No Union with Slaveholderel

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

Tes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding

lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to SECURE THE PERFETURY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years,

of preserving the African slave trade; the second was 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 representing the oppressed! . . . To call government thus con-

stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of

mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection

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.

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In advance.

Tire copies will be sent to one address for TEE post ans, if payment b made in advance.

All remittances to be made, and all letters realing to the peculiar concerns of the paper are to be directed, (rost PALO) to the General Agent. naking less than one square inse el three times for b cents-one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts.

Pennsylvania and Ohi Anti-Slavery Societies are authorised to receive subgriptions for the Liberator. The following gutlemen constitute the Financial Committee, but are no responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz. - BANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY. LORING, EDMEND CURCY, SANUEL PHILDRICK, and

of in the columns THE LIBERATOR, both sides very question are imprtially allowed a hearing.

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

VOL. XIIV. NO. 1.

WM. LLOYD ARRISON, EDITOR.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1854.

WHOLE NUMBER 1196.

From the Yew Orleans Bee.
COLD COMPORT FOR ABOLITIONISTS.

It is an exceeding painful consideration, no doubt, to those beneather and unselfish beings, the abolitionists, that ill their terrible onslaughts on the South—all their directile onslaughts slavery—all their once Tommitudes and other romantic lies levelled abour domestic institutions, should completely fail if their object. It must fill their bosoms with hartfelt regret, when they perceive that, instead of depreciating slave property; instead of frightning Southern, planters from purchasing likely field hands and mechanics, their policy has only intensed the demand, and given enchanced value tolaves. A few days ago, some, seven negroes belowing to the estate of H. Miller, deceased, were sol by auction at Memphis, and brought the following high prices: Jack and wife, -

800 1325 Lucinda, Heary -- 1175 - 850 \$7,350

The abolitionists have thed very hard and per-The abolitionists have tied very hard and perseveringly to deter southerners from investing their capital in this description of property. They thought that if they ould keep up a brisk business on the under ground rillroad and maintain popular agitation on the subject of arti-slavery, they would ultimately render the possection of the colored race so precarious, that owners would be glad to get rid of them on my term, while the demand would fall to zero.—The idea was Machinvellian in astuteness and inteny—but though a fine theory, like many other plausible views, it does not work well in practice. The proportion of slaves who run away, or are spirited over to Canada by the exertions of the fanatical is so small in com-

does not work well appreciael. The proportion of slaves who run away or are sprited over to Canada by the exertions of the fanatica is so small in comparison with the immense numbers that are content to live with and faithfully serve their masters that the absolute value of the property is continuity enhancing. Mrs. Store and her associates will have to try some other exidient.

Any body but a modile of m Abolitionist must knew that slavery is at this line infinitely more firmly established than it was eventy years ago. If the knaves, and agitators, and restless ofd women of the North, had been satisfied with things as they were, and had not attempted to belly us into their pseudo-philanthropic schemes, it is more than likely that Maryland, Ketucky, and probably Virghia, would, ere this, have devised a system of progressive and safe emancipation. But the efforts of the Abolitionists lave aroused in these States every element of sternand unbending opposition to their nefarious designs and although the institution of slavery is far less profitable, and could be abolished with less of immediate inconvonience, than in the extreme State, it will, in all leaves are behility, by continued for an indeficonvoluce, than in the extreme Sath, it will, in all human probability, be continued for an indefinite period. In this respect, the pople of Louis-iana, the two Carolinas, Georgia, Albama, Mississippi, ec., ought to feel abundant thankful to Tappan, Garrison, Leavitt & Co. They have strengthened slavery, and have comibuted their most efficient ail to the maintenace of the in-stitution in communities, where it ught possibly be dispessed with. We are really bliged to the Abditionists for helping us to retra Maryland, Kentucly, and Virginia, among the lave holding States of the Confederacy. Cau't Irs. Harriet Beeche Stowe publish another anti-avery novel! The South might subscribe liberally in the work, as it rally tends to perpetuate her omestic in

To Richard Examiner, plicing the bolition agitation, says :

' In the midst of this Uncle Tom clatte, the price In the midst of this Uncle Tom clatter, the price of slaves has more than doubled. See a years ago, we had reason to be cognizant of the sale of a powerful young argro. He was sold for five hundred, dollars. On this day he would ring upon the same spat notes than fifteen hundred. These facts show how little importance the business world—the mone changers—Napoleon seers—attach to Abolitin. We commend these facts to the editors of the Tribane. They live to commercial community, and know how quicks causes diminishing the security of property, liminish also the market rice.

also the market rice.

It is a notyrios fact, that the movement of the Abolitionists her not diminished the rice of slaves. On the contrary, the price has badily increased, and ignoes are higher at this tin than her has been a specific and the slaves. they have been or years. The truth is, frican slavery will fore its way to such soils ad climates as are adated to slave labor : legislatic may check it for a the, but men's interest wi not only ensure a der seriously menac, but lead, by degree's to the in-

THE PRICE OF PLESH.

"High Price Negroes .- We know not to cause to attribute, but better prices have been fered by traders I this description of property, ten we have ever belie known. Negro fellows, of ver ordarity appearant, are bringing \$1,000 very reada. Women are sellinger very large prices, varying fro \$700 to \$1,000. sys, weighing about fifty pound can be sold for abo \$500. This is the time for sellin if any one is so dispeed .- Anderson Gazette.

We would all remark that about the sam

state of things ests in this town, and the pros-pect is, that negres are going still higher. We know of one bror, (Mr. M. Conly) who sold a r, (Mr. M. Conly) who sold a last week, men and women, a number of negro prices ranging fro \$825 to \$1,200; and we learn bld men, without any trade, as high as \$1,300 t really seems that there is to be no stop to th e. This species of property is higher now (in the dull season at least 30 perce of the year) than was last January, when every the market making prepara tions for the prest year. What negroes will bring next Januar it is impossible for mortal atimate acquaintance of ours urday last to buy a house girl, by the small sum of \$1000." Journal. man to say, An had occasion en and the price was

- Wilmington, N. weighing only fifty pounds ben young and oder, is worth ten dollars a g and inder, is worth ten dollars a thin it into usual to sell it so, out of sands. That those ordinary looking old fete \$1000—who probably weigh are on hundred and fifty pounds—heir it is worth hardly seven dolar, the ils being the difference as to Wom, weighing say 130 lbs. and 1200, a fair price a pound; their lar aga. Altogether, the prices are of favor to for the slave pens.] pound, though it a niggers should fe on the average on poune, th fetching \$1 200, #

REFUGE O OPPRESSION.

THE INSTITUTION.—The Milton (North Carolina)
Standard says: The negroes advertised in this paper by Thomas L. Lee, Esq., Commissioner, to be sold at Yanceyville last Monday, were disposed of in the following order, as furnished by General tribute to the real and devotion with which Mr. Garri-T. W. Graves, the auctioneer

1 Man, aged 49 years, sold for 1 Girl, aged 19 years, and child 1 Boy, and 18 years, 1 Boy, aged 15 years, 1 Boy, aged 13 years, 1 Boy, aged 11 years, 1,225 1,225 1,400 1,350 1 Mby, aged 9 years, 1.025 Sold on six months' credit. So much for ad-

A QUEER OLIVE BRANCH.

ertising in this paper.

We copy the following delectable article from a little theet published at Chicago, enticingly called 'The Olive Branch of the West,' and blessed with two Editors-Rev. J. R. Balme and Rev. A. Kenyon, Baptist dicated by our association, as a means not only of keep-

A battle has commenced in the Free States of America, between Lloyd Garrison & Co. and Frederick Douglass and party. But what has set them in battle array! Christianity and Infidelity, is the avowed and ostensible reason assigned. But can they be sincere or in earnest, when the one party would drive the ploughshare through Christianity. with all her benevolent, humane and literary in-stitutions, whilst the leader of the other counselled us in Chicago not to be led away with the doctrine of 'Christ and him crucified,' the main pillar of Christianity—the foundation of all hope—and the grand motive to all obedience. The thing is altogether a farce! It is what military men call a 'sham fight.' We had hoped that Douglass, on breaking away from his old friends, called the Garri-sonian party, had embraced the enlightened principles of Christianity, and resigned his whole being to their influences; but in this we are disappointed. We wish it were so, on behalf of the cause of human freedom, as he would become a more potent Garrison in Bennington, Vermont—his connection with instrument for good, both to the bond and free, and would reap the benefit of it everlastingly himself. But, alas for the cause of liberty, and for himself, when such counsel as that, to which we have referred, falls from his oracular lips! But we do not despair of that cause or himself. We see the his knowledge, Mr. Garrison had enunciated the same tide of freedom rising, swelling and rolling onwards with mighty sweep on this continent, widen-ing and deepening itself in its course, despite the checks and bindrances of Infidels, Pantheists, nomiand bright ornaments in liberating men physically, intellectually, morally, socially, and spiritually, and cause them to stand forth, not in appearance. but in reality, as the champions of heaven's rights, and the almoners of heaven's gifts. As Douglass pro-slavery deels of a merchant, belonging to his own has renounced the bold blasphemer's chair in the infidel native place, Newburyport—and to his liberation synagogue, let us hope that he will reconsider that through the hencyclence of ARTHUR TAPPAN. of New id-fashioned doctrine, the vicarious sufferings of Christ, to which he feels such a repugnance. And as he has approached so nigh to that blessed kingdom of grace, into which he once professed to have come, and stone of truth, what uncircumcised Philistine shall stand against him? We have great pleasure n sending to him a theological discourse (!!!) which we prepared and published in the Olive Branch, a short time ago, which may help him to come to right onclusions on the doctrine of Christ's atonement, and bring him to the best of all decisions, and stimulate him to higher, holier and more noble actions, for liberty, temperance, truth, justice and right, virtue love and charity.

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GARRISON ASSOCIATION.

December 19th, 1853. The exercises commenced with a voluntary on the

Syracuse, N. Y., took seats in the pulpit.

special purpose of annually testifying the love and af- warmly applauded. He said it was not often in a sectfection we cherish for the Pioneer, and unflinching Ad- ing of his friends that he felt very deeply embarased, vocate of Immediate Emancipation, WILLIAM LLOYD and unable to look them composedly in the face Garnison ; and as a prominent feature in the observ- in this instance, so many complimentary allusies had ance, a stated Address from some devoted anti-slavery been made to him, and so vastly overrated had een his

-I will not retreate single inch-and I will no

tribute to the real and devotion with which Mr. Garrison's pledge has been redeemed. The idea of annually taking historical note of the

commencement and progress of Mr. Garrison's antislavery mission, must commend itself to every friend of freedom, and admirer of fidelity to principle.

Boston, then, is the place, and we, emphatically, the people, who should see to it that the name of THE LIB-ERATOR and its Editor is warmly cherished. If there are those who would sully the reputation of the one, or destroy the usefulness of the other, we should be only the more vigilant to defend them both.

While availing ourselves of the privileges of the various anti-slavery organizations, we should, in a special manner, tender the tribute of grateful remembrance, ining the flame vivid in our own hearts, but also of awakening the same emotions in the hearts of others.

[Mr. Nell here read, as peculiarly appropriate to the occasion, the thrilling lines addressed to Mr. GARRISON, some years since, by Jonn G. WHITTIER, the Bard of Freedom, commencing

'Champion of those who groan beneath Oppression's iron hand," &c.]

Our friend, and the friend of man the world over, who is to address us this evening, has delayed his departure from this city, that he might blend his offering with ours. It affords me heartfelt delight in introducing to you Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY, of Syracuse.

Mr. Max, on rising, was greeted with hearty applause, and proceeded in the spirit of the occasion to narrate his reminiscences of Mr. GARRISON, THE LIBEnaton, and the formation of the first Anti-Slavery Society. Allusion was made to the editorial labors of Mr. Garrison in Bennington, Vermont-his connection with banner of immediate emancipation. For though ELIZA-BETH HEYRICK had already promulgated that sublime uncompromising sentiment.

It was the speaker's sincere regret that it was his misfortune (not his fault) that his name was not attached to the original list of the twelve signers to the Constinal Christians, and slaveholders! And the same ed to the original list of the twelve signers to the Consti-Providence who has restrained their wrath, turned tution of the New England Anti-Slavery Society. At a their counsels into foodishness, and brought good out of evil, can snatch them from the yawning abyss of infidelity, and make them successful agents and bright ornaments in liberating men physically polar star of the cause.

Mr. May next referred to the career of Mr. Garrison York.

After pursuing these reminiscences at considerable length, cliciting much interest and applause, he glanced time. And then, armed with his sling of liberty promote it. He next spoke of the United States Conpromote it. He next spoke of the United States Constitution, remarking that the anti-slavery discussion had created a general desire to know what that instrument really contained. A few years since, it was a difficult matter to obtain a copy, unless from the lawyers. This want was measurably supplied by the American Anti-Slavery Society publishing and scattering it Mr. May proceeded to define his position as a voter

under the Constitution. Though he admitted the moral consistency of non-voting on the part of those who re-THE LIBERATOR. garded that instrument as a 'covenant with death,' vet he was not entirely satisfied with the pro-slavery interpretation of the Constitution, and so did not feel himself wholly precluded from the polls, though he very seldom cast a vote, and placed very little reliance of Circumstances beyond control preventing an address mere political action. Hence, if he had lived in Gerrit from being delivered on the anniversary of Mr. Garri- Smith's congressional district, he should have felt it his son's birth-day, December 10th, a large audience as- duty to vote for that noble philanthropist as a Repreembled in Belknap Street Church, on Monday evening, sentative in Congress; as he had voted for Mr. Leavenworth, of Syracuse, to fill an important State office, notwithstanding he (Mr. L.) was a member of the organ, by Miss Washington, during which, the Guest, Whig party; but he gave him his vote, on account of and his much beloved friend, Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY, of his manly conduct in relation to the Jerry Rescue, and because he did not believe Mr. L. would deliberately Rev. John T. Raymond offered an appropriate and and consciously do any thing inimical to the anti-slavery fervent prayer, and alluded specially to the various cause. If he had erred in that matter, (he pleasantly trials which had beset the champion of immediate remarked,) his brother Garrison would be sure to set mancipation, commending him to the eternal regard of him right, when his turn came to speak. He concluded those for whom he had labored, and invoking Heaven's by reiterating the expression of the pleasure he felt on blessing upon him, and the cause so near and dear to being present on such an occasion, and by apologizing for the somewhat disconnected train of his remarks Mr. William C. Nell introduced the speakers, as fol- as he had had no time to make any suitable preparati for the meeting. (Applause.)

This Association was formed one year since, for the Mr. Garrison was then called for, and on rising friend has been adopted as peculiarly fitting.

