon the the motion; that if such motions were made, he would not put statute book of the Fugitive Slave Law made it the duty of every one to refuse office and to decline voting. Why? Because it is a wicked law. Now, sir, what oxiom do you lay down as the foundation of this plea? That the passage of an unjust law makes it the duty it will go to its proper place in the 'Refuge.' Suffic of the minority to throw away their rights and powers as citizens? Suppose slavery were abolished, the Constitution wiped clear of all blemish. But few governments are perfect in all their action. Laws are likely to be made, and to endure for a time, which the more enlightened and conscientious will see to be clearly wrong. Are they immediately to disfranchise themselves? Or are they to use their franchise and their influence to change that law, and establish a just one in its place? For instance, the dog-headed and rathearted legislators of Illinois have recently made themselves illustrious by a law: what would you recommend to the good citizens of that State to de-vote it off the statute-book, or not vote at all, and let it stay on? The axiom, sir, upon which you proceed !

So far as I now see, you demand absolute perfection in the government, both as to its basis and its action, before you will have any thing to do with it. If I misunderstand you, sir, it is my misfortune. I really can-during the World's Fair. not see that your claim is other than this: if there is a single unjust law upon the statute-book, every just man must desist from all political action. And if this be so, then any clearly perceptible shadow of injustice in a statute requires the application of the same rule. Is this, Mr. PHILLIPS, what you affirm? And if not, precisely what manner of imperfection and injustice will at the door. Emily Clarke, Dr. Snodgrass of Baltiyou allow ?-that we may see what is our duty with respect to the Fugitive Law.

For myself, if I felt that the main principles of

government were good, and that evil was mingled with it as a foreign element, which it might be expected to had appealed to the world, willing to await its verdict. purge away, then I should feel it my duty to remain in it, and strive to expel the evil by working from within. If, on the contrary, I saw that the foundation principles of a government were false, and good only crept into it here and there as the exception, then I would reject it, the 20th ult., by Rev. W. Rittenhouse, Mr. S. S. Briuz and attack it from without as a revolutionist. But if to Miss E. S. Lang, all of the former place. I understood you, your assertion was that, by voting, still more by accepting office, we expressed a certain tion which any one of them might contain. Is this, sir, -lay down some comprehensive rule; and, if I am wrong, future field of labor will be Troy Grove, La Salle Co. show me where?

questions only to obtain light. I am not half through humanity movements of the day. We hope that Illinois ly before me, and I wish to know how to act. If I that nothing will be left undone by them, that can be know myself,-which is a pretty large condition, -I am done, to make the odious black laws of that State be willing to follow the truth, lead where it will. It is come a hissing and by-word, until the Legislature, fo not my intention to reply to any answer you may very shame, if nothing else, will repeal that hated bill

Respectfully yours, DAVID A. WASSON. GROVELAND, May 12, 1853. .

MISS HOLLEY IN MILPORD, N. H. Mr. GARRISON:

favored with a visit from this gifted and phanthropic mirthful as became her youth, yet with a depth of wis terested audiences. The first lecture was notified to be life, which very few women of mature years manifest. the Committee of the Congregational Society very kind- that concerned the freedom and happiness of mankind ly offered the use of their spacious church, free of Her temperament was ardent, and the circumstances of led in an appropriate prayer. The pastor of the church respective of human ordination—the advocates of Tem was absent from town during both lectures, or it is pre- perance, Peace and Freedom. Her church fellowship ken abolitionist, and a whole-souled man.

all that is really valuable, for being thus true to the frivolity and insincerity excited her indignant reproba perishing bondman? I know, Mr. Editor, you love to tion. She knew little of the cramping and stultifying disposed to do likewise, how long would it be before sla- freedom. very would be writhing in its last agony? How long Her disease was ascites, resulting in peritoneal con tiate the Moloch of Slavery by the sacrifice of their months' sickness with great patience; her native long would the 'no-souled' money corporations outstrip to manifest itself. She looked to the future with an unin-humanity the ecclesiastical organizations, as they do shaken confidence in the goodness of God, and died in

lectures. To say they were eloquent and soul-stirring, she seem much needed. However, her short life was a would convey no adequate idea. She used argument, full life. What kindness and skill could do to retain pathos, and direct appeal to the heart and conscience, her was done, and we must submit, and labor, stimu-with magic effect. One great secret of her success is, lated by her loss, as well as by her lovely example, to she feels the sentiments she utters. It is a part of her remove that ignorance and sin, of which all premature very self, an emanation of her own nature, that is death is the immediate or remote consequence poured out like a baptism upon her auditors, and cold Should this meet H. C. Watgur's eye, he will per and unfeeling is the heart that is not moved and haps remember the little girl he nursed during his se

usually felicitous style. A generous contribution, for in the cab, from the Darlington railway station to his this place, was taken, and the lecturer left the town quarters, on the second occasion of his lecturing there. with the warmest wishes of the people for her health, And it may not be unacceptable to them, and the be happiness and success in her labors of philanthropy. loved Editor of THE LIBERATOR, to know, that they each May she be instrumental in turning many to the right- had no inconsiderable share in the formation of her excousness of anti-slavery!

J. W. PILLSBURY. MILFORD, (N. H.) May 16, 1853.

WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

The proceedings of the meeting of delegates, held last week in New York city, to prepare for a World's Temperance Convention, deserve a place in your ' Refuge of Under the Call, inviting the friends of Temperance the Women's State Temperance Society of New York,-

who had proved that they were friends of temperation by having kept four agents in the lecturing field the past year, distributed fifty thousand pages of tracts, obtained twenty-eight thousand names of women, as peti-tioners to the Maine Law, and carried them, in person, to the Assembly, and raised, besides, several thousand dollars,-supposing that they came fairly under the Call, sent six delegates to this meeting. The Chairman, Hon. Mr. Barstow, Mayor of Providence, asked gentlemen to hand in their credentials. It was suggested, that ladies should be allowed to hand in theirs No objection was made, and their names were passed in called, and Susan B. Anthony hominated as one of said committee. Whereupon, the Rev. Dr. Hewitt began Rev. T. W. Higginson said that he did not wish to the woman's rights question, but that he thought that

A scene ensued which beggars description. Attempts purpose than to protest and battle against that wrong. to speak, and cries of 'Order!' mingled in strange my abhorrence of it? Do I consent to it by the blows man, whose name I did not learn, hoped the reasons of I strike at it? In fine, this does not seem to me at his refusal to serve would not be entered on the minutes.

As each State was entitled to one member on the pon of suffrage. Can you enlighten me, sir, upon this Committee, Rev. E. Thompson moved 'that Lucy Stone serve in place of Mr. Higginson.' The Chairman, Hon. 2. In your controversy with Mr. Maxx, you argued, Mr. Barstow, angrily exclaimed that he would not put leave the chair. Mr. Higginson and Mrs. Abby K. Foster attempted, in vain, to get a hearing, as every body was ruled out of order who did not speak against us I have not time to give you a detailed account. I hope it to say, that when, it became absolutely certain that regularly elected delegates were to be excluded, because they were women, Rev. T. W. Higginson entered his protest against the proceedings, and, in behalf of the excluded, invited those who were in favor of a whole World's Convention to meet that afternoon at the house of Dr. Trall. A large minority withdrew, leaving behind some who sympathized with us.

The delegate from New Brunswick said he should hardly have gone that long distance, had he known how affairs would turn. Neal Dow said that, if the questio of the admission of women had been raised in Maine, it would have been carried by acclamation. I mention these facts, in justice to them, though they remained with those who have yet to learn that women make a

At Dr. Trall's, arrangements were made for a whole World's Temperance Convention, to be held sometime

On Saturday evening following, a meeting was called at the Broadway Tabernacle, to protest against the exclusion of one half the world from a World's Convention. An hour before the time appointed, the spacious building was filled; at the hour, it was crowded to overflowing, notwithstanding 124 cents were charged more, Charles C. Burleigh, Frederick Douglass, and myself, were the speakers on the occasion. The meet ing was a most enthusiastic one, and was evidently against the exclusive clique, from whose decision we

Boston, May 17, 1853.