As has been well summed up by another:— In 1821,
Mr. Garrisox commenced a paper, advocating the doctrine of immediate emancipation. He had against him and speak without faltering; but not so low. The the 30,000 churches, and all the clergy of the country— cause in which they were all so deeply increated had its wealth, its commerce, its press. At that time, there certainly realized a prodigious growth, size he first esras the most entire ignorance and apathy on the slave poused it; but he was only one among multifude of uestion. In that dark bour, The Liberator was unuestion. In that dark hour, The Liberator was unpried to the breeze, in the eyes of the nation, within
pht of Bunker Hill, and in the hirth-place of American
berty, consecrated to the cause till every chain be
token, and every bondman set free —its Editor pledgtoken, and every bondman set free —its Editor pledgtoken, and every bondman set free immortal words:—
The himself to the work in these immortal words:—
The mine entrest? I will not equirocate—I will not extoken — I will not retreate single inch-mand I will, not
the present the time whom me needed, words of
the convergement and a most heavy support; and for
the present and a most heavy support; and for
the present and a most heavy support; and for
the present and the present an twenty-three years had they acte together for the overthrow of slavery, in the spirit by botherly love. He referred to the many cheeringings of the times, and in the ears of this gulty nation, and twenty-three showed (as an incentive for also labor) from what intions of people complies, to-day, that they hear of significant causes the most us missent results had been produced. He spoke particarily of the efforts making the the friend, to thom we are to listen this even as once called upon the editor of The Libertaron, once called upon the editor of The Libertaron, can slavery, by the profus distribution of anti-slavery

announced his intention to occupy the lecturing field in tracted the guests around Lara, when he ap-Eagland for the ensuing year, for the purpose of con-solidating and directing the religious and philanthropic "Tis he!" "Tis who?" they que sentiment of that country against American slavery, that our land might be made truly the home and refuge f liberty. (Renewed cheering.)

strument respecting slavery; that the legislative and judicial action of the country could not have been ignorantly concurrent on the subject; that the Constitution did give governmental strength and protection to the system; he could not conscientiously or consistently garb, therefer, plain and common us it is, is give it his support. He would never voluntarily enter much too respectable for the wearer. When the American Union, until the slaves, redeemed and Jonathan appears in public, and especially when disenthralled, could accompany him. (Cheers.) If others, like his esteemed friend Genrit Saith, could satisfy their understanding, that the Constitution is, and was designed to be, an Anti-Slavery instrument, and humiliation for his sins. Jonathan must not acted consistently with their declarations, he not only imagine that he can come to the Old World in false would have no controversy with them, but be foremost colors any longer. He used to tell us with the to give them all due credit. But such a construction was virtually a dissolution of the Union,

Mr. Garrison next took up the charge of 'Infidelity,' and showed it to be both a sectarian and a pro-slavery nature in her selectest arrangements for the hapdevice, having no other object in view than to prevent piness of her children. It is in vain Jonathan general union for the overthrow of slavery, and to destroy the influence of those most actively engaged in

In conclusion, he briefly alluded, as a matter of deep any present, in regard to the controversy. They must read and decide for themselves. Whoever might falter r prove recreant, our cause was of God, and must ulimately grind all opposition to powder. (Cheers.)

From the Dublin Nation. LETTER PROM JAMES HAUGHTON. DUBLIN, 35 Eccles Street, Dec. 3, 1853.

To the Editor of the Nation. DEAR SIR-Your correspondent, Mr. James O'Cal-

laghan, was angry when he wrote the letter which appears in your paper to-day over his signature. To be angry in our study, with pen in hand, when we should be cool and collected, is not a mark of I did not make a ' wanton and uncalled-for at-

And not make a wanton and unaries in a tack, or any attack at all, or Thomas Francis Meagher, unless it can be called an attack to beg of him consistently to maintain his own avowed and well-known principles. If Mr. Meagher be angry with me for doing so, he is pot the man I take him rith me for doing so, he is not the man I take him to be. He is, I suspect, too noble and heroic for hat.

Mr. O'Callaghan would not incline to speak in war of slavery! Why he has done so openly. to be. He is, I suspect, too noble and heroic' for

and, I am sorry to say, unblushingly. They (the slaves) are better fed, letter clad, better housed, than their Irish brethrer. Even it this were true, which I deny, what has it to do with the question!

What morbid humanity this usly every day, world that reconcile him to be a lave ! a marketable article ! subject to the caprice of his so-called ower! liable to be brought to the auction stand, and brutally examined by purchasers! And if he were so circumstanced in America, would then ask by what right an elouent and liberg-loving Irishman, accepted as an American citien, dared to open his lips on his behalf! For slame, James O'Calaghan! you bear n Irish name but you have the man-stealer's lanruage in you heart. He treats his human cattle

ry for is many noble qualities; but Washington ived ad died a slaveholder; and he knew he was guilty of a great wrong against his brother, and gains his own principles; for, by his will, he reedhis bondmen; he did an act, if I may so speak, afterhis death, which he had not, with all his no-bleuss, the courage to do while he was a living. therefore, to bonor his memory Intirely as I could wish, because of this great successes, but it was evident that the struggle

one single instance in which war has really pro-moted honor, freedom, and happiness. For one such case (if he can meet with such a one) he will

without passion. We are coming nearer to the period wherein men's judgment must be convinced, fore they will act in important affairs of life. Accept, my dear sir, my best thanks for your kind note at the foot of Mr. O'Callaghan's letter, and believe me,

Yours faithfully. JAMES HAUGHTON.

From the Belfast (Ireland) Mercury, Dec. 7. MERICAN SLAVERY, AND REPUBLICAN LEGISLATION THEREON.

The United States Ambassadors at the several Curopean Courts seem to think that they perform great act on behalf, and for the glory, of the tepublic, when they appear on certain gala days, in the plain, unpretending dress of American citiens. We guess they calculated with unruffled significant causes the most argument results nacroen noting but slavery!

When the friend, to thom we are to listen this evening once called upon the editor of The Liberaror, in it early days, he sail, in reply to Mr. Garrison's carsest words, 'My friend, you speak as though you were all on fire.' 'I have need to be on fire,' was the reply, 'for there are monatains of ice around me to melt. In the first number of his paper, Mr. Garrison and—'The apathy of the atlieu on the subject of slavery is guificant causes the most argument results nacroen and the efforts making in England to disseminate that on the subject of American in England to disseminate that on the subject of American in England to disseminate that on the subject of American in England to disseminate that on the subject of American in England to disseminate that on the subject of American in England to disseminate that on the subject of American in England to disseminate that on the subject of American in England to disseminate that on the subject of American in England to disseminate that on the subject of American in England to disseminate that on the subject of American in England to disseminate that on the subject is thus likely to produce. They stand before their full-length mirrors, the very perfect the first specifications, no doubt, of republican simplicity and power! But Jonathan should not assume any airs in particular, and, least of all, such as might have the effect of fixing the eyes of others too steadily upon himself. Europeans are beginning to the lordly driver who rode at his ease alongside—fleaver will curse the man who engages in such traffic, on doubt, of republican simplicity and power! But Jonathan should not assume any airs in particular, and, least of all, such as might have the effect of fixing the eyes of others too steadily upon himself. Europeans are beginning to the lordly driver who rode at his ease alongside—fleaver will curse the ombic that the form that the form that the first that the first that the first that the

"Tis he!" "Tis who?' they question far and

near: ''Tis he!' 'How came he thence?-what doth he

In regard to the American Constitution, he would not attempt, at that late hour, to discuss its provisions. Believing that the American people could not have mistaken, for more than sixty years, the design of that introduced in the sixty years, the design of that introduced in the sixty years, the design of that introduced in the sixty years, the design of that introduced in the sixty years, the design of that introduced in the sixty years, the design of that introduced in the sixty years, the design of that introduced in the sixty years, the design of that introduced in the sixty years, the design of that introduced in the sixty years, the design of that introduced in the sixty years, the design of that introduced in the sixty years, the design of that introduced in the sixty years, the design of that introduced in the sixty years, the design of that introduced in the sixty years, the design of that introduced in the sixty years, the design of that introduced in the sixty years, the design of that introduced in the sixty years, the design of the sixty years, the design of that introduced in the sixty years, the design of the sixty years, the sixty years, the sixty years, the design of the sixty years, the six own illegitimate children, and who hunts with ferocious dogs the poor victims that fly from the tortures of his overseer's lash, to die in the swamps adjoining his plantation.

That's who and what brother Jonathan is! His

government 'all men are free and equal.' Nature made them so, to be sure, before Jonathan was born, but his iron rule is thwarting and violating would wish to be received and regarded as represent-ing the free Northern States of the American Union. There are no free States now; and, assuredly, since the enactment of the Fugitive Slave law, the Northern divisions cannot assume that regret, to the alienation of Mr. Douglass from his old false and boastful designation. Have not the riends, but said he had no wish to bias the minds of dwellers in the Northern States entered into a base compact with the slave-breeders of the South and South-West, to seize and deliver over again to the red hand and polluting grasp of their oppressors, the helpless fugitives who ask them only for a temporary refuge in their flight to Canada! The Northern States hold few slaves, it is true, because the inhabitant designs and the state of the s cause the inhabitants do not consider that slave-holding would be a remunerative speculation; but they have shown, beyond mistake, how cordially they approved of the herrible traffic, by their readiness to act as informers and bailiffs for the planters of the South! O, shame upon the people of 'proud New England!' They are pleased to describe the infamous Fugitive Slave Bill as one of the compromises of the Constitution! It should rather be regarded as the compromise, the fatal, the flagrant compromise of the free spirit of their Constitution! General Washington has not long passed away; yet that glorious right for which he lought and conquered is already trampled out of sight in the mire of Yankee selfishness and barbarity! The will of Washington must be a ridicu-lously uninteresting document in the eyes of the leading American statesmen of the present day.

Do food, and clothing and shelter instify man-stealing! If James Callaghan were clothed in purple and fine lines, and made to fare sumptubenevolence! Nevertheless, Washington's words must remain as he uttered them, a standing and solemn protest against the slave codes of the United States. 'These dispositions,' he says, 'I expecting solemnly and pointedly enjoin on my heirs to see stanced in religiously fulfilled. Religiously fulfilled, indeed! How little he must have known about religion, to talk in this strain respecting the liberation of nig gers! They could teach him a more practicable go-a-head creed now. Their legislators, in their republican majesty, are ever straining at gnats, and swallowing camels, on the shortest notice. They are quite touchy and jealous of any infringemell! he traits his brute cattle after a similar well! he traits his brute cattle after a similar ashion—thy are both ready money in the market shame. Isay again, on the Irishman who reasons thus! Thomas F. Meagher will not be such an Irishman—such a naturalized American citizen.

Washington was a great man: I honor his members with the laws they have made, and are still meditating, against their black brethren, will stand on record as the most selfish and savage in the annals of despotism. Not only have these infamous laws doomed the colored, and a great portion of the colored the colored and a great portion of the colored the colored and a great portion of the colored the colored and a great portion of the colored the colored and a great portion of the colored the colored and a great portion of the colored the colored and a great portion of the colored the colored and a great portion of the colored the less population to a horrifying state of servitude, which must terminate only in the grave, but they have also decreed destruction and death against such (whether bond or free) as endeavor to resist or evade their fearful effects. Whilst the laws are or evade their fearful effects. Whilst the laws are permitted to exist, we cannot hope for any decided change for the better in this shocking system. The President is, and will be, a slaveholder; so are, and his successes, but it was evident that the struggle as one of pride, rather than of principle, or the haslaved people would have been made sharers in the victory.

Mr. O'Callaghan ridicules my peace principles. It would be more to the point, if he give a sound reason for the maintenance of his own. Let him look over the history of the world, and point out look over the history of the world, and point out one single instance in which war has really proof other scorn and execution. Whilst the President and his Cabinet are seen marching in triumph to and his Cabinet are seen marching in triumph to the capitol, a band of despairing and helpless nesuch case (if he can meet with such a one) he will find ten, where it resulted in increased oppression. Need I do more than point to Europe in the present day, as a complete refutation of the physical force theory as a means of promoting freedom!

'Like begets like'—Violence, violence—(this has been the rule of mankind hitherto)—(Love, love—(this will yet be acknowledged as the true, the only permanent securer of freedom.)

I may be wrong: but when a question of such ally permanent securer of freedom.)

I may be wrong; but when a question of such inguitade is argued, it should be done calmly, and inthout passion. We are coming peace the

flung forth on the breeze:—

'Having passed through Paris, in Bourbon County, Kentucky, the sound of music, beyond a little rising ground, attracted my attention. I looked forward, and saw the flig of my country waving. Supposing that I was about to meet a military parade, I drove hastily to the side of the rode, and having gained the ascent, I discovered about forty black men, all chained together after the following manner: each of them was hand-cuffed, and they were arranged in rank and file. A chain, perhaps forty feet long, the size of a fifth borse-chain, was stretched between the two ranks, to which short chains were joined, which connected with the handcuffs. Behind them were about thirty women, in double rank, the couples tied hand to hand. A solemn sadness sat on every countenance, and the dismal silence of this march of despair was interrupted only by the sound of two violins. Yes, the foremost couple were furnished with a violin apiece; the second couple were furnished with a violin apiece; the second couple were ornamented with cockades; while weak the CENTRE WAVED THE REPUBLICAN FLAG, CARRIED BY A HAND LITERALLY IN CHAINS! I could not help exclaiming to the locally diviner who rede at his case a looseside.

A PUGITIVE HAGAR.

A gentleman from Cincinnati has just related an incident, which is worth recording. Coming up from Sandusky, he observed on board a colored from Sandusky, he observed on board a colored girl or young woman, with a child that was nearly white. A plainly dressed gentleman came on board with them, and our friend rather thought he might be her husband: for, though dark, she was very pretty. The man was white. At Malden the man wentashore, but the woman remained on board till a colored citizen of Malden asked her if she was not a fugitive slave. She answered in the affirmative, and immediately followed him ashore. Our informant observing this, followed them and ininformant observing this, followed them and in-quired the particulars, which she readily related. She had been the property of a young man in Cov-ington, Kentucky, to whom she was wife as well as slave. He was the father of her child, and was as slave. He was the father of her child, and was very kind to her. He went to California, and left her behind at Covington. Subsequently he returned, and told her he was going again to California, and should take her with him. She was a little afraid of this new arrangement. She would willingly remain with him there, but she would not go to California willingly. He threatened to sell her to a trader, but she did not believe he would do it. It soon came to her ears, however, that she had been sold, and that her former master was preparing to leave for California with her child. preparing to leave for California with her nd she was to go down the river. She would remain where she was contented, but would do and dare anything rather than be separated from her child. That night she crossed the river, and here she was now in a land undefiled by chattel slavery, a free woman. It would not be expedient to say the eye of the Kentucky owner, he may be assured that his Hagar and her Ishmael are among friends. The Doctor (our informant) says the child was very eautiful. Perhaps the chivalrie Kentuckian would do well to come and take up his residence in Canada West, with his wife and child.—Detroit Dem. From the Boston Daily Times.

ANTI-SLAVERY DISCUSSION IN CON-

Congress, we are sorry to see, has at once plun-ged into the mare magnum of the slavery question, all agitation of which, we have been often assured, all agitation of which, we have been often assured, was to be as effectually 'put down' as Sir Peter Laurie disposed of suicide, in the same way, and with equally good intentions. Mr. Gerrit Smith, whose election from one of the New York districts did not quite dissolve the Union, or even for one single moment stop its progress, has made, so the letter writers and papers say, a very able speech on the subject of slavery. As every body expected that Mr. Smith would so speak, mobody ought to be surprised at his action. He went to Congress for the purpose of 'agitating' the question of slavery, and it would be absurd to fret at his conduct. Mr. Giddings, too, must enter his protest against the Southern system of labor. 'Tis his vocation. the Southern system of labor. 'Tis his vocation.' llow sincere he was when he first began the game of 'agitation,' no one can say, not even himself; but it seems irrational to doubt his sincerity now. For better or for worse, he is joined to his subject, and will be heard on it, in order, if possible,—if not, then out of order. There is no such thing as horoughly in earnest. It matters not whether he s in earnest for the truth or for error. So long as he believes himself to be the champion of right, he will be so, to all practical purposes. This is one of the consequences of free discussion; one that cannot be escaped from; one that we should not wish to escape from, even if we could. Discussion ussion. It has been well said, that we might as vell expect to have brandy that would not make a uan drunk, or fire that would not burn a house, as ree discussion that should not be attended with some infelicitous circumstances. We therefore think that Congress does right in listening, as it is said to have done, with attention to the observations of Mr. Smith, and without any manifestations of illfeeling to Mr. Giddings, though nine-tenths of its members dissent entirely from the opinions of those two gentlemen on the subject of slavery. But we do not think those members of Congressacted wisely who hastened to make regular replies to the abolition orators, and so afforded new fuel to fires that would burn low indeed were they not fed by the very men who are most interested in their being extinguished. That they are to be extinguished, we are not quite pre-That they are to be extinguished, we are not quite pre-pared to believe; but there is a wide difference in putting out a fire, and heaping upon it the most combustible of materials. If the shavery question were to be decided by appeals to pure reason, the opponents of the abolitionists in Congress could not be blamed for making regular replies to regular assaults; but as it is to be decided by votes, and as the latter are in the proportion of forty to one against the abolitionists, and no one dreams that reaching on attentions that it is a barrier as included. peaking on either side is likely to change a single ote, the anti-abolitionists would act the wiser in letting their yea be yea, and their nay nay, rather than to adopt the very course of all others most desired by Mr. Giddings and Mr. Smith. Let them, when any abolition member has made a speech having no possible bearing upon the question under discussion, make no reply to it, but speak to the question before the House. In that way, they would save time, lessen the degree of irritation, command the confidence of the public and gratify that love of novelty which has so pow-irful a hold of the human mind. So to act would erful a hold of the human mind. So to net would be to take from the abolitionists three-quarters of their 'agitation' stock in one week, so far as Congress is concerned. If gentlemen must reply to those who have sworn to fight against slavery as O'Connell did against the 'Union' of England and Ireland, and with about the same prospect of suc-Ireland, and with about the same prospect of suc-cess, let them reserve their eloquence until the sla-very question shall have been formally brought before the House of Representatives, and then be as diffuse and as severe as they shall choose. Such things will then be in order, though whether it would be wise on the part of gratlemen expressly pledged to non-agitation to avail themselves of their privilege, may admit of considerable doubt. It would not, even with the Amistad case before them, be good policy on the part of nine-tenths of the

How it was Done,-The slave Lewis, who left the Commissioner's Court at Cincinnati so uncere-moniously, was hid in the basement of a church in that city for four days, and afterwards dressed in female ap-parel and taken into the country, by a Presbyterian paret and taken into the country, by a Pressysterian clergyman and his wife, in a private carriage. After being eccreted for some weeks longer, he had some chemical preparations applied to his face, which entirely concealed the true color, and in this way was safely for warded over the under-ground road.

be good policy on the part of nine-tenths of the Representatives to blow up a flame that may set the whole country on fire, and so be the cause of a tre-mendous conflagration, that may devour us all.

A negro, from Cuba, has just been en-tered at the Leipsic Conservatoire; he is said to be a very accomplished violin player.

SPEECH OF GERRIT SMITH. In the U. S. House of Representatives, Dec. 20, 1853

It is natural—Mr. Chairman—nay, it is almost necessary—that, from the difference in our temperament, our education, our pursuits, and our circumstances, we should take different views of many a subject, which comes before us. But, if we are only kind in expressing these views, and patient in listening to them, no harm, but, on the contrary, great good, will come from our discus-

As this is the first time I have had the floor, it may be well for me now to confess that I am in the habit of freely imputing errors to my fellowmen. Perhaps I shall fall into this habit on the present occasion. It may be a bad habit. But is it not atoned for by the fact, that I do not claim, that I am myself exempt from errors; that I ac-knowledge that I abound in them; and that I am ever willing that those whom I assail shall make reprisals f I trust, sir, that so long as I shall have the honor to hold a seat in this body, I may be able to keep my spirit in a teachable posture, and to throw away my errors as fast as honorable gentlemen around me shall convince me of them.

I have risen, Mr. Chairman, to make some remarks on that portion of the President's Message,

marks on that portion of the President's Message, which it was proposed, a few moments since, to refer to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Message endorses, fully and warmly, the conduct of the Administration in the case of Martin Koszta For my own part, I cannot bestow unqualified praise on that conduct. Scarcely upon Captain Ingraham can I bestow such praise. It is true, that I honor him for his brave and just determination to rescue Koszta, but I would have had him go a step farther than he did, and insist on Koszta's stackers in the control of had him go a step farther than he did, and insist on Koszta's absolute liberty. I would have had him enter into no treaty, and hold no terms, with kidnappers. I would have had him leave nothing regarding Koszta's liberty to the discretion of the French Consul or any other Consul; to the discretion of the French Government or any other Government. Koszta was an American subject was kidnapped American subject and hence the —a kidnapped American subject—and hence the American Government was bound to set him, immediately and unconditionally, free. But Captain Ingraham represented the American Government For that occasion, he was the American Govern-

For saying what I have here said, I may appear very inconsistent in the eyes of many, who know wery inconsistent in the eyes of many, who know my opposition to all war; for they may regard Capt. Ingraham as having been ready to wage war upon Austria—as having, indeed, actually threa-tened her with war. But, notwithstanding my opposition to all war, I defend Capt. Ingraham's purpose to use force, should force become necessary.

I believe, that such purpose is in harmony with
the true office of Civil Government. I hold, that the true office of Civil Government. I hold, that an armed national police is proper, and that here was a fit occasion for using it, had moral influences failed. But to believe in this is not to believe in war. It is due to truth to add, that Capt. Ingraham should not be charged with designing war upon Austria. Why should he be thus charged! He had, properly, nothing whatever to do with Austria, nor with the Austrian Consul. There was no occasion for his doing Consul. There was no occasion for his doing with either of them, nor for his even thinking of either of them. For him to have supposed that Austria, or any of her authorities, could be guilty of kidnapping, would have been to insult her and them. He had to do only with the kidnappers, who were restraining Koszta of his liberty; and all he had to do with these kidnappers was to compel them to an unconditional and immediate sur-

render of their prey.

I will say, by the way, that I do not condemn the conduct of our Minister, Mr. Marsh, in relation to Koszta, for the good reasons, that I am not sure what it was. If it was as it is reported to have been, I trust that both the Administration and the whole country will condemn it.

and the whole country will condemn it.

It is denied in certain quarters, that Koszta was an American subject. But Secretary Marcy has argued triumphantly that, in the light of international law, he was. I regret that he had not proceeded to argue it in other light also. I regret, that he had not proceeded to show that, even if admitted international law is to the contrary, nevertheless, by the superior law of reason and instice. theless, by the superior law of reason and Koszta was an American subject. I regret that he had not proceeded to publish to the world, that, when a foreigner becomes an inhabitant of this land, abjures allegiance to the Government he has land, abjures allegiance to the Government he has left, and places himself under the protection of ours, the American Government will protect him, and that, too, whether with or without international law, and whether with the world or against the world. In a word, I regret, that the Secretary did not declare, that if international law shall not authorize the American Government to protect such a one, then American law shall. It is high time, that America should justify herself in such a case by something more certain and authoritative than European codes. It is high time, that she should base her justification, in such a case, on the immutable and everlasting principles of reason and

I may be asked, whether I would allow, that the I may be asked, whether I would allow, that the subject of a foreign Government, who is alleged to be charged with an offence, and who has fled to our country, can find shelter in his eath of allegiance to our Government! I answer, that I would not allow him to be kidnapped; and that if his former Government wants him, it must make a respectful call on our Government for his extra dition. I add, that I would have our Govern ment the sole judge of the fact whether he is charged with an offence; and also the sole judge whether the offence with which he may be charge is a crime-a real and essential crime-for which h d be surrendered; or a merely conventional and all crime, for which he should not be surnominal crime, for which he should not be sur-rendered.

A few words in regard to the charge that Captain

Ingraham invaded the rights of a neutral State. It is to be regretted that the Secretary did not posipointedly deny the truth of this charge. tively and pointedly deny the truth of this charge. I admit, that no denial of it was needful to his argument with Mr. Hulsemann. The denial would, however, have been useful. No, sir; Capt. Ingraham did not violate the rights of Turkey. But, although America cannot be justly charged with wiolating the rights of Turkey, Turkey nevertheless can be justly charged with violating the rights of America, inasmuch as she failed to afford to Koszta the protection which she owed him. If she is not fairly chargeable with permitting him to be kidney the protection in the protection when the protection with the protectio not fairly chargeable with permitting him to be kid-napped, she nevertheless is fairly chargeable with permitting him to remain kidnapped, and that is virtually the same thing. To say that Capt. In-graham violated the rights of Turkey, is nonsence. It is nonsense, if for no other reason than that she had no rights in the case, to be violated. She had none, for the simple reason, that she suffered her laws to be silent. The only neutral State can claim respect at the hands of belligerents is, that, so far as she is concerned, their rights are protected. If she allows injustice to them, then they may do themselves justice. If she refuses to use the law for them, then they may take it into their own hands. For Turkey to suspend her laws, as she did in the present case, is to leave to herself no ground of wonder or complaint if a brave Capt. Ingraham supplies her lack of laws be asked whether I would really

have had Capt. Ingraham fire into the Austrian ship! I answer, that I would have had him set Kozzta free, cost what it might. At the same time, I admit that there would have been blame, had it cost a single life; and that this blame would have rested, not upon the Turks and Austrians only, but upon our own countrymer also. This is so, for the reason, that neither our own country nor any other country is so fully identified with justice, in the eyes of all the world, as to make its character for justice an effectual substitute for violence—as to make, in a word, its character for justice its sufficient power to obtain justice. Were our country proverbial, the world over, for wisdom and goodness—were our love to God and man known and read of all men—were every nation to know that, both at home and shroad, our Government acts upon Christian principles—then no nation would wrong us, and no nation would let us be wronged. Then, if one of our people were kidnapped in a foreign land, as was Koszta, the Government of that land would promptly surrender him at our request. It would pass upon our title to the individual confidingly and generously, rather than jealously, and scruti-This is so; for the reason, that neither pass upon our title to the individual confiduals, and generously, rather than jealously, and scrutinously. And even if it entertained much doubt of our title, it would nevertheless waive it, under the influence of its conviction that we ask nothing which we do not honestly believe to be our du and that our character is such as richly to entitle us to all that is possibly our due. Having such a character, our moral force would supersede the

application of our physical force. Had physical Does the gentleman from Maryland rise to a quesforce been needful to effect the deliverance of Koszta, it would have been needful merely because Mr. Sollers. I do. the American people and American Government lacked the moral character, or, in other words the moral force, adequate to his deliverance. But

the moral force, adequate to his deliverance. But, j as I have already intimated, our nation is no more deficient in this respect than other nations.

I said that I could not bestow unqualified praise on the Administration for its part in the Koszta affair. In one or two of those passages of rare rhetorical beauty in his letter to Mr. Hulsemann, Secretary Marcy insinuates the despotic character of Austria. Now, I will not say that there was impudent hypogrisy in the insinuation: but I will

rather than to justify and confirm her in it.

In this same letter to the Representative of Austria, Mr. Marcy presumes to quote, as one of the ped, is not absurd. The great Cervantes was a justifications of Capt. Ingraham's conduct, the slave in one of the Barbary States. So, too, was Divine law, to do unto others as we would have others the great Arago. And it is not beyond the pale of do unto us. Now, was it not the very acme of presumption for the American Government to quote this law, while it surpasses every other Govern-ment in trampling it under foot! Did Mr. Marcy ment in trampling it under foot! Did Mr. Marey suppose Mr. Hulsemann to be stone-blind! Did he suppose that Mr. Hulsemann had lived in the city of Washington so long, and yet had seen nothing of the buying and selling of human beings as brutes, which is continually going on here, under the eye and under the authority of Government! Did he suppose that Mr. Hulsemann could be ignorant of the fact that the American Government. be ignorant of the fact, that the American Government is the great slave-catcher for the American slaveholders! Did he suppose him to be ignorant of the fact, that the great American slave-trade finds in the American Government its great patron; and that this trade is carried on, not only under the general protection, but under the spe-cific regulations of Congress! Did he suppose him to be ignorant of the fact, that many, both at the North and South, (among whom is the President himself,) claim that American slavery is a national institution !-- and made such by the American Constitution! It is a national institution. If not made such by our organic law, it is, nevertheless, made such by the enactments of Congress, the decisions of the Judiciary, and the acquiescence of the American People. And did Mr. Marcy suppose Mr. Hulsemann to be entirely unaware, that the present Administration surpasses all its predecessors in shameless pledges and devo-tion to the Slave Power! Certainly, Mr. Marcy fell into a great mistake in presuming Mr. Hulse-mann to be in total darkness on all these points. If, indeed, a mistake, it is a very ludierous one. If but an affectation, it is too wicked to be ludierous.

I referred, a moment since, to some of the evidences of the nationality of American Slavery. It sometimes suits the slaveholders to claim that their Slavery is an exclusively State concern; and that the North has, therefore, nothing to do with it. But as well may you, when urging a man up-hill with a heavy load upon his back, and with your lash also upon his back, tell him that he has nothing to do either with the load or the lash. The poor North has much to do with Slavery. It

staggers under its load, and smarts under its lash. But I must do Secretary Marcy and the Administration justice. What I have said, were I to stop here, would convey the idea, that, in his letter to Mr. Hulsemann, the Secretary inculcates the duty of unconditional obedience to the law, which requires us to do unto others, as we would have others do unto us. He is, however, very far from doing so. He remembers, as with paternal solici-tude, American Slavery and the Fugitive Slave Act, and provides for their safety. To this end he qualifies the commandment of God, and makes it read, that we are to obey it only when there is no commandment of man to the contrary. In a word, be adopts the American theology—that Pro-Slavery theology, which makes human Government paramount to the Divine, and exalts the wisdom and authority of man above the wisdom and authority

I said that I must do the Secretary justice : and I have now done it. But, in doing it, a piece of flagrant injustice has been brought to light. For what less than flagrant can I call his injustice to the Bible! The Secretary says that this blessed everywhere, when or upon all not acting under legal restraint, to do unto others whatever they would that others should do unto them.' Now, the phrase when not acting under legal restraint' is a sheer interpolation. indment, as we find it in the Bible, is withcommandment, as we find it in the Bible, is without qualification—is absolute. The Administration is guilty, therefore, through its Secretary, of deliberately corrupting the Bible. Moreover, it is guilty of deliberately corrupting this authentic and sacred record of Christianity, at the most vital point. For this commandment to do unto others as we would have others do unto us, is the sum-total of the requirements of Christianity. I say so on the authority of Jesus Christ himself. For when He had given this commandment, He added: 'for this is the law and the prophets.' ptation the

I am not unmindful how strong a temptation the Administration was under, in this instance, to cor-rupt the Bible. I am willing to make all due allowance on that account. Strong, however, as was the temptation, it nevertheless should have been resisted. I am well aware, that for the Administration to justify the rescue of Koszta on the unqualified, naked Bible ground, of doing unto others as we would have others do unto us, would be to throw open the door for the rescue of every fugitive slave. It would be to justify the rescue of Shadrach at Boston. It would be to justify the celebrated rescue in my own neighborhood—I mean the rescue of Jerry at Syracuse. It would be to justify the bloody rescue at Christiana. For, not only is it true, that all men would be rescued from Slavery, but it is also true, that very nearly all men would be rescued from Slavery, even at the expense of blood. I add, that for the Administration to justify on naked Bible ground the rescue of Koszta, would be, in effect, to justify the deliverance of every slave. Now, for an Administration that sold itself in advance to the Slave Power, and that is indebted for all its hopes and for its very being to that Power—for such an Administration to take the position of simple Bible truth, and thereby invite the subversion of all Slavery, would be to practise the cruelest ingratitude. Such inbe to practise the cruciest ingratitude. Such in-gratitude could not fail to exasperate the Slave Power—that mighty and dominant Power, before which not only the Administrations of the Ameri-can People, but the American People themselves, as the law which God has made absolute, man fall down as abjectly as did Nebuchadnezzar's people before the image which he had set up. Nevertheless, however important it may be to maintain Slavery, it is far more important to maintain Christianity; and the Administration is therefore to be condemned for giving up Christianity for Slavery. I add, that if American Slavery is, as the famous John Wesley called it, 'the sum of all villanies' then it is certainly a very poor bargain to exchange Christianity for it.

hristianity for it. Sir, this doctrine of the Administration, that human enactments are paramount to Divine law, and that the Divine authority is not to be allowed to prevail against human authority, is a doctrine as perilous to man as it is dishonorable to God. In denying the supremacy of God, it annihilates the rights of man. I trust that a better day will rights are not to be secured by human cunning and human juggles, but solely by the unfaltering acknowledgment of Divine power. This crazy world is intent on saving itself by dethroning God. But, is intent on saving itself by dethroning God. But, in that better day, to which I have referred, the conviction shall be universal, that the only safety of man consists in leaving God upon His throne.