Nore. Mr. Burgz has for some time been at the head approbation of erery law on the statute book, and be- of a literary institution in this place. Miss Lane has came responsible for any and every wrong or imperfec- been a portion of the time assistant, and they have both fulfilled the duties of their station with honor to what you say? If not, will you have the goodness to themselves and the satisfaction of their patrons. Their

Ill. They are not only intelligent, but active and un-I beg you, sir, to consider that I am asking these compromising reformers, and sympathize with all the my second score of years yet; my active life lies most- will feel the effect of their labors, and we are certain May they ever labor zealously for the elevation of the race. Joy attend them !

> DIED-At Liverpool, (Eng.,) April 18th, 1853, Miss MARY ANN SUNTER, aged nineteen, youngest daughte of George and Manuarer Sunter, of Derby.

Deservedly beloved by all who knew her, buoyant and woman, who lectured twice before large and highly in- dom, and an earnest devotion to the highest purposes of given in the Town Hall, but before the time arrived. From childhood, she had taken a deep interest in all charge; and, what is equally important and gratifying, her education were such as to strongly excite all the many of the church and society were there in propria progressive tendencies of her nature. The priesthood persone, and contributed of their substance in aid of to whose ministrations she was indebted, and of which the cause. At the second lecture, one of the deacons she gladly availed herself, was the anointed of God, in sumed he would have been present, as he is an outspo- when fellowship she found, was with the true and good of whatever name. Generous devotion to the interest Will this church and society be less prosperous in of humanity commanded her reverence and love, while chronicle such acts in the churches, and I therefore send influence of sect and of priestly rule, and her moral and you the facts. If half of the Northern churches were spiritual growth bore witness of the blessings of such

should we hear of Doctors of Divinity offering to propi- sumption, brought on by cold. She bore her three mothers and sons upon his steaming altar? And how cheerfulness even found intervals of suffering in which great peace. To lose one in all respects so noble and I can give no adequate description of Miss Holler's lovely is an affliction indeed. In such a world, such as

journ with us at Shildon, and FREDERICK DOUGLASS Mr. Joshua Hurcuinson sang several songs, in his the young girl who, with her brother, accompanied his

> GEORGE SUNTER, Jr. Derby, England.

Visit to Europe. Our friend J. M. McKiss, of Philadelphia, sailed from this port for England, in the steamer Arctic, on Saturday last, with the purpose of passing several months in Europe. We rejoice, as, we are sure, all Mr. McKim's friends do, that he has concluded to take this season of recreation and rest from the arduous duties of his office, the agency of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, to which, for so many years, he has devoted himself with unflagging real and industry, almost without a week's intermission. Though his visit abroad is not an official one, he will, of course, meet with many, perhaps with most, are sure, all Mr. McKim's friends do, that he has concluded to take this season of recreation and rest from the arduous duties of his office, the agency of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, to which, for so many years, he has devoted himself with unflagging zeal and industry, almost without a week's intermission. Though his visit abroad is not an official one, he will, of course, meet with many, perhaps with most, of the friends of the anti-slavery cause in Great Britain and Ireland; and it is not improper to say, by way of occumenical introduction, that he is a representative of the American abolitionists, of whom they may be justly proud. We most cordially commend him to the kind offices of friends abroad, not only as an intelligent and cultivated American gentleman, but as one thoroughly acquainted with the history and present aspect of the cause among us, and to whose representations, upon any question relating to it, the most implicit confidence may be given.—A. S. Standard.

Most heartily do we endorse the Standard's commendations of Mr. McKim, who has been too long and too conspicuously identified with the anti-slavery cause or this side of the Atlantic, and is too well known to the untiring friends of that cause about 10 pages from the change in Chester County, Pennsylvania and Course and the Atlantic, and is too well known to the untiring friends of that cause about 10 pages from the change in Chester County, Pennsylvania and the progressive spirit of the agency of the various religious denominations of the land are arrayed against the progressive spirit of the agrand by their very structure, assumptions and regulations, arrayed against the progressive spirit of the agrand by their very structure, assumptions and regulations, arrayed against the progressive spirit of the agrand by their very structure, assumptions and regulations, arrayed against the progressive spirit of the arrayed against the progressive spirit of the arrayed against the progressive spirit of the arrayed against the progressive

this side of the Atlantic, and is too well known to the untiring friends of that cause abroad, to need any special credentials to insure him a generous reception in England. He has our warmest wishes for a pleasant tour and his entire restoration to health, and we doubt not that his visit will prove not only highly gratifying to himself, but greatly promotive of a right undertanding and a cordial cooperation between the friends of the separation of the seembly.

[Signed by Amos Preston, Jonathan Lamborn, Joseph A. Dugdale, and many others.] slave on both sides of the Atlantic. In due time, may he be safely restored to that post, which he has so long

The patronage of her friends is respectfully solicited. Copies of the work will be for sale at the N. E. A. S. Convention. Price 50 cents.

Seward, Charles Sumner and John P. Hale, for various

A valuable letter from our honored London correspondent, 'EDWARD SKARCH,' with other interesting ommunications, may be found on our last page.

Mrs. Stowe in Edinburgh.-The Edinburgh yesterday afternoon. For a considerable time previous to the hour of the train's arrival, the platform of the to the hour of the train's arrival, the platform of the railway station was thronged by many hundreds of ladies and gentlemen, waiting nominally to welcome, but actually to look at, Mrs. Stowe, who is, without doubt, the greatest 'lion' of the season. On the Waverley Bridge, also, a large crowd collected. As Mrs. Stowe stepped from the railway carriage, a cheer was raised, and the greeting continued as she passed along the platform, leaning on the arm of the Lord Provest, towards his Lordship's carriage, which was in attendance, and into which Professor and Mrs. Stowe, accompanied by his Lordship, immediately entered. The carriage then drove slowly up the sloping road from the railway. then drove slowly up the sloping road from the railway and along the Waverley Bridge, towards Princes street and along the Waverley Bridge, towards Princes street, surrounded by crowds eager to catch a glimpse of the world-famous author of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' In pursuit of this laudable object, it must be confessed that several persons broke through all ordinary laws of decency and politeness, by hanging on the sides of the carriage, and 'glowering' in for some minutes, as if at the inmates of a wild beast caravan. By the increased pace of the carriage, these encumbering admirers were gradually shaken off; but throughout its roufe westward Prince's street, it was constantly attended by sucpace of the carrage, these encumbering admirers were gradually shaken off; but throughout its roufe westward Prince's street, it was constantly attended by snecessive groups of running footmen. Mrs. Stowe was very plainly dressed, and seemed both startled and gratified by the extreme warmth of her reception. In company with Mr. Wigham, whose guests Mr. and Mrs. Stowe are, she and her party visited the castle, the University, Heriot's Hospital, and the other points of interesting the city. In the evening, a banquet in honor of Mrs. Stowe, and in promotion of the anti-slavery cause, was held in the Music Hall. About fifteen hundred persons were present. The Lord Provost (Mayor) in the chair, supported by a band of clergymen, mostly 'dissenters.' After supper, the 'Uncle Tom Penny Offering' contribution, collected in small sums throughent Scotland, was handed to Mrs. Stowe, in the shape of £1000 sterling, with a request that she would expend it in whatever way she might consider best to advance the abolition cause. The cash was presented upon a silver salver, a gift to Mrs. Stowe personally, from the Edinburgh ladies. Professor Stowe read his wife's reply, and then

addressed the meeting on his own account, in much the same words as at previous meetings. Mrs. S. was to visit Dundee on the 22d, and again to attend meetings at Edinburgh on the 23d and 26th.

Mrs. H. B. Stowe, having visited Aberdeen and Dundee, where she was greatly feted, has re-turned to Edinburgh.