To illustrate the absurdity of this atheistic doc-

To illustrate the absurdity of this suppose that, trine of the Administration, we will suppose that, by a statute of Turkey, any person, Hungarian by a statute of turkey, any person, Hungarian by a statute of turkey, any person in the statute of born, ought to be kidnapped. Then, according to be this atheistic doctrine, Capt. Ingraham had no mor right to rescue Koszta, for his kidnappers, in that

MR. SOLLERS. I do. CHAIRMAN. What is the gentleman's question MR. Sollers. I want to know what is the subect before the House! THE CHAIRMAN. The subject is the reference of

the President's Message.

Mr. Sollers. The gentleman from New York is

He President's Message.

It said that I could not bestow unqualified praise on the Administration for its part in the Koszta affair. In one or two of those passages of rare rhetorical beauty in his letter to Mr. Hulsemann. Secretary Marcy insinuates the despotic character of Austria. Now, I will not say that there was impudent hypocrisy in the insinuation; but I will say, that the insinuation was in bad taste, and that it was bad policy. A cunning policy would studiously avoid, in our diplomatic correspondence, all allusions to despotism and oppression, lest such allusions might suggest to the reader comparisons between our country and other countries, that would be quite unfavorable to us.

I admit that Austria is an oppressor. But is it not equally true, and far more glaringly true, that I may be a such as to shame Austria with being an oppressor, until the influence of American example is such, as to shame Austria out of her oppression, rather than to justify and confirm her in it.

In this same letter to the Representative of Austria with distinguished men can be kidnant to can be a such as to shame Austria out of her oppression, rather than to justify and confirm her in it.

In this same letter to the Representative of Austria under the Administration, or and he is in order.

The Chairman. The gentleman from New York is making an Abolition speech, and I do not see its relevancy to the question before the House.

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The Chairman. The gentleman from New York is making an Abolition speech. I am: and I hope he will be patient under it. I, in my turn, will be patient under an Anti-Abolition speech.

I am: Sollers.

The Chairman. The gentleman from New York is making an Abolition speech. I am: and I hope he will be patient under it. I, in my turn, will be patient under it. I, in my turn, will be patient to reclaim these distinguished men. The supposi-tion, that such distinguished men can be kidnap possibility, that even the great Secretary and the great President may yet be slaves. I am aware, that they, who stand up so stoutly for Slavery, and for the multiplication of its victims, dream not, that they themselves can ever be its victims. They dream not, that this chalice, which they put to the lips of others, can ever be returned to their own.— And yet, even this terrible retribution, or one still more terrible than any, which this life can afford, may be the retribution of such stupendous treacher; and enmity to the human brotherhood. Little did Napoleon think, when, with perfidy unutterable he had the noble but ill-fated Toussaint L'Ouverture carried across the waters, to perish in a prison

'That he himself, then greatest among men, Should, in like manner, be so soon conveyed Athwart the deep.

In that great day (for which it has been sublime ly said, all other days were made) when every man shall 'receive the things done in his body,' let me not be found of the number of those, who have wielded civil office to bind and multiply the victims of oppression. When I witness the tendency o power in human hands, be it civil or ecclesias shrink from possessing it, lest I, too, might be tempted to lend it to the oppressor, instead of the oppressed. 'So I returned,' says the wise man, 'and considered all the oppressions that are done under the sun; and beheld the tears of such as were oppressed, and they had no comforter; and on the side of their oppres-sors there was power; but they had no comforter.

I proceed to say, that this detestable doctrine of the Administration goes to blot all over that page of history, of which Americans are so proud. mean that page, which records the famous achieve-ment of Decatur and his brave companions in the Mediterranean. For it must be remembered, that the Algerine slaveholders, who were so severely chastised, and that, too, notwithstanding, being the most ignorant, they were the least guilty class of slaveholders—I say, it must be remembered, that these Algerine slaveholders acted under human Government, or, in the words of the Administration, 'under legal restraint;' and were, therefore, ac-cording to the wisdom of the Administration, reeased from an obligation to do unto others, as they would have others do unto them; and were at entire liberty to enslave Americans as well as other

people.

I add, that this blasphemous doctrine of the Administration leaves unjustified, and utterly con-demns, every war which this nation has waged; for every such war has been against a people acting under the authority of their Government, or, in the language of the Administration, 'under legal re-straint.' What if our enemy, in fighting against us, was guilty of fighting against God !-was guilty of trampling under foot the Divine law! Nevertheless, according to the sage teachings of the Administration, his guilt was overlaid with innocence, from the fact that he was 'acting under legal restraint.' Strely, it will not be pretended, that our transgressions of the Divine law are excused by our 'legal restraint,' and that the like trans-gressions, on the part of others, cannot be excused by the like cause. Sirely, if we may put in the plea of 'legal restrant' against Divine laws, so may others.

ministration present, in its deliberate corruption of the Bible for the guity purpose of sparing so abominable and vile a third as slavery! Alas! what a pitiable spectacle of suf-degradation does this nation present in choosing such an Administration, and in remaining patient under it! And how rank and broad, and glaring is the hypocrisy upon the brow of this nation, who, whist her feet are planted on the millions she has doomed to the horrors and agonies and pollutions of slavery, holds, neverthe less, in one hand, that preciote, Heaven-sent volume, which declares that Godhath made of one blood all nations of men, for to dwell on all th phatically American paper, which declares that all men are created equal ! Aid how greatly is the guilt of this nation, in her matchless oppressions, aggravated by the fact, that she owes int nitely more than did ever any other ation to Chris tianity, and liberty, and knowledge; and that she is, therefore, under infinitely greater obligation than was ever any other nation to setan example than was ever any other nation to set an example, blessed in all its influences, both at home and abroad! Other nations began their existence in unfavorable circumstances. They laid heir foundations in despotism, and ignorance, and superstition. But Christianity, and liberty, and knowledge, waited upon the birth of this naton, and breathed into it the breath of life.

My hour is nearly up, and I will bring my remarks to a close. After all, the Administration has done up good service, in attempting to tablify

marks to a close. After all, the Administration has done us good service, in attempting to malif the Divine command to do unto others as we yould have others do unto us; for, in attempting o de have others do unto us: for, in attempting of this, for the sake of saving slavery, it has, by resistible implication, admitted, that the command itself requires us to 'let the oppressed go fred. This precious law of God contains, as they wont to insist, ample authority for all the demans, of the abolitionists—that despised class of men, which I am always ready to declare that I belong there, the Administration, in anoting this law as Hence, the Administration, in quoting this law a

the great rule of conduct between men, has, in n unimportant sense, joined the Abolitionists. I sa it has quoted this law—this naked law. I say s, not because I forget the words with which it a cannot qualify, these qualifying words fall to the ground, and leave the naked law in all its force. I admit, that the Administration did not quote this law for the sake of manifesting its union Abolitionists; for, yet a while at least, it expect Abolitionists; for, yet a sum of the more advantage from its actual union with the slaveholders than it could expect from any possible space with the Abolitionists. No: the Administration with the Abolitionists. union with the Abolitionists ration quoted this law for the sake of serving purpose against Austria; and it flattered itself that, by means of a few qualifying words, it could shelter slavery from the force of the quotation.— But, in this, it fell into a great mistake. Its greater evail against human authority, is a doctrine as rilous to man as it is dishonorable to God. In a sying the supremacy of God, it annihilates the late of man. I trust that a better day will me, when all men shall be convinced that human has are not to be secured by human cunning and

to such cause.
I conclude, Mr. Chairman, by expressing the I conclude, Mr. Chairman, by expressing the hope, that this egregious blunder of the Administration, in calling the Bible to its help—a blunder, by the way, both as ludicrous and wicked as it is egregious—will, now that the blunder is exposed, be not without its good effect, in the way of admonition. I trust, that this pro-slavery Administration, and, indeed, all pro-slavery parties and pro-slavery persons, will be effectually admonished by this blunder to let the Bible entirely alone, until they shall have some better cause than Slavery right to rescue Mosha, for his knowledge, the case, were acting under legal restraint.'

Mr. Sollers, of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, what is the question before the House!

The Chairman, (Mr. Orr, of South Carolina,)

The Chairman, (Mr. Orr, of South Carolina,)

THE LIBERATOR.

No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, JANUARY 6, 1854.

ANNUAL MEETING

MASS. ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The Annual Meeting of this Society will be held the Melodeon, in Boston, on Wednesday, Thursday and FRIDAY, Jan. 25th, 26th, and 27th, commencing a 10 o'clock, A. M. The friends of the Society in particular, and of the Anti-Slavery Cause generally, are desired to be as fully represented as possible on this occa-sion, and thus to indicate afresh to the Slave Power of and utter annihilation is decreed—that the conflict is to your social circles as you might desire. our country, that its doom is sealed—that its absolute be barried on with renewed vigor-and that the Spirit of Emancipation is one that never grows weary or disheartened, but is always confident and clastic, and ever prompt to meet the common enemy.

In behalf of the Board of Managers of the Massachu

setts Anti-Slavery Society,
FRANCIS JACKSON, President. ROBERT F. WALLCUT, Rec. Sec.

OUR TWENTY-FOURTH VOLUME.

THE LIBERATOR has completed twenty-three years of its existence, and with the new year commences its twenty-fourth volume. To all its patrons and friends, the ensign of IMMEDIATE and UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION. How protracted, how eventful, how trying, how perilous, has been the struggle for the overthrow of the Slave Power! What disclosures have been made as to the heart of this nation toward the oppressed, as to the position of the Government in regard to their enslavement, and as to the spirit of the religion of the land, universally! How many have gone backward, become alienated, or shamefully apostatized, among the professed friends of the slave! And what multitudes of sterling men and women have been added to our ranks since attention of the world was awakened, to prove the the tocsin of alarm was first sounded ! And ! the cry is still, they come ! ' What victories have been obtained, what fields gallantly won, what enemies scattered as chaff before the whirlwind ! Yes, the cause of the fettered slave is invincible, though a mighty host is still arrayed against it ; for it is the embodiment of justice, humanity, reason, love, truth and goodness, and all the attributes of the Deity are on its side. And what is and scrutiny ; and, worn as I then was with the subject slavery but the concentration of all cruelty, 'the sum of all villanies,' and therefore inherently weak as an infant, and ultimately sure of extinction? Forward, champions of Right! Neither give nor accept quarter The battle is the Lord's, and he saveth not by sword or spear.' Remember the condition of success-of sal- in the day time. All that consoled me was, that I was vation :- 'He that endureth to the end.' But 'the end bearing the same kind of suffering which Christ bore, is not yet.' Millions of our countrymen are still clank- and still bears, in view of the agonies and distresses o ing their chains, and their number is increasing from sin in this world. hour to hour. O, the work that remains to be done ! O, the darkness that still broods over the land, yet to every drop of blood has been drained. If there had be dissipated ! O, the apathy that still prevails on this been any other way to do, I think I would not have acgreat question in almost every community ! O, the cepted the invitation; but it was absolutely necessary magnitude of the field to be cultivated, and the fewness that I should have a change of scene and association, of the laborers ! But the signs of the times are unde- and I did not wish to stay here to read the comments of niably cheering. The South is perceptibly faltering, the press on my labors. I thought I had had suffering and we have only to persevere in the same uncompro- enough without that. With this feeling, I was taken mising spirit that has hitherto characterised our efforts, from my sick bed on board the ship. and the jubilee will assuredly come.

' Fly swiftly round, ye wheels of time, And bring the welcome day !

SPEECH OF GERRIT SMITH.

the Hon. General Smith in the U.S. House of Repre- be publicly expressed, I had, I may say, no conception sentatives, Dec. 20, 1853, on the Reference of the Presthat, instead of keeping dumb, (as did Mr. Summen,) could say to meet it! for the space of nine months, on the subject of slavery, he seized the very earliest opportunity to open the dis- and that my visit must, on the whole, have proved an cussion; and it is a remarkable proof of the mighty unsatisfactory one to you. This it was my hope in some change which has been wrought in Congress, within a measure to repair, by making you another visit in the few years past, that he was listened to in the most or- autumn, when my health should be in a state to enable derly and respectful manner, notwithstanding the me to receive and return your kind attentions, and to regard to the Administration. We wish Mr. SMITH had not deemed it politic to commence his speech in a half apologetical manner, as it detracts somewhat from its manliness, and was wholly uncalled for. No Represlave system, ever thinks of making such an exordium ; and none from the North, particularly Gerrit Smith, should be betrayed into an act apparently so weak, and certainly so gratuitous. To talk about 'a difference in temperament, education, pursuits, and circumstances,' and about being 'in a teachable spirit,' when such a piratical system as that of chattel slavery is to be arraigned, is simply absurd.

Nor do we agree with him in the opinion, that Capt. Ingraham was fully justified in the belligerant course he pursued in regard to Koszta, the Hungarian, who, certainly, was not 'an American subject-a kidnapped American subject,' in the just use of terms, notwith-

But Mr. Smith would have had Capt. Ingraham gone much further than he did! He ought not to have negotiated at all, but poured a broadside, if necessary, into the Austrian ship, as his first salutation! Mr. S. is conscious that, for saying this, he 'may appear very inconsistent in the eyes of many, who know his opposition to all war.' Still, he sticks by Capt. Ingraham and his double-shotted cannon; and declares that he holds that 'an armed national police' [how very delicate the phraseology! almost equal to the 'peculiar institution' for slavery !] ' is proper, and that here was a fit occasion for using it, had moral influence failed. But to believe in this,' he gravely adds, ' is not to believe in war.' Indeed! Is it to believe in peace? Is it to overcome evil with good? Is it to bless them that persecute, and when smitten on one cheek, to turn the other also? Such moral casuistry is too abstruce for us ally, we perceive very little difference, in this culogy servation. that professional fighter, Capt. Ingraham. Mr.

says he would have had Koszta set free, 'at lost it the effort; and then he adds, that, if a single life he been taken, 'blame would have rested on our countries.' Who can make any thing coherent of Thoughhus finding fault with some portions of his

speech, whoner Mr. Smith for having thus early in put the ball in motion.' Aside from the peace question, and when expatiating on the guilt our nation for its enslavement of a vast

multitude on a own soil, he speaks in clear, strong, unequivocal passeology, and forcibly rebukes the country for its glarie; hypocrisy—an hypocrisy made all the more palpable this very case of Koszta, in regard to which the boating has been so general.

ly on Thursday morning of last sommenced in this week, the like of white has not been seen in this region for a score of years. the rairoads, in all directions, were completely buried and all travel suspended, or many of the principal rates, for two days. On the coast, the results were my disastrous and melancholy. Hundreds of lives, and ver many vessels, are known to have been lost, and the wile tale has not yet been

LETTER FROM MRS. STOWE.

The following letter, received from Mrs. Srows by the committee of the Ladies New Anti-Slavery Society in Glasgow, (Scotland,) was read by the Rev. Dr. Rossox at a meeting of Committee, held in the Religious Institution Rooms, in that city, Dec. 13, 1853.

TO THE LADIES' NEW ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY OF GLASGOW. ANDOVER, Nov. 18, 1853.

DEAR FRIENDS,-I have had many things in my min to say to you, which it was my hope to have said per-sonally, but which I am now obliged to say by letter.

I have had many fears that you must have thought our intercourse, during the short time that I was in Glasgow, quite unsatisfactory. At the time that I accepted your very kind invitation

I was in tolerable health, and supposed that I should be in a situation to enjoy society, and mingle as much in When the time came for me to fulfil my engagement

with you, I was, as you know, confined to my bed with a sickness, brought on by the exertion of getting the Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin through the press during the winter. The labor of preparing that book, simply as an in-

tellectual investigation, was severe; but what a risk of life and health it was for me, no one can appreciate but Nothing could have justified me, with my large family

of children, in making such an effort, in the state of health in which I then was, except the deep conviction which I had, and still have, that I was called of God's In every part of the world, the story of Uncle Ton

we cordially and gratefully proffer the salutations of had awakened sympathy for the poor American slave, the season, and still solicit their unbroken co-operation and, consequently, in every part of the world, the story to enable us to keep our flag unfurled to the breeze, as of his wrongs had been denied; and it had been assert ed that it was a mere work of romance, and I was charged with being the slanderer of the institutions of my own country.

I knew that, if I shrunk from supporting my position

the sympathy which the work had excited would gradually die out, and the whole thing would be looked upon as a mere romantic excitement of the passions, without any adequate basis of facts.

Feeble and reduced as I was, it became absolutely necessary that I should take this opportunity, when the charges which I had made.

Neither could such a work be done slightly; for every statement was to be thrown before bitter and unscrupulous enemies, who would do their utmost to break the force of every thing which was said.

It was, therefore, necessary that not an assertion should be made, without the most rigorous investigation with every nerve sensitive and sore, I was obliged to spend three months in what were to me the most agonizing researches.

The remembrance of that winter is to me one of hor ror. I could not sleep at night, and I had no comfort

When I came to Scotland, I felt like one out of whos

I had not the slightest idea of the kind of reception which was to meet me in England and Scotland. I had thought of something involving considerable warmth, perhaps, and a good deal of cordiality and feeling on the part of friends ; but of the general extent of feel-We lay before our readers the Speech delivered by ing through society, and of the degree to which it would I could not help feeling painfully, while I was with

ident's Message. It has been revised and corrected by you, how utterly unable I was to return anything in himself, and printed in pamphlet form by Buell & kind, adequate to the very warm feeling which was Blanchard, at Washington. It is greatly to his credit shown to me. How little I could do, and how little I

I fear that many must have felt disappointed in me th and directness of his language, especially in enjoy more of the pleasures of friendly intercourse. This expectation also has, by the Providence of God been disappointed.

It only remains for me to supply it as well as I possi bly can by letter; and I have delayed thus long writing, sentative from the South, when rising to defend the because I wished to observe the state of the anti-slavery cause in this country, and be able to give you some definite report of it. As your society were the means of inviting me t

your country, it may seem proper that, whatever communications I have to make to friends in England and Scotland, should be made through you.

In the first place, then, the question will probably arise in your minds, Has the recent demonstration in Great Britain done good to the anti-slavery cause in America?

The first result of these demonstrations, as migh have been expected, was an intense reaction. Every kind of false, evil, and malignant report has been cir standing Secretary Marcy's 'argument in the light of culated by malicious and partisan papers; and it there international law.' At least, such is our view of the is any blessing in having all manner of evil said against one falsely, we have seemed to be in a fair way to come in possession of it.

So far as this goes, it simply shows that the testimon was felt. In order to know whether it did good or evil to the anti-slavery cause, it was necessary to inquire not of the enemies, but of the friends. I therefore have taken some pains to inquire among leading minds, friefdly to the cause, as to their general opinion.

My husband, who has watched the course of affair critically since his return, and my brother, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who has had extensive opportunities for observation, both consider the results as, on the whole,

decidedly good. The same opinion was expressed to me with equal decision by the Hon. Charles Sumner, by Cassius M. Clay. of Kentucky, by Frederick Douglass, Lewis Tappan, and by others too numerous to mention.

I confess this has been a relief and a satisfaction unravel; and we must confess that, between Ger- my own mind; for I am naturally disposed to shrink Smith as 'opposed to all war,' and Franklin Pierce from public demonstrations, and to question any form commander-in-chief of the army and navy,' prac- of advancing the kingdom of God that cometh with obfrom public demonstrations, and to question any form

The testimony, which England and Scotland took advantage of my presence to give, has now become a fixed er cost'-no matter how many lives had been historical fact, and its effect, I trust, will in due tim become historical.

The sanction which was given in this matter to the voice of the people, by the nobility of England and Sec land, has been regarded and treated with special rance and yet, in its place, it has been particularly importa-Without it, great advantages would have been taker depreciate the value of the national testimony.

The value of this testimony, in particular, will ape from the fact that the auti-slavery cause has been trate with especial contempt by the leaders of society in thi country, and every attempt made to brand it withridi

The effect of making a tause generally unfashionh

is much greater in this world than it ought to E. It operates very powerfully with the young and impressiole portion of the community; therefore, Cassus M Clay very well said, with regard to the demonstration at Stafford House, 'It wil help our cause, by realering it fashionable." I may say here, that, flom my intercourse

members of the aristocrapy, I have been led to sel, that it was not a mere fashiotable caprice, or the passing emotions of an hour, but | deep and earnest ocavictio having its root both in reigion and humanity. With regard to the preent state of the arti-slaver, free labor.

cause in America, I think, for sany reasons, that it has never been more encouraging. And it is encouraging in this respect, that the subjectis now fairly up for quiry before the public mind ; and that the systematic effort which has been made for ears to prevent its being discussed, is proving wholly inflectual,

I have the best reasons for mowing, from different regions in the South, that thee is a greater amount of reading and inquiry on the suject, than has ever been known there for years.

I could not communicate to ou some very interesting facts which have come to my nowledge, without running the risk of defeating the good thus commenced; for it must be ever borne in mid, that any movement towards the reform of this gut abuse, on Southern ground, must at first be a sect one. Some passages, however, which I noticed in Tr LIBERATOR last week, I enclose to you, to show you te class of facts to which I allude.

The Key to Uncle Tom's Coin has sold extensively at the South, following in the ake of Uncle Tom.

No one fact or statement int has been disproved, as ret-I have yet to learn of en an attempt to disprove anything in it. That great tumbers of it have been old and circulated at the outh, the publisher's accounts must show; that it we not read there with indifference, the nature of th work makes sufficiently evident.

They are perfectly aware int it is intended to confirm a work with regard to the institutions, which has gone forth into all the countrs of the civilized world : and yet they do not answer , and the only reason is they feel they cannot !

The last number of the Nth American Review periodical which has never bin saverable to the discussion of the Slavery quefin, has come out with a review of Uncle Tom's Cath, in which, while rating the work very low as a work o'art, they account for its great circulation and success by the fact of its being a true picture of slavery; as go on to say, that the system is one so inherently sominable, that, unless the South shall rouse itself, all abelish the principle of chattel ownership, they in no longer sustain them-selves under the content and indignation of the whole civilized world !

What is the South to dwhen this is the best their

friends and supporters ca say for them? As a consequence of the state of feeling awakened in the South, disclosures re, from time to time, being made, which go powerfuy to confirm the statements of the book and Key; oneof these, now in press, is the Diary of a Physician, we has been for many years in extensive practice on Sothern plantations, being himself a slaveholder.

These indications give me hope, that the day is not far off when the South serself will take this matter in hand ; and when she des so, we may begin to have rest.

I regret to say that the povements of Christian denominations, on this abject, are yet greatly behind what they should be. Some movements have been made by religious boxes, of which I will speak; but, as a general thing, we prefessed Christian church is pushed up to this subject by the world, rather than the world urged on by the church.

One religious operation, from which I hope much, is the American Reform Tract and Book Society. The original American Tact Society, as you are aware, declines to publish a ything distinctively on the subject of slavery.

The Reform Society gives admittance to the sal jest and has issued a seies of very valuable and e. rient tracts, which are creulating with the best possible of sults

It may be gratifing to you to know this Society has received aid frm the Scottish National lenny Or. fering, and that hus, by the assistance of Scoulish Christians, the silet appeal of love and reason a being made to many onsciences and hearts. By the help of the same offering. I have been enabled to place a thousand copies of Uncle Tom, and a thousand of the Key, in the hands of as many home misionaries. These men are the most devoted soldiers of he Cross which our country cortains. Like the Apostes of old, struggling in necessty, poverty, and self-denal, they are yet unflinching supporters of every good work, that of antislavery amon; the rest. Their extremepoverty renders them unable o purchase books for therselves; but a better injestment for the cause could not be made than by lodging a ti-slavery documents in the hands ; they will be sarete be efficiently used.

I may metion here, farther, that one housand dollars of the sme fund have been appropriated for the our national capital. Miss Miner has been for many years a here and most indefatigable laborer for the colored peors at Washington. She has ben gifted by nature with ingular talents for this work, and endowed by God's gree with a courage, zeal and d votion such as are giverto but a few. When her school was yet in its infancy,it excited bitter opposition. A man one day called pon her, and told her that a mob was organized to estroy her school-roon, as they were determined the her school should no bager exist.

. What ood will it do to destroy my school-room? was her rply. 'I shall only getanother, and go right on.' B. said he, 'we will frighten your scholars, so that they will not dare to come to you,

'No, yo will not,' said she. Wherever I dare go to teach, thy will dare to come to hirn. Then, xing her eyes very deciedly on the man, she

added. You may tell your assocates, that destroying any number of school-houses wil not stop my school; you canot stop it, unless you tak my life.' The manretired and the school-room remined unmolested. This chool has exerted a great fluence on the minds

of may slaveholders, who, on Isiting it, have been struc' with the capabilities, uner education, of the very cople whom they hold in sleery. A nore particular account offliss Miner's school willere long, appear in Frederic Douglass's Paper,

while I commend to your notice all attention. ne colored people in this countr are rapidly rising.

n cery respect. shall request Frederick Donass to send you the ated account of the recent cored convention : it all do credit to any set of men hatever, and I hope a will get some notice taken it in the papers of ur United Kingdoms. It is the that the slanders rainst this unhappy race show be refuted; and it could be seen how, in spite of ery social and political oppression, they are rising in the ale of humanity. In ny own opinion, they advance ofte as fast, taking all heir disadvantages into accounts any of the foreign

races which have found an asylu among us. While my husband and myselwere in England, our attention was turned very seriory towards the subject of encouraging, so far as possib, free labor produce in preference to the produce of sle labor. We had not before attended to the subject, it it struck us very favorably, as suggesting an openy which might, through Divine Providence, be improved yet wider results. It is generally conceded that God as so made the world, that right-doing is, in the longrun, always more conducive to profit than wrong-des. Slave labor is as wasteful and unprofitable, com-red with free lator, as it is immoral. In every brash of labor, where the two come fairly into competitio, the free labor invariably runs out the slave labor, hus it happens that the shoes, the blankets, the tubs he pails, the axes, and innumerable other necessary ticles on Southern plan-tations, are made by Norther free labor, simply because, being free, it can do thining better and cheaper than it can be done under theperation of slavery.

The immense price of slavenow, renders the stocking of a plantation with slavelabor a most exorbitant outlay. At the same time, tough the immigration of the Chinese on to our Westershore, a very cheap and industrious free labor populion is being introduced into our country. Coincided with this, it is being discovered that cotton of prin quality can be raised in Liberia, in Australia, in the ritish provinces in India; in all these countries, it came raisel as the result of

In our Southern States, there are many small planters, who, either from poverty or principle, cultivate cottor entirely through free labor. An association exists in this country, of some standing, who receives this cotton, and a large amount of raw material is thus produced by free labor. Movements are now being made to organize manufacturing companies to work this up into the various forms necessary for domestic consumption.

Does not this combination of circumstances presen the subject of free labor to the Christian philanthropis in a most interesting point of view?

If a certain number of planters at the South are la boriously endeavoring to produce cotton by free labor. should not the Christian community encourage them, by giving a preference to what is thus produced over what is grown by slave labor?

If the subject of free labor is presenting itself already to planters who are thinking of stocking plantations will it not much more present itself, should they see that a general demand is rising in the Christian world for free instead of slave produce?

That such thoughts are presenting themselves to the minds of slaveholders, will be made evident from such facts as these, which begin to appear in our public

SLATE LABOR 21. WHITE LABOR. We yesterday conversed with a planter from the Northern part of Georgia, who has come on here to engage men to work on his plantation. He has commenced harvesting, and on his plantation. He has commenced harvesting, and requires additional-help; but the enhanced value of slaves since the abolition agitation places it beyond his ability to purchase a larger supply, and white labor can be employed more economically than that of hired slaves.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

We learn, on the authority of the New York Tribune.

The farm of Cassius M. Clay, who emancipated his slaves some eight years ago, is now yielding him hand-some returns, whereas before, it used to run him consantly in debt. He has no difficulty in procuring white men as laborers, though he bires a portion of his old slaves. He cuts more hay, has better pasturage, and raises more and better stock than formerly, and his experiment, which was made under the most embarrassing circumstances, has proved, in every way, eminently successful.'

I cannot leave this branch of the subject, without re lating to you one incident. On board the ship, when I came over from England, was a professed slave-trader, and a thoughtless, gay young man, who is a large slaveholler. The trader apparently gloried in his shame, and seemed to take delight in relating, within hearing of my brother, scenes in which he had hunted down negroes with dogs, and otherwise practised upon them the horrors of his trade. The young slaveholder declared some of these things 'really too bad.' 'The fact is, said the young man, 'this slavery is a bad thing, and it is bound to come to an end'. 'It never will come to an end, said the trader, 'so long as grass grows, or water runs ; it never will come to an end,' he added, hesitating, 'unless they get something that will do in the place of cotton. So long as all the world must have cotton, so long they will have slaves ! .

Now, if we consider that there are immense tracts of cotton-growing land in America not yet taken up—and it is yet to be decided whether this land shall be appropriated to slave or free labor-does not this show a rean why a general movement should be made on the part of Christians, to patronise free labor produce?

The last encouraging symptom which I will mention in relation to our cause, is the progress of the temperance movement. This gives me as much hope as any no thing. The great fear that I had was, that the asidious influence of slavery had destroyed the moral tone of the country, so that there was no longer energy, enterprise, or courage, to come up to a great and selfdenying work. But when we see that the State of Maine has enterprise and courage, as a State, to rise up and pass laws excluding intoxicating drinks from her borders; when we see the majority of the population, some of them at great pecuniary sacrifice, united in supporting and enforcing this law; and in consequence of it, the prisons being emptied, the dockets of courts almost clear of cases of crime, pauperism becoming a thing unknown, we cannot but feel encouraged that there is yet a restoring force in our country.