Mrs. Stowe in London .- Mrs. Stowe has arrived in London. She was the guest of the Duchess

otherland.
On the evening of the 2d inst., the Lord Mayor On the evening of the 2d inst., the Lord Mayor of London entertained at dinner the Judges and other legal dignitaries, and a few literary men. Mr. Ingersoll and Mrs. Stowe were present. Mr. Ingersoll made a speech. Justice Talfourd made an oration complimentary to Mrs. Stowe, to which Charles Dickens replied in the

Hon. JOHN P. HALE has taken an office in Wall street, New York.

Within about a year, eight steamers, valued at near a million and a quarter of dollars, have been lost on the Pacific coast.

Explosion of the Jenny Lind - Another Terrible Disaster.—Truly, misfortunes 'come not as single spies, but in battalions.' While on a pleasure single spies, but in battaliens. While on a pleasure excursion from San Francisco to San Jose, with 150 passengers on board, the steamer Jenny Lind exploded, killing thirty-one persons and wounding eighteen. The details are most distressing to read.

Shocking Catastrophe. - In Buffalo, on Friday last, a building on Main street, occupied as a banking house by Robinson & Co., and others, suddenly caved house by Robinson & Co., and others, suddenly caved in while undergoing repairs, the roof and every story being carried through to the ground. Five men were taken out of the ruins living—one with his leg badly crushed, and others seriously injured. Six dead bodies were also recovered, and it was supposed there were more beneath the building, the ruins being piled up thick and solid from the cellar to the second story.

Terrible Shipwreck. Two Hundred Lives Lost.—The brig Reuben Clark, of Rockland, arrived at New York, brought Capt. Stimson, mate, second mate, and six of the crew of the William and Mary, of Bath, William Knox,

and six of the crew of the William and Mary, of National States.

The William and Mary left Liverpool with a cargo of railroad iron and 208 passengers, nearly all of whom, together with the ship, which struck on a sunken rock near the Great Isaacs, on the evening of the 3d of May, at 8½ o'clock, were lost. The long boat and the life boat, which were filled with passengers, parted company. A few hours afterwards, a bark, apparently bound to Europe, hove in the direction of those boats, and it is supposed their passengers were rescued. boats, and it is supposed their passengers were rescue. The William and Mary was bound to New Orleans.

Four sailors were drowned from the ship Daniel Webster, on the voyage to Liverpool from Boston.
Their names were—Henry Mosier, of Yarmouth, N. S.;
John Campbell, East Boston; George Cook and Samuel
Cook, Englishmen.

GY The State of Maryland has recently paid to the captors of Chaplin, charged with the abdu-tion of slaves, \$1,150, distributing the sum among

Fatal Result .- Daniel Sullivan, who was in jured by the cars on the Worcester Railroad a short time since, died at the Hospital on Saturday of last week. He was about thirty years of age, and leaves a The express train coming from Rouse

Point, a few days since, killed a man (name unknown) who was alceping between the rails near St. Johns. He was thrown a distance of forty feet, and died instantly.

The Massachusetts Liquor Laic.—The mi-nority report before the House of Representatives was rejected, by 103 to 149.

CALL

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

be be safely restored to that post, which he has so long occupied with consummate judgment, untiring zeal, and excellent efficiency.—[Ed Lib..]

The undersigned, the Corresponding Committee, selected by a large number of individuals solicitous for the advancement of the cause of Truth and Humanity, hereby invite all who are friendly to free discussion, to attend a Convention to be held at Hartronn, Conn., on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th of June next, for the purpose of freely and fully canvassing the ORIGIN, AUTHORITY AND INCOMPRESE.

Doubtless a free interchange of thought is the best mode of exciting inquiry and of arriving at the Truth. We invite, therefore, all who feel an interest in this We have on our Book Table several new and valuable publications—books, pamphlets, &c. These shall be noticed in another number.

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

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

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES. LORING MOODY will lecture on Slavery at Holliston Friday, Framingham . . . Sunday The 'burden' of these lectures will be-the danger

and perils of being a Christian, in this country. Friends are requested to make all needful arrange HENRY C. WRIGHT will hold meetings in

ACTON CENTRE, Sunday, May 29th. Subject: Progress of individual and social Man; and the obstacles in the way of true Progress, especially war and slasachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will speak at DAN. VERS PORT, on Sunday next, 22d inst., afternoon and

Society, will speak at WEST NEWTON, on Thursday evening June 2d.

REFORMATION OF CRIMINALS. A meet-ing upon the subject of the Reformation of Criminals will be held in Chapman Hall School Room, May 24, at

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY. There will be a meeting of this Society, at Park Street Church, on Monday next, at 74 o'clock, P. M. Speakers—Judge JAY, President of the Society; Hon. AMASA WALKER

TREASURER'S REPORT Of Receipts from April 1st to May 2, 1853.

Rec'd from S. May, Jr., for collections by Wendell Phillips in Cummington, \$5, W. Hampton 5. \$10 00

Rec'd from Parker Pillsbury, for his collections in N. Bridgewater 4, Malden 1 10, Fall River 6, Joseph Congdon, New Bedford, 10; Z. Whittemore, do., 2; Joseph Brownell 2, E. S. Cannon 1, O. H. P. Brown 1, Dr. Charle 2, Less B. Belsette 5, Ellis Si. Clark 2, Joseph Ricketson 5; Silas Sisson,

Ree'd from Wendell Phillips, for his collections in Worcester.....

over expenses at Manchester, 52 25, Lowell 3 25, Weymouth 2, Port Norfolk 2 25, W. Brookfield Female A. S. Society 6 67, Brookfield 1, Warren 1 10, Thorndike 64c, Daniel

Raynham 2 50, Middlebero 1, Plymouth 3 50, old Col. A. S. Society 2 42, Emery A. Bab-cock 1, Mrs. Babcock 1, Thos. Greene 12c, Stoneham 3 35, Sandwich 1 25, J. F. Clark,

do. 1, Hyannis 15 75, N. Dennis 9 80....
Rec'd from Samuel May, Jr., for his collections
from Mary G. Chapman, to redeem pledge,
10, Worcester Co. South A. S. Society col. at
Upton, 4 94, S. May, Jr., to redeem pledge

Upton, 4 94, S. May, et., 5 99 94
in part, 25.
In my last report, as published in the *Liberator* of 22d ult., the amount rec'd from Worcester Co. North A. S. Society, by hand of A. A. Bent, was left a blank. It should have been \$20.

S. PHILBRICK,

Treas. Mass. A. S. Society.

The subscriber acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, in aid of David Brown, whose letter was published in the Liberator of April 29:— From John Bunker, Fairhaven, \$1 00

" 'Friend to the Oppressed, Kingston, 1 00

" Thomas Brown, Boston, 5 00

" Margaret M. Hyatt, Hudson, N. Y., 3 00

" Jonathan Buffum, Lynn, 2 00

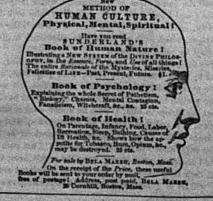
" John Whitcomb, Hancock, Me., 1 00

" Eliphalet Haskell, Dover, Me., 1 73

Boston, May 18, SAMUEL MAY, Ja.

The General Agent of the Liberator wishes t acknowledge the receipt of the following subscriptions from friends in England and Scotland—by the hands

WOMEN'S RIGHTS PETITIONS. Let them be returned, at once, to the Anti-Slavery



NEW TEMPERANCE TALE. APLETON, or More Work for the Maine Law-this day published, and for sale by the Bookseller JENES, HICKLING & SWAN,

NEW BOOKS.

CP RARE INTEREST AND VALUE. JUST PUBLISHED BY

JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY.

BOSTON

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

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

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

Count Struenzee the Skeptic, and THE CHRISTIAN.

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

THE LAST HOURS OF CHRIST. BY W. G. SCHAUFFLER.

Missionary at Constantinople.