It has now become a moral certainty, that Maine will never recede from this law; and as long as she holds to it, her example will tell on every part of the Union; and there will be a great moral conflict in every State, until it extends over our whole Union.

leads to the support of the other.

When a man's principles of right have been so strengthened, that he will give up a lucrative business from conscientious considerations, he necessarily gains in moral force; and the same principles which he has

courage, energy, and virtuous feelings of the community, the evil of slavery is more likey to be seen and felt. They find that the same arguments apply to the slave traffic and to the rum traffic; that they have the same class of opposers and the same class of defenders, and I trust it will prove but a step from the one to the

It would much assist our cause, if all the friends of prayerfully consider the claims of the temperance

According to the observations which we made amon you, nothing but intemperance now stands in the way

We are grieved to learn that some of our anti-slaver. friends in England look with coolness upon the temperance cause, and even utter unfriendly sentiments ceedingly lessens the moral force of their testimony

not evil spoken of, and that we be left to defend nothing

senting, once more, my affectionate thanks to those many dear friends in Glasgow, whose kindness made my visit there so delightful.

the anti-slavery societies of Scotland and England.

through you I received that invitation, which led me to make the pleasing acquaintance of so many friends. You will communicate my letter to them in such a

have occurred within a few days, in the great States of Massachusetts and New lork; have returned legislators decidelly favorable to the Maine law, and that in New York, a decided majority is thus gained for Mr. Seward, the anti-slavery Senator to the United States Con-

For the Letter fron Mrs. Stowe, which we publish this week, we are inlebted to the Glasgow 'North Brilish Daily May - and for the report of the Lecture of George Thourso, Esq., at Manchester, to the Examiner and Times of that city. They will both be real with absorbing interest.

To We have received copy of a handsome Annual, entitled ' The Autograps of Freedom,' published at Autourn and Rochester, and haall notice it next week.

LECTURE ON AMERICAN SLAVERY, BY GEORGE THOMPSON, ESQ.

lecture was given at the Friends' Meeting House, in Manchester, (Eng.,) on Monday evening, 12th ultimo, by George Thompson, Esq., on the subject of American slavery. Mr. Kirkham presided.

The lecturer began historically, by referring to the period when the thirteen American colonies declared their independence. He traced the rapid growth, prosperity, and future prospects of the United States. It was lamentable, he said, that, in so fine a country, slavery should exist in its most revolting form; that a free people, a republican and Christian community, should have three and a half millions of slaves in their midst; that, having everything to be grateful for, yet they should not be content with a territory all but limitless, and elements of wealth not exceeded by any other nation in the world ; that America should have applied her wealth, her wisdom and energy, her political, social and religious power to the enslavement of three and a half millions of God's helpless creatures? This or three were slaveholders, and all of them were obliged was a great crime; and how did this baneful system come into the United States? While the Pilgrim Fathers were battling with the rude element of primitive nature, and with the hostile tribes of Indians about New Plymouth, their first settlement, other emigrants from England peopled Virginia, and obtained, first from the Dutch, and afterwards from their own countrymen, slaves to till the soil. That slave trade contrymen, states to the the sol. That such the sages of the country, met at Philadelphia, and declared that Thus, although the number of slaveholders in the all men free and equal,—that he had endowed them alike with certain inalienable rights, and among these were life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,-and that, whenever States, or governments, or individuals, outraged those rights, resistance to their tyranny was obedience to nature and to God. Did slavery cease when those self-evident truths were promulgated ? No. That was the moment when the trump of jubilee should have been sounded, and those who had resisted a teadom to the people they held in a hopeless personal

fax, and stamps, and a tax upon painters' colors, becaus of their non-representation in the imperial parliament, should have given immediate and entire freebondage, them and their posterity. But they did not do this. Many an Anierican had taunted him (Mr. Thompson) by saying, 'Why, your country is answerable for slavery in America; that slavery was planted in America by the mother country, and by laws which were sanctioned by the imperial government, it was sustained and perpetuated in America. He answered, that the Americans had fully taken upon themselves the resposibility of retaining slavery in that country, and could not charge upon England any portion of the guilt of the existing system. The number of slaves at the time of the Declaration of Independence was about 300,000; in 1790, at the time of the first census, it was 695,000, having been very largely augmented by the slave trade with the western shores of Africa. At the present moment, the number of slaves in the United States was nearly three millions and a half; they increased at the rate of 72,000 per annum. The slave States were divided into two classes; there were the slave-breeding States, the grazing country, where slaves were raised as black cattle were raised in Scotland, or sheep in LeicesMr. Archibald Prentice spoke for a few minutes, con-Virginia, North Carolina, and others of the older Southern States. Then, there were the slave-consuming forded. States, the cotton and sugar growing States of the farther South, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and the States contiguous to the Red River. Between the slave-breeding and the slave-consuming States, there was a constant internal slavetrade; that was to say, slaves were reared and multiplied in the former States, for the express purpose of being sold to the South, when their age and strength rendered them available. Now, he (Mr. Thompson)

was not going to dilate on the horrible cruelties of slavery, but to give some information as to the social Independence of 1776, the Federal Constitution of 1788, the laws of the slave States and of some of the free practices of the country, and the prevailing political

of incorporating with the number of free persons in

three-fifth of all the slaves. Every ten years, a census

lation. This was not for the benefit of the slaves, but

ing a certain fixed number of representatives allotted

to then in Congress, this would give one representative

to every 85,000 people; and if the representation were

on this basis, the free States would have a majority of

the basis of representation, of 8,331,740; and this ad-

dition, together with the population of the out-lying

territories,' made the aggregate representative popu-

this basis, the apportionment of representative was,

not one to 85,000 of the population, but one to 93,000.

portance to the United Stres had been determined by

Congress in favor of the shve States, by a majority less

than the number given to them by this three-fifths

Another provision of the Constitution granted to the

and making it obligatory, a the highest courts of the

United States had decided, o give up the fugitive; so

stitution, which said, 'any person bound to service in

Another provision of the Constitution was, that, in

the event of any insurrection among the slaves to as-

sert the rights of manhood, the President of the United

States should be required to put it down, and, if neces-

sary, to call into requisition to whole physical force-naval, military, and militia of the United States.

Moreover, Congress was restricted by the Constitution

from the State into which he las fled."

It is a remarkable fact, that, wherever the Maine law conflict arises, a just anti-slavery sentiment generally goes with it. The two reforms appear to be twin brothers, and the support of the one very naturally

applied to the rum traffic, apply also to the traffic in When the temperance reform has awakened the

anti-slavery in Great Britain would earnestly and

of your lower classes being as happy and as well off in every respect as any in the world. Could you once see the results which have been ex-

hibited in the State of Maine, where the temptation to intoxicating drinks has been entirely banished, you could never doubt this.

with regard to it. Nothing could be greater grief to the friends of the slave in this country, because it ex-Excuse the freedom of these remarks, made in all

Christian earnestness and affection. May God so guide us in all things, that our good be

which is opposed to his glory and the good of man. It remains that I close this too long epistle by pre-

The contents of this letter are designed equally for I transmit them though your Society, because

clause. way as you deem expedient.

Very affectionably yours.

II. B. STOWE. I am very happy to ald, that the elections which

emancipation was partially done, because, in the States of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Rhode Island, there was a spirit superior to that which dictated the Constitution; and they did, either by the bill of rights, which they promulgated immedi ately, or by the laws of the State afterwards made mancipate their slaves ; but the remaining States-th

planting States-remained slave States to the presen

THE LIBERATOR.

The lecturer then narrated the progress of the slaveholding interest towards the South, in the formation of the new States of Mississippi, Alabama, Kentucky, the purchase of Louisiana and Florida, and the conquest o Texas. He mentioned several facts which exemplified the ascendency of the slaveholding power in the political affairs of the Union, from the time when the slave holders were able to expunge from Jefferson's original draft of the Declaration of Independence a paragraph which he had inserted deprecating slavery; he end merated the successive Presidents, of whom all but two to bow to the slaveholding party, and promise to be sub servient to Southern policy, before they could hope to enjoy the dignity and valuable patronage of the presidential office. He showed how the compact position of the Southern party, having only one object in view, the maintenance of their system, gave them the control over both Whigs and Democrats; and how their assiduous endeavors, by every means of blandishment and cor-United States was actually not more than 300,000, perhaps much less, they were enabled to overrule the whole policy of the Union. The slaveholders were, in fact, the peerage, the aristocracy of the United States, taking rank according to the number of slaves possessed by each; some holding their thousands, and many their hundreds, and over whom they were omnipotent. They owned all the land in their own States; they owned all the knowledge, because there were not in the South those free schools which were the glory and blessing of New England, and the non-slaveholding whites in the Southern States were miserable, ignorant vagabonds. The slaveholders were the lords of all. Their influence was in the ascendancy, not only over political affairs, but the religion and literature of the country. The gen eral assemblies of the religious bodies of Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Baptists, were kept in subjection to the slavery interest, because the Southern members threatened to separate from them; and, until lately, no eminent publisher in the United States would venture to publish a book, or to reprint the work of any English traveller, which contained anything likely to be offensive to the pro-slavery party. The commercial relations between the slaveholding class, and the mercantile people of New York and elsewhere, tended also to strengthen the pro-slavery interest; and the young men, who continually went from the Northern States to occupy different situations in the South, became infected with the system. But, although slavery was apparent ly so strong, it was not unassailable; it was really

weak, because it was essentially unrighteous. In the second lecture, on Thursday, he would give some account of the Anti-Slavery movement in America

firming his testimony, from his own personal observation, and thanking him for the information he had af-

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HELEN MULGRAVE; or, Jesuit Executorship: being Passages in the Life of a Seceder from Romanism. An Autobiography. New York : DeWitt & Davenport, Publishers, 160 and 162, Nassau Street. pp.

An exceedingly well-written, interesting and fascinating Autobiography, exhibiting the wiles of Jesuitism in a vivid light, and thus helping to break down as and political workings of the system. How had the subtle and terrible a power as ever yet held mastery United States made themselves responsible for the sys- over the conscience, and stultified the intellect. It will tem, looking at their whole history, the Declaration of advance the cause of individual freedom and spiritual

States, the legal decisions of the courts, the general THE LADY'S ALMANAC for 1854. Boston: John P. Jewett & Co.

sentiments? The provisional articles of Confederation and the Constitution itself, utterly ignored the rights of to succeed.' It is most beautifully printed, in the neatthe colored population, free as well as the slaves. The est manner, and illustrated very artistically with nu-Constitution allowed the existence of slavery, so long as merous fine engravings. Its contents are highly useit might be the will of the several States to continue it. ful, entertaining and instructive. It contains portaits It provided expressly for the continuance of slavery for twenty years; making Congress, for twenty years to Neal, Mrs. Frances Sargent Osgood, Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, and sketches of Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt, Mrs. Alice B. come, incompetent to pass any law for the prevention Grace Greenwood, and Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. or diminutisn of the African slave trade. The African We wish it the largest success. slave trade, therefore, did not cease till 1808. The Con-

stitution also gave the slave States the special privilege THE SCHOOLMASTER-a Monthly Reader for School and Home Instruction of Youth, and edited by A. each State who formed the basis of its representation, R. Phippen, with the assistance of eminent Teachers'is a juvenile periodical of established reputation, pubof all the population of the United States was taken; lished in New York by George Savage, 58 Fulton street; and, when it was made, after counting every free perand in Boston by Morris Cotton & Co., 120 Washingson in each of the Southern States, three-fifths of the ton street. Price \$1 00 a year, in advance. It has just slave population were added to the number of the popucommenced its third volume.

for the aggrandisement of their masters. The free pop-'MINNIE BROWN ; or, the Gentle Girl,' by F. Forres ulation, n all the sixteen slave States, number 6,412,ter, Esq., is another of the beautiful and entertaining 000; and the population of the sixteen free States was 13,434,000, giving the latter a majority of 7,022,000. series, forming 'My Uncle Toby's Library,' published by George C. Rand, 3 Cornhill, Boston. The aggregate free population of the United States hav-

MOSTGOMERY'S PICTORIAL TIMES. This is a new pic torial enterprise by Alexander Montgomery, 12, 14 and 17, Spruce Street, New York. The volume commence 84 over the slave States, in the House of Representa- of the great fire at the publishing-house of Messrs with the new year. The first number contains a vie tution, there were added to the free population of the slave States 1,022,589 slaves, being three-fifths of 3,-ed on eight large pages, but in the course of a few 489,000, the total number of slaves in the Union; this months is to be doubled in size, and then afforded for gave an aggregate population to the slave States, for the trifling sum of six cents.

GARRISON ASSOCIATION. The report of the proceedlation of the United States to be 21,910,570, instead of given on our first page, terminates abruptly, in consequence of the accidental omission of the following para-

The slave States were the treat gainers by this; for the tinguished names in the anti-slavery struggle were se-During the evening, allusions made to several dieffect was, that 15 representatives were thus taken away sponded to by deserved and gratifying applause. States; and, consequently there was a difference of 30 the audience, but the lateness of the hour deprive the meeting of their anticipated treat. have been the case, if therepresentation had been ar-

ranged on a principle of equity. It was the opinion of assembly separated, highly edified and encouraged by John Quiney Adams, that very measure of vital im- what they had seen and heard.

TO F. S. C.

When I speak of God as a person, I meanthat he has conscious individuality, will and power; and I find no Another provision of the constitution guitive slaves, bare slave States the right of recvering their fugitive slaves, man. difficulty in conceiving of a personal Got apart from

THE NEW HYDROPATHIC COOK BOOK, with three hun that the whole width of the continent, stretching from dred receipts for cooking on hygienic principles, conthe Atlantic to the Pacific, fom Maine and Massachusetts to Oregon and Californi, was one great 'chase;' of Food to Health; the Chemical Elements and Proxithe prey was man, the hunters were President Pierce mate Constitution of Alimentary Pinciples; the Nuand all the subordinate officials of the United States tritive Properties of all kinds of aliments; the Relagovernment. This was all it accordance with the Contive Value of Vegetable and Animal Substances; the Selection and Preservation of Ditetic Materials, &c ... one State, escaping into anther, shall be recovered &c. By R. T. Trall, M. D. With one hundred illus trative engravings. I vol. 12mt Price, delivered free. 87 cents. Published by POWIERS & WELLS.

New York, No. 131 Nassaustreet. Boston, No. 142 Washington street. Philadelphia, No. 231 Arm street.

Dec. 23. The present number of THE LIBERATOR is error from ever interfering with slavery, except in the small neously dated, on our fist page, Jan. 6, 1853, instead district surrounding the capital. Still, the work of of Jan. 6, 1854.

THE NEW YEAR. Com'st thou to us with a blessing, thou glad and brigh

new year? Dost bring us pleasant greeting, and words of kindly Speak, Sybil of the Future ! unfold thy mystic leaves

Tell me what Fate has written, amid thy stern decrees Shall we be more true, more earnest, than in the days Shall we trend the path of Duty with courage bold

and high? Or shall we at its portal with faltering footsteps stand, Nor heed the low, sweet voices, that call to the ' Better Land '?

Oh, say! will the friends who love us, to our hearts than life more dear, Be with us at thy parting, our path of life to cheer?