A portion of this most admirably written volume of Meditations on the last hours of our Savior upon earth, Meditations on the last hours of our Savior upon earth, was published some years since, and met with great favor from the religious public. The work has been rewritten, and very much enlarged, and is again offered to the community. We would not say a word in its commendation to those who have read the volume as originally published. To those who love to go with the Redeemer of men, to meditate in the garden of Gethsemane, or upon the mount of Olives, or by the sea of Gallee, this volume will afford a vein of sacred thought. Price \$1 00.

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 neuteness as a writer is too well known. This, his last, and perhaps his greatest effort, on the Trial by Jury, is destined to create a commotion in the world. Jurymen will learn their rights and du-tics 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.

THE REY! THE REY! UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

BY HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. THIS GREAT WORK IS NOW READY.

PRICE-50 ets. paper; 75 ets. cloth. 80.000 PUBLISHED PIRST EDITION. 59,300 copies ordered in advance of publication.

For sale by all Booksellers.

White Slavery in the Barbary States BY HON. CHARLES SUMNER, U. S. S.

Illustrated with 50 superb designs by Billings, engraved by Baker, Smith & Andrews, Price, 50 ets. This superb volume in its typography and illustra-tions, and elegant in its composition, being one of the finest productions of its accomplished author, is offered o the public in this most attractive form, with the hope that thousands may peruse its glowing pages, and from them receive fresh stimulus in their efforts to elevate humanity from degradation and wrong. They will learn from it that in years past, While Men as well as Blacks have felt the galling yoke of slavery.

Judge Jay's Writings on Slavery, In one volume, 12 mo., with a portrait.

Paice, \$1.00.

Who has rendered more efficient services to the cause of humanity than the venerable Judge Jay? His collective writings will be among the very best contributions to the anti-slavery literature of the country.

Philosophy of Mysterious Rappings, OR, THE DYNAMIC LAWS AND RELATIONS OF MAN, BY DR. F. C. ROGERS.

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

THE SILENT LAND: OR, LEAVES OF CONSOLATION FOR THE APPLICATED,

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

GERMAN UNCLE TOM, TRANSLATED BY PROFESSOR HUTTEN.

In one volume octavo. Price 50 ets. 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.

BOOK OF 1000 ANECDOTES. HUMOROUS, GRAVE AND WITTY. BY M. LAFAVETTE BRYN, M. D.

There are hours when men need relaxation from the sterner labors of life, both bodily and mental. In these seasons, such a volume as the above is a desirable companion, and affords that relief which the mind needs. Price, \$1.00.

IN PRESS, TO BE ISSUED SPEEDILY. GIDDINGS' SPEECHES. The Congressional speeches of this distinguished and uncompromising anti-slavery veteran, who is still battling nobly with the powers of darkness, complete in one volume, 12 mo., with a portrait. Price, \$1.00.

Key to Uncle Tom, in German. This work is now being translated into German, by

WRITINGS OF 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

April.

The numerous admirers of Dr. Edwards will hall 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.

Complete Encyclopædia of Music, BY JOHN W. MOORE, Assisted by John S. Dwight, Esq., the learned and accomplished Editor of The Journal of Music.

Assisted by John S. Dwight, Esq., the learned and accomplished Editor of The Journal of Music.

This work will occupy an unoccupied field, no such work ever having been compiled before, either in this country or in England. It will be a complete Dictionary of all Musical Terms, a History of the Science of Music, from the earliest times to the present; a Treatise on Harmony and Thorough Bass; a Description of all known Musical Instruments, and a complete Musical Biography, containing a succinct memoir of more than 3000 of the most distinguished Musical celebritles and composers who have ever lived. To be comprised in one large royal 800. colume, 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, And for sale by Booksellers generally.

ROI

the I

WM

VC

Ir. GA

r addr You wi troducts By the w feel ntinue all the in spite ekedne

n Goo

ty, to s sewhere ons of oted he noble herware. Bu oluntar Thateve repared ain a su

humbly humbly as no d

ew Yor saceably rty. (A tood be

POETRY.

For the Liberator. THE LESSON OF SORROW. BY EDWARD R. PLACE.

In bereavement and in pain ;-Heeded but the message brought us, By the Angel of the slain-We should quake the guilty cause Of the pangs and tears of life ;-For the troop of trampled laws

Read we but the lesson taught us,

Vengeance taketh in the strife. All our harsh allotments here Testify of wrong and sin ;-

Would we have a world of cheer By obedience must we win. All about as, and within, - God's unswerving code appears Man transgresses, and the sin

Brings calamity and tears. Think not Heaven's primeval plan Nursed a native germ of wo, In the soul of deathless man Darkly evermore to grow.

Dream not life's bewildering sea Hath no law of ebb and flow ; Weave no veil of mystery Where our duty is-to know.

In the savage dance of things, Seeming tumult hath its law ;-By her well Truth sits and sings, But the Pilgrim's arm must draw But perverted taste diluteth

Wisdom's draft of knowledge clear ;-To dark ' Providence ' imputeth All that meets not eye or ear Wrapt within this mighty cope,-

Spring of Progress-fount of Hope-Work the great All-Mover's laws. Broad as space the field of God, Sown with Truth's celestial seed ;-Sorrowing soul, or blooming sod,

Of all felt, or seen, the cause,-

Each proclaims a primal need. Heed no word of prattling priest, Who, by ignorance led, or folly, Turns to gall life's wholesome feast, With the wand of Melancholy ;-

Teaching men, the body's pain God for moral ends intended-Trusting, in the spirit's gain, Hobbling logic may be mended.

Sanctified are life's afflictions, When their changeless laws we learn ; Only are they matedictions, When no statute we discern

Priests may cant of filial trust In th' abounding love of God, When we weep above the dust Of the victims of His rod. True, the soul's, the body's anguish,

Cometh from a Power above : But, in warning us to banish Pain and sorrow, glows the Love. How to banish, but by yearning

Nature's holy laws to know; Ever conning-ever learning-Gathering gladness as we go.

God of statutes! send the Teacher, Thine enactments to expound; Not the shadowy, mystic preacher, Spreading clouds, not light, around !

DON'T RUN IN DEBT. BY FRANCES D. GAGE.

Don't run in debt !- never mind, never mind. If the old clothes are faded and torn ; Fit them up, make them do-it is better by far, Than to have the heart weary and worn. Who'll love you more for the set of the hat, Or your ruff, or the tie of your shoe, The shape of your vest, or your boots or cravat,

Don't run in debt !- If canary's the go, Wear blue, if you have not the cash; Or-no matter what-so you let the world know You won't run in debt for a dash. There's no comfort, I tell you, in walking the street,

In fine clothes, if you know you're in debt, And feel that perchance you some tradesman may meet Who will sneer-' They're not paid for yet.' . Good friends, let me beg you to not run in debt !

If the chairs and the sofas are old, They will fit your back better than any new set, Unless they are paid for in gold; Though your house may be small, draw it closer to gether. Keep it warm with a hearty good will;

A big one unpaid for, in all kinds of weather, Will send to your warm heart a chill, Don't run in debt !- now, dear girls, take a hint

(If the fashions have changed since last season,) Old Nature is out in the very same tint, And old Nature, we think, has some reason. Just say to your friends that you cannot afford To spend time to keep up with the fashion ; That your purse is too light and your honor too bright To be tarnished with such silly passion.

Have fine houses, and feathers, and flowers ; But, unless they are paid for, be more of a man Than to envy their sunshiny hours. If you've money to spare, I have nothing to say ; Spend you dollars and dimes as you please;

Gents, don't run in debt !- let your friends, if they ca

But, mind you, the man that his note has to pay, Is the man that is never at case. Kind husbands; don't run in debt any more;

'Twill fill your wife's cup full of sorrow, To know that a neighbor may call at your door, With a bill you can't settle to-morrow. Oh! take my advice-it is good-it is true. (But lest you may some of you doubt it.) I'll whisper a secret now, seeing 'tis you-

I have tried it, and know all about it. The chain of a debtor is heavy and cold. Its links all corrosion and rust ; Gild it o'er as you will-it is never of gold-Then spurn it aside with disgust.

The man who's in debt is too often a slave : Though his heart may be honest and true, Can he hold up his head, and look saucy and brave. When a note he can't pay becomes due?

SING TO ME LOVE.

Sing to me, love ! I'm sad to-night, A weight of grief is on my breast; And thy sweet voice alone can charm My spirit to its wonted rest. There's music in the charm of birds, Ofttimes they make rich melody,-But music from thy lips, my love, Is sweeter than all else to me.

Bing to me, love, and let thy voice Rise sweetly in some favorite strain ; For music has a holy power To charm my spirit from its pain And when the stars begin to glow, How sweet the quiet hymn of ere! It whispers of some far-off land, Where we at last shall cease to grieve

LONDON, April 22, 1853. Mrs. BEECHER STOWE, you will see by the Scotch papers, has arrived in Glasgow, and has attended a meet ing of her friends there, but seems to be too ill to do take from them patronage, whereby many of their

It would seem, from the address of her brother CHARLES BEECHER, that the general feeling of the people of America is against slavery, but that the strong interest of the 800,000 slave-owners and their unity are so great, that all that he has to recommend is unity on the part of the abolitionists, and abstinence from the use of cotton, which, he states, he cannot himsel

I feel quite assured, that if the hearty and good aboli tionists in America, who have braved persecution, could do no more than eschew cotton, the cause of abolition would soon die out. It is the honesty and outspoken truthfulness of the abolitionists, to which we owe all the prospect there is of overcoming this strong dollar To speak mildly of slavery, and complimentary of slaveholders, whilst they starve and scourge and oppress, would be just to leave undone the only thing that has succeeded in doing any thing-that is, making this question a world-wide question.

There can be no doubt of the good-will of the people of this country towards Americans. Mind! I speak of the people as distinct from the aristocracy, who look at sful democracy as a thing to be frowned at and put down, if possible. Thank God, that cannot be new. Strong as the feeling is against slavery and slave-owners here, the knowledge and enlightenment of the people at large are now too great to lead them to confound the advantages following Republicanism, with the demerits of slave-owners and their system. The people of England can make a distinction, and they can scorn the slave-owners, without having the same feeling for the American people as a people.

To whom, but to the outspoken abolitionists,-to the of the martyr age, and their adherents and successors -do we owe that feeling which has given Mrs. BEECH-ER STOWE'S work the potency it now has? A feeling must be created, before it can be acted upon. What created that feeling, before her book appeared? The book ran like wildfire, for the train had been previously laid. The potency of that book was the result of the abolitionists having acted faithfully, and spoken truthfully and distinctly, and called things by their right names. To Mrs. Stowe, we owe the talent, genius, and earnest truthfulness, which presented the case in a form attuned to the feelings previously created by the heroes and heroines of the martyr age.

Truths of a like nature stand closely connected with each other. The zeal and activity of those faithful men and women stand, in my mind, intimately connected with the Women's Conventions that have been held in the States, and the great and glorious movement now going on for the emancipation of woman. I see many of the names of persons, who move in favor of the slave, connected with the movement in favor of the rights of woman, I refer their talent and skill, and especially I refer its development in the recent Woman's Rights Conventions, to the examples set, and the inducements you held forth, by appealing to and receiving, with gratitude, their aid and assistance in the cause of abo lition. There they learned to understand and to become outspoken, and to know that it was not simply feeling with which their duty ended, but that it ought to result in action. God, helps those who help themselves! Man is assisted from above by his own agency; our powers are given to us, both men and women to be used by ourselves. We owe, also, the establishing of colleges, and the conferring of learned degrees upon the sex, and their reading and studying physiology and medicine to practice; and we shall owe to the movement for the slave, the emancipation of white women as well as the blacks.

Be assured, my dear friend Garrison, that all these things are beginning to be seen and felt, and referred to you and your deservedly called martyr friends. Men are now beginning to trace effects to causes.

I am pleased to see your columns kept open to ELIZ-ABETH WILSON and JOSEPH BARKER; though I think, in reference to any disputative correspondence, it selject runs away to seed, or into little ruts of dispute, and becomes, as to the main point, mere verbiage.

It so happened that, just before your last LIBERATOR to a Mr. HOLYOAKE, a publicist here, arrived, and has the post office in England. been printed and circulated by Holyoake. I have mentioned before, that JOSEPH BARKER has labored hard in England, and has, by the aid of his clear mind and his public talent, usefully gone forward, I so term it, from Methodism to clearer views of the Scriptures, and has been very useful; but, during the earlier part of his career, he met Holyoake in debate, and since then his mind, it seems, has undergone a change, and he has most honorably written a letter to Holyoake, retracting many things which he had said, and I have no doubt said in all sincerity at the time, but which he now sees

beginning to excite some notice, but I think will not we wait till we have time to fill a sheet, and that tim even of probability. But good will come out of the more. I think scarcely any one, not even the poorest of error and the adoption of truth.

Mr. Holyoake is establishing an agency for the publication of works that have not, as yet, so free a circu- How American, how Australian letters would multiply lation in England as other works have, and that, not under the cheap system ! The only difficulty would be because they are not sought after, but because the Established Church and the Orthodox dissenters frown upon them, and call them rationalistic.

the editors of American papers, who may choose to aroused even our Times, which has spoken out fully on transmit ten or a dozen copies of their papers, would your man-stealing system, while it has increasingly do well, I think, to do so; that is, if they think fit to nerved the vigorous arm of the (London) Advertiser pay the postage for so many.

I suppose it would be desirable for them to print on their papers a reference to him, to those in England slavery power is making in your land, I am full of bly are not disposed to do.

to sell the same class of publications which Holyonke love and universal brotherhood as its corner-stone realized by using his house.

used to write letters here, which were published, and promote the cause of freedom. I am looking with much into would confer a great service upon the people here, and depicted Christian martyr are not unco that their emigration from this densely populated country will be of great use to the world in the next two or

An immensity of good has arisen, and a still greater good will arise, from the motives which have been per controversy has been going on for some timo in the thrown, by the discoveries of gold, broad-cast before columns of The Lineraron, between these two distinthrown, by the discoveries of gold, broad-cast before columns of The Liberaron, between these two distin-men, inducing them to circulate to different parts of the quished men. Mr. Mann has evidently the worst of world. Australia will become, in another generation, it, so far.—Covenanter.

THE LIBERATOR, a second America. They are alive to the question of PROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT, not go ahead so quickly as many could desire, but it will go ahead, and the disposition on their part has become the subject of parliamentary talk. This will make our aristocracy uneasy, because its tendency is t younger children are quartered upon the pub

Observe, again, and take heart-for it is greatly couraging-the down-trodden castes in British India have sent petitions to the British Parliament for sell government. Now, before I say another word on this ubject, let me ask you and your readers to reflect, that there are one hundred and fifty millions of people under our sway or influence there. Realize, if you can, by dwelling upon it for a short time—one hundred an fifty millions of sentient beings-men who have hither to, from climate, barbarism, and the want of scientific and other knowledge, merely existed, and been constantly engaged in wars, and tearing each other t pieces; this immense number of beings have been hitherto, left by this country under the control of small body of merchants, carrying on business here, and conducting itself, as it now turns out, or allowing to grow up under its domination, a most barsh an corrupt system of justice, or rather injustice; and that one hundred and fifty millions are obliged to con here, by appeal to the House of Peers, for justice. O course, the appeal can only be prosecuted at an in mense expense, and, consequently, not one in a thou sand cases of wrong could be brought home here, t what may comparatively be considered an incorruptible I observe, in THE LIBERATOR of April 1st last, a let

ter from ELIHU BURRITT, on the Ocean Penny Postage. This is a most important question, and one that you people ought to take up, and that independently of every other country. With us, every improvement of the kind, in a financial point of view, is delayed as long as

Our Chancellor of the Exchequer, whoever fills the office, can never find a sufficient justification, until h is beaten by a parliamentary majority, to repeal a tax, however small the aggregate, or however injurious it

Now, your people could dispose of this question postage easily, without reference to any other governnent. All they have to do is, to send their letters with our stamps for inland postage upon them, which stamps they can easily have across, and are only one penny and then have the letters put into our post office a Liverpool, or the port of the vessels' destination, by the captains. -

As to your own inland postage, your governmen could still take that, or less, and add one penny for th ocean postage; and thus the whole question would be disposed of, as to your own people. The consequence would be, that the necessity and desire for answering those letters would create such an urgency here, a would make our slow coaches-i. e., the government of ficials-feel the absolute necessity of granting the boon It is monstrous that government should prohibit, fo state purposes, men from carrying their own letters from choosing their own carriers, and then impose heavy a rate of postage as to amount nearly to a prohibition of communication.