Will the smiles that fall like sunlight, and cheer us or our way, Be darkened when again we greet this dear, time

hallowed day? Or shall we be calmly resting beneath the Autumn leaves.

Ere Spring, to greet thy coming, her flower-gemm garland weaves? immer's roses blossom unheeded o'er our graves,

And the song-birds chant our requiem where the bending willow waves? Then whisper to our dear ones, Voice of the opening

Bring memories of the olden time, their lonely hear

Tell them how much we loved them-tell them priceless worth Of the fast-fleeting moments, which mark their stay

Now the book of the Past is folded-its leaves are written o'er. And the impress left upon them must remain foreve

more ; Yet its teachings are priceless treasures, which w should ne'er resign,

For the Past speaks to the FUTURE, in every deathles If our erring feet have wandered from Virtue's path astray,

If Pleasure's glittering phantom has beguiled us or our way, Then a voice of solemn warning speaks from the folder

scroll. As its faithful guardian, Conscience, its record shall unroll.

But if its leaves bear impress of high and noble deeds Then we for a joyous Present have sown the fruitful

And when the harvest cometh, rich treasures shall be For no earthly blight can wither Virtue's immortal

flowers ! Barre, Mass.

Great Excitement in Cincinnati.-Cincinnati was the scene of a terrible excitement last week, caused by a threatened demonstration by an organized body of by a threatened demonstration by an organized body of Germans, against Mr. Bedini, who was then the guest of Archbishop Purcell, and officiated in the Cathedral. A most violent animosity, it seems, is entertained toward Bedini by a body of Germans in that city, called the 'Society of Freemen,' and on the 25th, about 500 members of this society assembled at their hall, and, having organized, marched in a body to the Archbishop's residence, with the supposed intention of doing personal violence to the Nuncio. The Chief of police, however, having received an intimation of the movement, retained the entire police force at the watch-house, which is situated opposite the Archbishop's residence. As the Freemen approached, they set up a dismal gream, accom-panied by shouting and discordant music. When the procession was passing the watch-house, the police, at the word of command, rushed out, and each arrested a man. A general melee followed, and a scene ensues which baffles desricption. Many shots were fired, and shouts and execrations filled the air. The rioters finally fled, but were pursued by the police, and upward of sixty of their number captured, and placed in the cells of the watchhouse. The bitter animosity against the Nuncio which led to this outbreak is the consequence of that individual's betrayal of the cause of liberty in Italy, during the Revolution of 1848. Several inflammatory articles have recently appeared in the German papers touching that matter, in one of which the following sentence oc-curs: 'If the Hungarian butcher, Haynau, met with so warm a reception in monarchical England, what ought the Pope's Nuncio to expect in republican America?'
The excitement was continued the next day in the neighborhood of the watch-house, where a large crowd col-lected. Fourfeen were wounded, of whom one died the

General Scott .- The resolution of Senator Shields, authorizing the President to confer the title of Lieutenant General by brevet on General Scott, was ordered to be engrossed in the Senate, on Thursday of last week, by the following vote:

THE PERSIAN PLOWER.

Being a Memoir of a daughter of Rev. Justin Perkins.

of Persia. A sweet child.

Yeas-Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Badger, Bayrd Benjamin, Brondhead, Cass, Clayton, Dixon, Dodg (Wis.,) Dodge (Iowa,) Evans, Fish, Foot, Gwin, James Jones, Mason, Pierce, Pratt, Sebastian, Seward, Shield Stuart, Thompson (Ky.,) Thompson (N. J.,) Wade, Neuer, Wright,
Nays.—Messrs. Adams, Bright, Chase, Clay, Doug-lass, Fitzpatrick, Hamlin, Norris, Slidell, Sumner,

The vote of Norris and Williams, of New Hampshire, may be presumed to be significant of disapprobation of

Awful Shipwreck-Great Loss of Life .- A Halifax, innounced the loss of the packet ship Stafford-shire, which sailed from Liverpool for Boston, on the 9th Literally, a book of gems, or string of pearls. shire, which sailed from Liverpool for Boston, on the 9th of December. She was driven upon Blond Rock, South of Seal Island, last Friday morning, during the storm. The first and second mates and seventeen seamen reached Cape Sable. The third mate, boatswain, and twelve others, were picked up and landed at Shelburn, N. S. The remainder, or about one hundred and second, as the second se seventy-seven persons, including Capt. Richardson, west down with the wreck, immediately after striking. The Staffordshire was a fine ship of 1817 tons, built by Donald McKay, at East Boston, and was owned by Messrs. Enoch Train & Co. She is fully insured in this

Fatal Railroad Accident .- A sad accident occurred at the Maine Railroad depot about noon, on Tuesday, by which a brakeman, by the name of Eames, belonging to Wilmington, and attached to the Saugus Branch Railroad train, was instantly killed.

A man by the name of Swazey, a carpenter, in attempting to get on the cars of the Boston and Maine Railroad at the Malden depot, Tuesday morning, after they had started, fell and had one of his legs cut off and the other badly injured. He was otherwise in-

Mr. Davis, depot agent at the Lower Falls depot, Newton, was killed instantly Tuesday forenoon, by a locomotive and train passing over him.

As the first train from Rutland, on the Albany and As the first train from Rutland, on the Albany and Northern Railroad, came through to Troy, Tuesday morning, one of the agletrees broke on Long Bridge, near Schaticloke, completely demolishing the cars, and killing the brakeman. The cars contained sixty passengers, none of whom were hurt. The track was badly torn up.

The Cincinnati Gazette says, Mayor Foley of Covington, residing immediately on the bank of the Ohio, below that city, lost four valuable slaves on Sunday night, they having left for that bank of the river where the drama of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' is personated.

John Mitchell in Boston .- John Mitchell delivered a lecture in Boston Music Hall on the evening of Dec. 27th, on 'the position and duties of European refugees in America.' before an audience of about 1,800 persons, including many ladies. He was received with nine cheers, and his remarks were frequently inter-

Sad Accident .- Mr. A. G. Peck's younges

Rev. T. F. Norris, who has, for the last 15 years, been the editor and proprietor of the Boston Olice Branch newspaper, died last week. He was a native of Vermont, and fil years of age. The Libera-or's 'Refuge of Oppression,' for years past, attests hat Freedom and Humanity will not mourn his exit.

Dotices of Meetings, &c.

FEMALE BENEVOLENT FIRM. An address will be delivered before the Fernale Be nevolent Firm, in the Belknap Street Church, on Thurs day evening, Jan. 12, by Wn. LLOYD GARRISON.

EF REV. A. T. FOSS, an Agent of the Mass. A. Society, will lecture as follows: S. Elliott, Me., Friday eve'g..... Jan. Rochester, N. H. Tuesday eve'g Farmington Dock, N. H. Wednesday " Great Falls "Thursday " Salmon Falls "Friday " Portland, Me. Sunday " Biddeford "Tuesday eve'g. e Sunday
Tuesday eve'g
Wednesday
Thursday Portsmouth "

ed to Fowlers and Wells' Phrenological Rooms 142 Washington street. THE MRS. C. S. BROWN, of Boston, will speak on the subject of American Slavery, in Waltham, on Sun-day evening next, Dec. 8.

REMOVAL .- The Prisoner's Friend Office i

WANTED.—A young colored man wishes a situ-ation in a family where, in part compensation for his services, he can enjoy some opportunity for improving his mind.

Apply at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill. FOUND-In Court street, a breast-pin, which ornhill.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—Three active co men are now anxious to obtain situations as porters or laborers. Apply to WILLIAM C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

WILLIAM C. NELL, 21 Cornbill. Apply to TREMONT TEMPLE will be open for public ship every Sunday morning and afternoon.

WANTS A SITUATION, in a private family ;a young and active colored woman, who is competent to do general housework. Apply to R. F. WALLGUT, 21 Cornhill.

* WOMAN'S RIGHTS [DOCUMENTS. The undersigned wishes to collect some six or eight sets of documents thus far published on this subject, to bind in as many volumes, and deposit in different pul bind in as many volumes, and deposit in different pur-lic libraries. Any person, possessing spare copies of any of the Reports of Woman's Rights Conventions, will confer a favor by mailing them to the address below given;—as some of these pamphlets are now difficult to obtain.

T. W. HIGGINSON,

WANTED TO PURCHASE. BLAIR'S SLAVERY AMONG THE ROMANS, WM. I. BOWDITCH.

Dec. 23-3w

The Year 1853

Has been a year prolific in good Books John P. Jewett & Company, Among their numerous issues, have published the fol lowing, which have met with great favor from the public, and large sales, and which should be

found in every Library. Mrs. Child's Tife of Isaac T. Bopper, One of the most intensely interesting books ever pullished. 10,000 copies in 4 months.

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LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN, BY REV. RUFUS W. CLARK. First thousand sold in four days.

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By W. G. SCHAUFFLER, Missionary at Constantinople A religious work of rare excellence and beauty.

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DR. E. C. ROGERS'S GREAT WORK

ON THE Philosophy of Mysterious Agents. The most learned and satisfactory explanation of the spirit rappings yet published.

The Writings of Prof. B. B. Edwards. WITH A MEMOIR BY DR. PARK.

Similitudes from the Orean and the Prairie.

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THE KEY UNCLE TOM'S CABIN 13 90,000 copies published of the 8vo. edition.

BY REV. WM. M. THAYER. PICTURES AND STORIES PROM UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, And the EDINBURGH DOLL AND OTHER TALES, for CHIL-DREN; being Nos. one and two of a new series of Ju-

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

NEW MUSIC BOOKS. POLYHYMNIA, AND EUPHONIA. The first, a collection of Sacred Music. Euphonia, ection of Glees and part Songs. By HEUBERER and PERABEAU.

In press, to be issued in a few days, a thrilling work on the Catholic question, entitled. THE CONVENT AND THE MANSE.

THE DOVECOTE; OR, HEART OF THE HOMESTEAD. A genuine New England Home Story.

The Infidelity of the Times: Being an exposure of the crudities and absurdities of Andrew Jackson Davis, and others of like faith. By a clergyman of Connecticut.

monds, A. J. Davis, Dr. Dexter, and other on Spirite unlism, by Dr. E. C. Rocans, Author of Philosophs unlism, by Dr. E. C. Rocans, Author of Series of very daughter, of West Cambridge, a beautiful young lady about 15 years of age, was drowned in Spy Pond last week. She, with four others, were amusing themselves on the pond near her father's house, when the lock broke, and they all fell in, and all were rescued but her.

The Boston Manac for 1854, LADY JOHN P. WETT & CO. will publish the above beautiful a useful Annuals, the Boston, Dec. 19, the

Lady's, Dec. 1st. A work so long and favorably known Lady's, Dec. 1st. A work so long and favorably known as the Boston Almanac simply needs announcing to secure its sale. This number will contain sixty new and superb engravings, twenty-four of these being the new churches of Boston built since 1842, elegantly engraved, with the usual variety of other matter. The Lany's ALMANAC, after the elegant style of the other, is a new claimant for public favor, which we believe it will find. It will be a most useful little pocket manual for the ladies, containing a great variety of useful receipts, boquets of flowers, and calendar and memorandum vignettes, pages for each day and month of the year, portraits of our most distinguished female authors, hints for the toilet, numerous engravings, &c. &c.; elegantly fraits of our most distinguished lemale authors, minus for the toilet, numerous engravings, &c. &c.; elegantly bound in cloth, with gilt edges. Same price as the Boston Almanac. For sale by all Booksellers.

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Every man, woman and child who loves health; who desires happiness, its direct result; who wants to "live while he does live," "live till he dies," and really live, instead of being a mere walking corpse, should become at once a reader of this Journal, and practise its precepts.'- Fountain Journal.

pository of Science, Literature, and General Intelligence; Devoted to Phrenology, Physiology, Education, Magnetism, Psychology, Mechanism, Agriculture, Horticulture, Architecture, the Arts and Sciences, and to all those Progressive Measures which are calculated to Reform, Elevate, and Improve Mankind. Illus trated with numerous portraits and other engravings. A beautiful Quarto, suitable for binding. Published

A Journal containing such a mass of interesting matter, devoted to the highest happiness and interests of man, written in the clear and livly style of its practised editors, and afforded at the 'ridiculously low price' of one dollar a year, must succeed in running up its present large circulation (50,000 copies!) to a much higher figure .- N. Y. Tribune.

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From the Presbyterian. HEAVEN.

BY T. HEMPSTEAD. I have great thoughts of thee, Thou unseen world, with all thy crowned souls : Sometimes thy gates I see Here, where men die, and Time's bleak torrent rolls.

Far in thy glorious clime, By sword, and flame, and the deep, drowning sea, Are gathered from all time, Apostles, saints, a goodly company.

My eyes are all too dim To sweep the vast and solemn distance through, Where the swift planets swim The ether's deep, illimitable blue :

Too dull and weak my sight, To shoot the gulf that earth from thee divides, Or gaze upon the light That, like a cloud, God's upper temple hides.

I do not crown thy hills With shades, enchanted radiance, and the ray And bound of flashing rills, Where one may walk, and dream the years away. I see in thee my home,

If Faith shall lift me to thy blessed shore, Where grief may never come, And Death's pale havoc shall be mourned no more And I shall tread thy vales, Not as a viewless thing, a shadowy form ;

This brow shall feel thy gales, As now it feels the sunlight and the storm. The self-same eyes that here Grew dark and weary on life's fevery road,

Upon thy distant sphere Shall see the starry garniture of God. These bodily limbs that bear Their burden weakly, totter, and then die, Shall go to thee, and wear

The beauty and the splendor of the sky ; And tread the hills unseen. Real and fair, -a glorious dwelling-place,-That, with their luminous green, Roll onward, singing through the radiant space.

But there, upon my brow, Shall a transcendant beauty sit and shine ; And every vein shall glow With overflowings of the life divine.

My thoughts that here lie bound, And pine and struggle hard in fruitless toil, Shall walk their flowery round, And reap, in thy bright world, a golden speil. There shall my soul expand In knowledge, and go forth in stronger flight; Angels shall take my hand,

And lead me on through splendors infinite. And while the thought shall come That it is Heaven where I am going to dwell, Through my eternal home, The gushing joy shall like the billow swell.

GOD KNOWS IT ALL

In the dim recess of thy spirit's chamber, Is there some hidden grief thou mayst not tell ! Let not thy heart forsake thee : but remember His pitying eye, who sees and knows it well. God knows it all !

And art thou tossed on billows of temptation, And wouldst do good, but evil oft prevails? O think, amid the waves of tribulation, When earthly hopes, when earthly refuge fails,-God knows it all !

And dost thou sin? thy deed of shame concealing In some dark spot no human eye can see ; Then walk in pride without one sigh revealing The deep remorse that ahould disquiet thee? God knows it all !

Art thou oppressed and poor, and heavy-hearted, The heavens above thee in thick clouds arrayed, And well-nigh crushed, no earthly strength imparted, No friendly voice to say, 'Be not afraid!' God knows it all !

Art thou a mourner? Are thy tear-drops flowing For one too early lost to earth and thee? The depths of grief no human spirit knowing, Which mean in secret, like the meaning sea! God knows it all!

Dost thou look back upon a life of sinning? Forward, and tremble for thy future lot? There's One who sees the end from the beginning, Thy tear of penitence is unforgot. God knows it all

Then go to God-pour out your heart before Him ; There is no grief your Father cannot feel ! And let your grateful songs of praise adore Him-To save, forgive, and every wound to heal. God knows it all !