We never know the effect of a suppressive tax. Al we know is, that nothing comes; but how much is su ressed, we cannot tell.

It astounded the people here, when ROWLAND HILL introduced the penny postage, and proved his main fact, that it costs less than one penny to convey a lette from any one point in the United Kingdom to any oth er point, and gives a large surplus besides. This he established by showing the aggregate number of letters conveyed by the post office through the kingdom in a year, and then showing the outgoings from the Parliamentary returns. The produce of the postage, placed against the outgoings for transit, demonstrated the fact: and then all he had to show was the probability of in crease, without any proportionate increase in the ex-

I hope your commercial people will stir this matte up ; it is really most important, commercially, morally, and educationally.

Considering the number now transferring themselve to the States, and from the States, it becomes highly dom happens that above three letters, on each side, are important. Wherever men go, they carry their wants, desirable for the public. In that number, the truth of their wants excite their energies, and those energies the question, which the parties desire to bring out, excited give wealth to the State. The number of cuscan be sufficiently shown. After that number, the tomers to the post office, and the necessities of society,

If your people took it up, there would grow out it a competition on the part of captains of vessels, to be licensed, or appointed, or chosen by your government, arrived; a most valuable letter from Joseph Barker to take letters, giving security for putting them into

Did you get a remittance I sent forward on account of THE LIBERATOR? (1) EDWARD SEARCH.

Yours, truly, (1) This has already been acknowledged in THE LIBERATOR.- [ED.

LETTER PROM RICHARD ALLEN. DUBLIN, 29th 3d mo., 1853.

We are trying to get an Ocean Penny Postage, and do you help us, for it would do much for the slave. It A Mrs. HAYDEN, an American lady, is giving Seances is not that one begrudges paying the present high rate, here on the subject of the 'Spirit Rappings.' It is but the hasty snatches, the few lines, are not written take ; and I myself am not made to see that it ought is often long in coming. Then, the penny postage has to take, or that it has evidence about it of truth, or realized all that we expected from it; ay, and tenfold discussion; for every thing which excites attention, is stopped from sending by the penny; the value is so and leads men to reflect and discuss, and to become an- good, that every body is liberal in supporting the imated about new things, turns up the mental seed, post.' If I have but to ask a question, to throw out an lets in the light, and so leads the mind to the rejection idea or a suggestion, off go the three or four lines with their penny frank; and I want that we should be able to do likewise with our American fellow-laborers to master the vast mass of correspondence.

I thank your new President for his candor ; it is better to meet an open than a hidden opponent. He has He is now issuing circulars for establishing agencies defined his position—taken the whole accursed thing, for this purpose, and he will be a man to whom any of slavery, under his protection. As a result, it has and others.

Truly, notwithstanding the bold front which the prowho may wish to get them. He will have, as I believe, hope. I think I can see the cause of right, mercy and an extensive agency for circulating any works which justice deepening its foundations among many. I bemay be transmitted to him, and would do so for works lieve the fearful position of America, steeped as it were that are small in price, which other publishers proba- to the lips in the darkest system of tyranny-her professed religious guides endeavoring to reconcile that sys I observe that Fowler & Wells, of New York, seem tem with that glorious Revelation which has boundly issues; and I feel quite sure that those who seek his pressing heavily upon many of the truly honest-heart agency, or the agency of his firm, will find all the ad- ed amongst us; and I think I may speak encouraging realized by using his house.

Anti-Slavery Committee For some time after Joseph Barken left England, he are, in their quiet, unobtrusive way, doing much to

I am looking with much interest for 'The Key.' large portion of the working classes of England having believe it has a great work to perform; that the naked great confidence in him, I wish he would send a letter facts which it will disclose will show, beyond cavil, that or two, now and then, giving his further views and ex- the gifted authoress of 'Uncle Tom' did not reveal the perience of the country, and such suggestions as his darkest deeds of the Southern prison-house—that cruelgreat experience will enable him to offer. I am sure he ties even greater than those borne by the sublimely But I must hastily conclude.

Sincerely thine.

WENDELL PHILLIPS AND HORACE MANN. A new

THE BIBLE AND SPIRITUAL MANIPES-

TATIONS.

of 8th of 4th month, C. STRARS makes some remarks on 'Spiritual Manifestations,' and J. T. EVERETT on 'The Bible.' Now, it strikes me that, in the light of the latter, the former may be much elucidated; and as doubtless having confidence in the ability and canden you have afforded the very great privilege and benefit of both disputants to conduct it for themselves; but a of a freer interchange of thought than any paper with which I have been acquainted, I would improve, but own views on passing subjects of acknowledged import ance to us all, endeavoring not to trespass upon your patience or your candor by pressing for the insertion of any thing that you think had better be as the flowers of which Gray sings-

'Full many a flower is born to blush unseen, And waste its fragrance on the desert air.'

These spiritual manifestations which have lately and a rapidly visited the near and distant parts of the United States, have been met with careful, candid and diligent scrutiny and investigation; but not more than they demand, 'for that indeed wonderful works have been wrought by them is manifest to thousands of bur people, both learned and unlearned, both godly and ungodly, and cannot be gainsaid; and the question now before us is, as it was in the Savior's time, 'By what power or by what authority do ye these things? It also seems to be pretty generally admitted, that it is not by electricity, nor by any other law or power nature, with which at least we are now acquainted. is also admitted, that though some impostors may have exhibited a few counterfeit wonders, the generality these manifestations have been wrought in good fait and honestly believed by the mediums to be what the professed, viz., direct communications with dec spirits, some good and some bad, sometimes. Now, then, does the Bible say any thing on the sub ject? The Bible! 'Our Father who art in heaven,

we thank thee ' for that ' Revelation sent from heaven' As far as I am acquainted with that book, this subject seems to be a somewhat conspicuous one therein There, we are informed that some good spirits or goo angels sinned against their Maker, and became evil spirits; that one of them, by a dreadful preëminence in wickedness, is called 'the devil'; that they have een very busy with the human family from the begin ning, are still, and at the last will be more so than now not more so than at any former period. Their num er seems very considerable; their mode of operation ery various, but most frequently purely spiritualspirit with spirit-injecting evil thoughts as the Good Spirit infuses good thoughts; very powerful, though not through the physical ear or eye, but sometimes ac tually becoming audible through the bodily ear, and sometimes even appearing to the bodily eye. I do not recollect in the Bible any instance of their being the subject of the other senses. Spirits, both good and bad, are in the Scriptures represented as by no means omnipresent, but capable of voluntary locomotive powerometimes being in one place, and then going to anoth er, according to which they enter into both men and easts, urging them and enabling them to commit certain outrageous acts, of which before they were incapa- States have undoubtedly a right to make laws for such ble and unwilling. Also, that shey have, or at least delivery, they are under no obligation to do so : the their prince has, power over the elements and over diseases : that though permitted, as are wicked men, to whom the delivery is to be made, exempts them from with all other created beings, under the entire control of the great and only Creator of all ; that the Lord has given to those who love and serve Him, in His name, free States any responsibility for the support of slavery o exercise great power and authority over them.

I will now confine myself to that one particular man festation of the doings of these spirits in Scripture, now overrun, that 'as face answers to face in a glass,' so is their verisimilitude apparent; and that is what ards,' if women, 'witches,'

me to the witches of New England, in days of yore. tween two or more States,' and 'between citizens Well, laugh on ! I pray God ye be not entangled there- different States.' This makes the matter plain at once by and fearfully, before ye are aware. Was there ever No law, either of Congress or the States, is necessary yet a grand truth that has not been run away with by on the subject. The slaveholder finding his escaped ome into great error? 'To the law and the testimo- slave in any free State, has only to cause him to b ny. If they speak not according to it, there is [in that brought before any Judge of a U. S. District Court; thing] no light in them.'

miliar spirit,' and asked her to bring up Samuel-dead | Constitution, without any law whatever. some years. Some being personating Samuel appear- If these conclusions are sound, what becomes of the start, he seemed to fear it was a wrong move, and wished the prophets to be summoned for advice. Ahab's is yet not another prophet? O yes, says Ahab, but I the reception of great indignity and abuse by this crew mitted by you. of evil men in high places, both in Church and State. he goes, gives his message and tells his vision; that THEODORE PARKER'S CHALLENGE AC-'lying spirits' had been permitted to put the lie into the hearts of these four hundred false prophets, to deceive Ahab to his ruin. Ahab defiantly went to the battle ; Jehosaphat weakly went with him. The latter was spared in mercy; the former was cut off in justice. (1 Kings, 22d chap.)

In another place, these evil spirits are repre as 'speaking out of the earth.' I never went to but one of their meetings, when this representation of them struck my mind very forcibly. There they sat, round the table, right hand on the neighbor's left upon the table; and as soon as the question was put, the ear was bent reverently and solemnly downwards. Thence was the answer expected ! L. P. C. C.

NEW YORK CENTRAL COLLEGE This institution is too little known in this State an

the New England States generally. One third of the place for those good reformers, who wish to begin in the right place to send their sons and daughters. This institution is finely located in McGrawville .-

pleasant village in New York State,-and a healthy location, to find which should be one of the first considerations of parents sending their children abroad to be edbe had at any other institution of the kind. To persons residing this way, it has the advantage over Oberlin, a college in Ohio professing the same principles, of not being so far distant, consequently can be reached with half the expense and with increased facility. The course of instruction is the same as at any other college, the best professors being employed that can be procured. But the grandest feature it presents is its Manual Labor principles. It is well known, that with-out due physical exercise, a high degree of mental culture can never be attained; hence no more need be said on that point, except that it offers excellent facilities for out-door exercise.

Again, the inducements offered attract a great m who are educating themselves. It is well known that such persons generally make the best students, and the advantage of such associates should not be overlooked. SALEM. Mass.

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION. Me Parron .

I have been pleased to see, that a sense of propriet has hitherto restrained any third person from partic pating in the controversy between Mr. Mann and Mr. Phillips, published in THE LIBERATOR, especially as i has much of a personal character; and all partie that self-restriction is considered unnecessary by you in the last number, (April 22d,) and as a reprint ap pears in that paper of a communication to the Antiontroversy, I trust you will not deem it intrusive in on to reply to the two questions put in that communication which appear to be addressed to the public at large.

The first of these questions is, 'Whether the Const tution of the United States imposes any obligations is relation to slavery that did not exist before it. Wheth er, for example, under the 3d clause of the fourth ar ticle, a slave is a person held to service or labor unde the laws of a slave State; and whether he "shall be de livered up on claim of the party to whom-such service or labor may be due?" To this I answer, Yes. I have no doubt that slaves were included, and wer chiefly intended to be described by such persons as ar held to service or labor, and that this clause was insert ed in the Constitution at the instance of two States, wi were desirous of securing their slave property. Supposing the affirmative of the above, the next ques

tion is, 'Then are not the persons taking part in the government, either as constituents or representatives bound to make the necessary provisions for the execu tion of this clause? ' To this I unhesitatingly answer No! They not only are not bound, but are not author ised, to make any such provisions. The clause in th Constitution alluded to provides, first, that no regulation shall be made by the States to prevent the recovery of the fugitives; and, second, that they 'shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.' It does not (in this place) say by whom the 'delivery' is to be made, and the que tion, who is authorized by the Constitution to make this delivery, (the all-important one on the subject,) is the only one in the controversy on the law, which has no been looked at. It is perfectly clear, that Congress is not authorise

to make any law on the subject. The tenth Amendment to the Constitution says- The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.' We now look back to see what powers are granted to Congress; and find then enumerated, Art. 1: sec. 8; and we do not find among them any power whatever to regulate the recapture of escaped slaves. This power is not therefore 'delegated to the United States,' so far as Congress is concerned nor do we find any clause in the Constitution which an thorises Congress to execute any of its provisions for which they are not especially empowered. On this ground, many persons, and indeed most in

telligent lawyers, consider that the State governments are required by the clause in question to provide for the delivery of fugitives from service; but although the omission in the clause of any mention of any party by execute their malevolent designs for a time, they are, any obligation on the ground of a compact. It is clear to me, that the Convention which framed the United States Constitution were unwilling to impose on the and as this would have been done by obliging either Congress or the State governments to legislate for the recovery of escaped slaves, they omitted all mention of which seems to me so like unto those by which we are the agent for delivery; leaving it to the option of the But it is asked, 'If neither Congress nor the States

are denominated 'familiar spirits.' The office of those are required to provide for the delivery of these fugifamiliar spirits' seems to have been chiefly that of tives, and the free States are unwilling to do it, how counsellors; the people advised with them, and those shall the provision of the Constitution be executed? who had familiar spirits were called, if men, 'wiz- To answer this question, I turn back to the description of the 'judicial power,' (Art. 3: sec. 2,) and I see that Now, my unbelieving friends, you laugh, and point it extends, among other things, to 'controversies bewho can decide on the question of labor or service being Saul went to consult with a woman who had a 'fa- due, and order his remission to the claimant, on

ed. (1 Sam, 28th chap.) Manasseh, a wicked king of objection of 'D. Y.' and others, to any person's taking Judah, among other crimes, is charged with 'using en- the oath to support the Constitution of the United chantments,' and dealing with 'familiar spirits.'- States, either as President or member of Congress, or (2 Kings, 21st chap.) 'When they shall say unto you, as Governor or legislator of a State, on the ground of Seek unto them that have familiar spirits, and unto this clause in the Constitution? It is obvious, that in wizards that peep and that mutter, what! should not a either case he will be under no obligation to provide for people seek unto their God ? The living go seek unto the recovery of fugitive slaves, as it is a subject with the dead! What sin and utter folly and madness! (Is. which the Constitution gives him no concern. On the 8th chap.) When the good Jehosaphat had entangled contrary, by becoming a member of Congress, he arms himself by a promise to act conjointly with wicked himself in the only way he can do-with the power of Ahab to go to fight with and for him, when about to urging the repeal of the infamous Fugitive Slave Law, on the ground of its unconstitutionality. I think 'D. Y.' also in error in regard to the respon

four hundred prophets came, one and all saying, 'Go, sibility of a voter, the nature and understanding of an and prosper,' &c. Jebosaphat seems not to feel much official oath, and the distinction between the voluntariconfidence in these four hundred men; and asks if there ness of that, and paying taxes; but as these are no subjects on which I intended now to comment, and hate him, for he never prophecies good for me, but evil. ought not to encroach further on your columns, I shall However, he was sent for, and at the risk and under not give my views, unless requested by him and per-J. P. B.

CEPTED. Mr. Parker cites us to the fourteenth of Numbers, as

chapter which 'no woman but a she dragon' would, in our day, after a careful perusal, 'declare to be a true picture of the God of her worship'; premising that said woman was 'one of considerable culture.' This passage appeared in THE LIBERATOR of 14th of 4th nonth, as part of Mr. Parker's Sermon of 'the Public Function of Woman.' Thank Mr. P. for wherein he hath shown us our er

ror. By 'us,' I mean the professing Orthodox Church o doubt we are in that great 'falling away' prophe sied of, II. Thes., 2: 3 and 6. I thank him for wherein he hath sincerely labored for the emancipation of the slave, and for 'the rights' of all men and of all women. I thank him for his sermon on the death of Daniel Webster. I do not thank him for his endeavors to destroy our faith in the validity of the Scriptures, i people here have never heard its name. It should be their genuineness, authenticity, and authority as 'The brought more into notice. Combining, as it does, all Word of God'; being well convinced, (had I no other the great principles of anti-sectorism, it is just the reason,) by the history of mankind, ancient and modern, sacred and profane, that where knowledge of and faith in the Scriptures as a revelation from God, and the only unerring standard of religion and morals, have not been, or are passing away, there the rights of men and women have never been understood, or are passing away; and passing away, they may be; by the very The advantages there are the same as may act of raising them above their just and proportionate level, for the re-action will assuredly come. I have read the chapter above submitted to o

ious consideration, and presume it not to be that which Mr. P. had in his mind. If it is not, and Mr. P. will indicate the chapter alluded to, I will read it in view of the judgment-seat of Christ, where we shall be called to account for judging right, especially of revelation from God, as well as for feeling right, and speaking and act-

I profess,-not in vanity, but for the purpose of dis avowing Mr. Parker's idea of the Christian woman's faith,-I profess to be a woman of some considerable culture,' and if Mr. P. discredits it, will cite him to ome tolerable judges in the old world and in the new. L. P. C. C.

*Mr. Parker will excuse the emission of the title 'Rev.' I cannot give it to the most esteemed in the ministry, whether male or female, or take it myself.

DR. CHARLES MUNDE'S

Water-Cure Establishment NORTHAMPTON, MASS. THIS Establishment is situated at Florence (bearing)

THIS Establishment is situated at Florence, (Isonand Ing. 1988). The Sensonville,) on the bank of the small, but lims and romantic Mill River, two miles and a half fine as Connecticut, and the Northamptom Rail Rail Program of the Month of being in the hands of every European hydrogath, has to respond to any reasonable expectations from a Water-Cure System, made en the part of those adsers who may confide themselves to him. He, as we a his wife, will exert themselves to ensure to then a tients every comfort compatible with the chief parpost their residence in the Establishment.

Persons desirous of following a thorough come of treatment, should provide themselves with two wind blankets, two comfortables, or a feather bel, three four linen sheets, six towels, and some eld linen is case of need, these articles may be procured in the tablishment. Patients applying to the Pector by lets ought to be very particular in their statements, neationing their age, constitution, earlier disease.

tablishment. Takents applying to the lecter by less, ought to be very particular in their statements, netioning their age, constitution, earlier diseases, forme treatment, occupation, way of living, and, in fact, any thing that may contribute to elecidate their case. I cortificate from their physician in ordinary will be

For Treatment and Board, 810 per week. Lotin and Gentlemen accompanying patients, and roomly with them, S5 per week; if occupying rooms by then selves, full price. Children, under ten years, and seserves, till price. Children, under ten years, and so-rants, not receiving treatment, \$5 per week. For the first consultation, or examination, whether the paties enter the Establishment or not, \$5.

For the Treatment, Board and Education of sichly children, inclusive of languages, music and gymastic, for which an able teacher is attached to the Establish-ment, \$400 a year to be pre-paid per quarter.

CHARLES MUNDE, M. D. Northampton, May 2, 1852

WORCESTER WATER CURE INSTITUTION. NO. 1 GLEN STREET.

THIS Institution is well arranged for the treatmer individuals at all seasons of the year.

Terms, &c.—For full board and treatment, from \$ to \$10 per week. Treatment without heard, from to \$4 per week.

Each patient should furnish one linen and two hear

cotton sheets; two woollen blankets; and old linen for bandages.

Out door practice attended to as usual Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M

Said Institution is under the direction of May 4. ly GEORGE HOYT, M. D.

PENNSYLVANIA

Medical College of Philadelphia.

THE Fall Session for females in this institution vil L commence Sept. 1st, 1852, and continue per six teen weeks. The faculty, consisting of eight profes sional chairs, are liberal and progressive in their med ical doctrines, universal in their remedial agents, ac cepting and receiving good from any and every searce and system, but holding allegance to no distinct in, pathy or dogma. The facilities for acquiring a therough practical medical education, in this institation, are unequalled in the Union. For announcement con taining full particulars, as to fees (which are low) he &c., address, (post paid.)

ABRAHAM LIVEZEY, M. D., Dean,

No. 329. North Twelfth street, Philadelphia.

PEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Fourth Annual Session THE next session of this Institution will comment on September 1st, 1853, and continue fire months closing on the 31st of January, 1854.
Persons wishing copies of the Announcement, or &

sirous of further information, will please apply, person ally or by letter, to the Dean of the Faculty, DAVID J. JOHNSON, M.D., 229 Arch street Philadelphia

WEST BOSTON CLOTHING HOUSE. LEWIS HAYDEN would respectfully call the american of his former customers and the public gase rally, to his ample stock of

CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, HATS AND CAPS.

Being connected with one of the very largest Ciclist Houses in Boston, he is prepared to furnish eary less of garment. He would also inform his friends that he of garment. He would also inform his first will get up every kind of custom garment at he serest notice. He hopes the friends of freeden, escale, will favor him with a call, as he has seen sust kell the call of the call at the call as the has seen sust kell the call at the call as the has seen sust kell the call at the call as the has seen sust kell the call at the call as the has seen sust kell the call as the has seen sust kell the call as the service in slavery. One and all are inited to mi, where they will always be treated fairly, and with pol bargains, at 121 CAMBRIDGE STREET, BOSTON

ADIN BALLOU'S BOOK. BEING an Exposition of Views respecting the principal Facts, Causes and Peculiarities in Springer ifestation, together with interesting phenomenal scale ments and communications. Price, @ cess.

MESSAGES FROM THE SUPERIOR STATE, est.

municated by John MURRAY, through J. M. Sens. Also-Mr. BINGHAM'S PAMPHLET, estilled 'Fa 50 cents. miliar Spirits and Spiritual Manifestates; leng a series of article by Dr. Exocu Poxo, Presser is de

Bangor Theological Seminary—together with a lept-by Albert Bingham. Price, 15 cents. For sale by BELA MARSH, No. 25 Cornhill January 14.

THE BIBLE AS A FOOL AS it is at the Present Day; its Inspiration, Legs.

As it is at the Present Day; its Inspiration, Legs.

Just published by BELA MARSH, No. 25 Corabil.

March 11. 3m

Six Years in a Georgia Prison NARRATIVE OF LEWIS W. PAINE, who safest of aiding the escape of a fellow man from that Son, Price. 25 center

Price, 25 cents.
For sale by BELA MARSH, No. 25 Cerahili. January 14.

A NEW ANTL-SLAVERY WORK FROM THE NEW MINES OF THE WORLD; being twelve Discenses in General Market Ma

PUBLIC FUNCTION OF WOMAN JUST published, and for sale by ROBLET I willing to CUT, 21 Cornhill, 'A SERMON or THE FURTHER TOWNS OF WOMAN, preached at the Mosle Hall, Most 27, 1858. By THEODORE PARKE, Minister of the Cut of th

JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE AT THE ANTI-SLAVER OTHER, 21 (10)

THE Speech of Wendell Price III.

The Speech of Wendell Price III.

The last annual meeting of the Massachusetta is Society, in vindication of the Anti-Slavery Metallic Greats. Also,
Also, the Twenty-First Annual Report of the Inst.

of Managers of the Massachusetts A. S. Seciet, is the pen of Edmund Quincy, Esq. Price III east the pen of Edmund Quincy, Esq. Seciet, is A Discourse occasioned by the death of Danie III. A Discourse occasioned by the death of Discourse occasioned by the death of Discourse Parker.

1852, by Rev. THEODORE PARKE.
been much enlarged, and occupies 116 pages.

374 cents.

gns, and re those n an c ittee'; tere—w aughter but with good old sere this

fear v

Since
de even
rerld, b

ng ques
sions of
heir box

o God,
ody.

llay?

There i

ant, with

and a fe