TO MY MOTHER. BY THE LATE REV. WM. CROSWELL.

My Mother ! many a burning word Would not suffice the love to tell, With which my inmost soul is stirred. As thoughts of thee my bosom swell: But better I should ill express The passion thus, than leave untold The glow of filial tenderness Which never in my heart grows cold-

Oft as I muse o'er all the wrong, The silent grief, the secret pain, My froward youth has caused, I long To live my childhood o'er again ; And yet they were not all in vain, The lessons which thy love then taught; Nor always be it dormant lain, The fire from thy example caught.

And now, as feeling all divine With deepest power my spirit touch, I feel as if some prayer of thine, My Mother ! were availing much. And thus availing, more and more, O, be it thine, in bliss, to see The hopes with which thy heart runs o'er, In fondest hour fulfilled in me !

TO A BLACKBIRD. BY JAMES HURNARD.

Sing, bonny blacklird! thy melodious lay Proves that thy breast same heavenly spark contains Love, joy, and pride distens thy little veins, As they do mine. Thou needs not fear my stay. While such a bond of sympathy semains, I will not harm thee; I will never play The kidnapper, and rifle thee away Forever from thy native hawthorn lanes

Rob thee of freedom till thy dying day, Far from thy sorrowing mate : and while thy pains Wring from thy ebon breast sweet, plaintive strains, Gloat o'er the wrongs that on thy spirit weigh ! Life, love, and liberty thou shalt not lack, Nor be my slave because thy hue is black.

THE SHORE

Better for man, Were he and Nature more familiar friends ! His part is worst that touches this base world. Although the ocean's inmost heart be pure, Yet the salt fringe that daily licks the shore Is gross with sand.

THE LIBERATOR.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE

Though the following correspondence relates to a local transaction at Glasgow, Scotland, it embodies principles which are world-wide, and may therefore be

deplore and deprecate as a national calamity. On your motives we do not pronounce,—we adopt the most favorable interpretation of which your conduct is susceptible, and willingly concede to you all the credit which you claim, of a desire to promote the health and comfort of our industrious and laboring normalities. The susceptible is a susceptible of the conduct is susceptible. The susceptible is a susceptible of the changing of the day, and authorised the changing of that day to the one at present kept?

But little inquiry is necessary to settle this point in an opposite sense to the one you maintain in your remonstrance. Christ, so far from favorable interpretation of that day to the one at present kept?

But little inquiry is necessary to settle this point in an opposite sense to the one you maintain in your remonstrance. Christ, so far from favorable interpretation of that day to the one at present kept?

But little inquiry is necessary to settle this point in an opposite sense to the one you maintain in your remonstrance. Christ, so far from favorable interpretation of which your conduct is susceptible, and willingly concede to you all the credit which you claim, of a desire to promote the health and comfort of our industrious and laboring population. mote the health and comfort of our industrious and laboring population; but we must be allowed to say that you have attempted to confer this benefit upon them at the expense of their dearest interests, and by the sacrifice of their most precious privileges. Other forms of Sabbath desecration for the most part admit of its partial observance; but that most part admit of its partial observance ; but that which you have created amounts to a virtual abrogation of the sacred ordinance, and practically ex ludes it from the statute-book of Heaven. Scotland has hitherto been distinguished from all other countries by a regard to the sanctity of the Lord's day, but the course on which you have entered threatens to deprive it of this ennohling attribute; and the effect, if persisted in, will be to send a withering blight over the piety of our family circles, over the purity of our Christian churches, and over the prosperity of our beloved land, by sapping the foundations of public morality, and in weakening the safeguards of private character. We believe that the laws of our country have provided a remedy that the laws of our country have provided a remedy for the evil of which we now complain; but we feel entitled to expect that the voice of public opinion, now so emphatically expressed, will, as it ought, prove effectual in preventing its continuance. And we appeal to other and higher considerations. Not only have the religious feelings of the community only have the religious feelings of the grievous shall do no murder. Thou shalt not commit adultant the laws of our country have provided a remedy is ritual, which you contend to have taken place through the second dispensation—he expressly puts it aside. To the question asked of him, 'What good thing shall I do that I may have eternal life!' Jesus answers, 'Keep the commandments.' They was answers and the community of the provided and deeply offended by the grievous only have the religious feelings of the community been outraged and deeply offended by the grievous abuse now referred to, but the claims of the holy Sabbath have been trampled on, and treated with contempt, while the authority of Him who is Lord of the Sabbath has been resisted and set at nought. We therefore call upon and entreat you, as you dread His wrath or desire His favor, to abandon a course of procedure so full of dishonor to Him, and so fraught with disastrous consequences to the people of this land. Nor can we do so without experience a forward proper that he the blessing of pressing a fervent prayer that, by the blessing of God Almighty, this remonstrance will lead you to cease from the evil; and that henceforth 'keeping the Sabbath from polluting it, the Lord will bring you to His holy mountain, and make you joyful in His house of prayer.'

Signed in name and by authority of the commit-

tee, this 11th day of August, 1853. JAMES BARR, D. D.

ROBERT GILLAN, Convener.

REPLY

TO THE GLASGOW PRESBYTERY OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

GENTLEMEN, -On behalf of the owners of the steamboat Emperor, I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of the remonstrance agreed to by your body at your meeting of August 3, and submitted on your behalf by the Rev. Dr. Barr and the Rev. Robert Gillan. We feel sorry that any act of ours should have called forth animadversion in such a quarter, or that you should have felt it to be your duty to characterise any conduct of ours as you ter he standeth or falleth. Yea, he shall be holden ter he standeth or falleth. Yea, he shall be holden have done. Had such a document come from lay-men, we would have passed it by unnoticed, as an uncalled-for act of interference with the proceed-ings and opinions of men possessing as undoubted in his own mind.' Again, he says, 'Ye a right to judge and act for themselves, in the matter of Sabbath observance, as any of the remonstrants. But, considering that you are members of labor in vain. (Gal. iv. 9, 11.) We may here an extensive ecclesiastical corporation, professing observe, that this positive declaration of the indifferto represent, and undoubtedly representing, a considerable section of the public holding views in opposition to ours on the question under considerathe Jewish Sabbath. Indeed, throughout the New

sages, it will be seen, are founded on the assumption that the 'holy Sabbath' is such an observance the masters of Judea, and had their religious fes as you teach it to be: so, before dealing with the consequences you allege will follow from the dese-cration complained of, we will discuss a little the therefore, afforded to the Hebrews the same availa-

cration complained of, we will discuss a little the preliminary question.

With all due deference to your superior learning and biblical research, laymen as we are, we beg to deny the premises with which you set out. We also have examined the Scriptures, and find therein no authority for the Sabbath observance of the Romans visited the temple of, Apollo, and therefore, as history tells us, the dies solis—then day on would impose upon us. You will doubtless appeal to the fourth commandment as a statute, unrepeative dby the second dispensation which set aside the old Jewish system; but we ask upon what authority do you insist on the literal observance of the distance of the Sabbath of sabbath-day from the seventh to the first day of the week! The order for the Jewish Sabbath is contained in the 20th chapter of Exodus, and was commanded to Jews as well as all strangers within their gates from thenceforth forcer. Moreover, there are ordered by the Levitical strangers within their gates from thenceforth forcer. Moreover, there are ordered by the Levitical strangers within their gates from thenceforth forcer. Moreover, there are ordered by the Levitical strangers within their gates from thenceforth forcer. Moreover, there are ordered by the Levitical strangers within their gates from thenceforth forcer. Moreover, there are ordered by the Levitical strangers within their gates from thenceforth forcer. Moreover, there are ordered by the Levitical strangers within their gates from thenceforth forcer. Moreover, there are ordered by the Levitical strangers within their gates from thenceforth forcer. Moreover, there are ordered by the Levitical strangers within the gate has been an order to the strangers within their gates from thenceforth forcer. Moreover, there are ordered by the Levitical strangers within their gates from thenceforth forcer. Moreover, there are ordered by the Levitical strangers within the gate has a strangers within the gate has a stranger within the gate has a stranger within the gate has a stranger w

read with universal interest.

REMONSTRANCE OF THE PRESBYTERY OF GLASGOW.

To the Owners and Conductors of the Steamboat called the Emperor.

GENTLEMEN.—At a meeting of the Presbytery of Glasgow, beld on the 3rd day of August, 1853, it was moved and unanimously agreed to, that a committee be appointed to prepare a remonstrance against the practice of running steamboats on the Lord's-day for the purposes of pleasure and recreation, and to address it to the comers and conductors of the Emperor.

State of the Lord's whoever does a work thereon shall be put to death.'

The foregoing passages furnish a fair summary of the Jewish Sabbatical law, which, if the fourth commandment is to be considered as unrepealed, should be rigidly enforced as a whole. To be consistent, no fire in this city should be allowed to smoke on the Sabbath day, no cooking should be permitted, not only should be entirely dispensed with, and every violator of the law should be subjected to capital punishment. The seventh, not the first day of the week, moreover, should be the one insisted upon for observance: and, as the completion of the whole, we should have the year of jubilee and the other Sabbatical institutions referred to, carried out 'for ever.' Such is the logical conclusion to which you are of the Emperor, which has for some time been employed in plying between various ports and places on the river Clyde on that day. In obedience to the above appointment, we beg leave, with all the respect which is due to you as men and citizens, but at the same time with the solemnity and earnestness which becomes us as members of Christ Church, and office-bearers in it, to direct your attention to this most painful subject, and in name of the body whom we represent, to offer our united and indignant protest against the practice which you have introduced, and which we not only condemn and denounce as a flagrant profanation, but deplore and deprecate as a national calamity. On your motives we do not pronounce,—we adopt the

> eat ears of corn on the Sabbath day, when walk-ing in the fields-an act which does not appear to have been one of charity or necessity, and a direct violation of the letter of the law, for the gathering of manna on the Sabbath had been expressly for-bidden, and the law prescribed that the food to be eaten on the Sabbath should be provided and prepared on the previous day. Christ further tells the Pharisees that 'the Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath.' (Mark ii. 27.) But the most remarkable passages in the teachings of Christ, on the subject of the Sabbath, are those in which-so far from excepting the Fourth Commandment from the general abrogation of the Jew-ish ritual, which you contend to have taken place tery. Thou shalt not steal. Thou shalt not bear false witness. Honor thy father and thy mother. And thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.'—
> (Matt. xix. 17, 18.) Not a word is said about keeping the Sabbath day holy, to which the Pharisces attached so much importance, though in the following verses we are told, 'If thou wilt be perfect, go and sell all that thou hast, and give to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven, and come and follow me.' Had the observance of the Sabbath been a matter of importance, or had it been expressly reserved from the repeal about to take place of the Mosaic law, would it thus have been passed over? We believe not. Many other instances might be cited of Christ's non-observance of the Jewish Sabbath, and not one passage can be quoted in which the Founder of Christianity be quoted in which the Founder of Christianity recommends its keeping. He not only healed the sick on the Sabbath day, but directed the impotent man at the pool of Bethesda to take up his bed and walk, although it had been expressly com-manded by the prophets Nehemiah and Jeremiah— and by the Letter in the name of the Lord—that no burden should be carried on the Sabbath day

(Jer. xvii. 21.) Christ, therefore, neither excepted the Fourth Commandment from abrogation nor varied the day of its observance; and we look in vain in the wri-tings of the Apostles for proofs of their action in The great Apostle of the Gentiles this matter. says, 'Let no man judge you in meats or in drinks, or in respect of a holy day, or of the new moon, or of the Sabbath days.' (Col. ii. 16.) Again, Romans xiv., 4—6, he says, 'Who art thou that siderable section of the public holding views in opposition to ours on the question under consideration, and that with a great proportion of these, Sunday travelling is looked upon as something opposed to Christianity and the authority of the Scriptures, we have been induced to give a special and extended answer to your remonstrance.

You set out with declaring that 'the practice of running steamboats on the Lord's-day, for the purposes of pleasure and recreation '—and, by implication, the running of the Emperor on the Sunday is 'a flagrant profanation' and a 'national calamity.' You do not profess to judge our motives—you express yourselves willing to concede all the health and comfort of the industrious classes'; but you declare this attempt to benefit them to be 'at the expense of their dearest interests, and by the sacrifice of their most precious privileges.' 'Other forms of Sabbath desceration, (you say.) for the most part, admits of its partial observance, but that which we have created amounts to a virtual abrogation of the sacred ordinance, and practically to the most portion of the sabbath has been resisted and set at nought.' All these, and similar pasages, it will be seen, are founded on the assumption that the 'holy Sabbath' is such an observance to Judea, and had their religious festivation of the assumbtion that the 'holy Sabbath' is such an observance of Judea, and had their religious festivation of the sabbath, is such an observance.

fifteenth day after the Sabbath of first fruits was to be 'a holy convocation unto you; ye shall do no servile work therein; it shall be a statute forever in all your dwellings throughout your generations. (Lev. xxiii., 21.) On the tenth day of the seventh and twenty-second of the observance of Sabbath before Moses; neither in the same, 'ye shall do no servile work therein,' and 'it shall be a statute forever in your generations (the angle of the observance of Sabbath for Sabbath for the observance of Sabbath for Sabbath of Sa

thy cattle.' (Exodus xx., 8.) And it is further declared that no cooking is to be performed on Sabbath. (Exodus xxi, 5, 22, 30), and that ye shall kindle no fire throughout your babitations upon the Sabbath day.' (Exodus xxix, 5, 12, 30) and that ye shall kindle no fire throughout your babitations upon the Sabbath day.' (Exodus xxix, 2, 30) in Exodus xxix, 2, we moreover read, 'Six days shall work be done, but on the seventh day there shall be to you a Sabbath of rest to the Lord; whoever doeth work thereon shall be put to death.'

The foregoing passages furnish a fair summary of the Jowaha Sabbath of rest to the Lord; whoever doeth work thereon shall be put to death.'

The foregoing passages furnish a fair summary of the Jowaha Sabbath of rest to the Lord; whoever doeth should be rigidly enforced as a whole. To be considered as unrepealed, should be rigidly enforced as a whole. To be considered as unrepealed, should be rigidly enforced as a whole. To be consistent, no firs in this city should be allowed to smoke on the Sabbath day, no cooking should be permitted, not only should every kind of handiger and the should be subjected to capital punishment. The seventh not the first day of the week and a spatial should be the one insisted upon for observance; and have the seventh not the first day of the week moreover, and the subjected to capital punishment. The seventh not the first day of the week moreover, and have the pall will be a subjected to capital punishment. The seventh not the first day of the week moreover, and have the pall will be a seventh not the first day of the week moreover, and have the pall will be a seventh not the first day of the week moreover, and have the pall will be a seventh not the first day of the week moreover, and an adventise plant of the following terms - deal of the day is a should be the one insisted upon for observance; and have the pall will be a seventh not the first day of the week moreover, and the second of the sabbath of the following terms - deal of the following terms bath. We might, in order to prove that this ordinance of man's invention has never, until a comparatively modern time, been construed in the rigid sense expressed in your remonstance, refer to the practice of all Christendom up to a late period. For a long time, sports and pastines were freely permitted on the Sunday, and this not in Roman Catholic countries alone. We can point to the most celebrated Protestant authorities, from Luther, Calvin, Melancthon, down to Archbishop Whately,—men celebrated for piety as well as learning,—against the rigid observance of the Sabbath you seek to impose. It is only in the legislation and practice of the Puritans that we can find either law or authority for your view of Sabbath observance, against which we may set Christ, the apostles, the early fathers of the church, and its whole practice for at least fifteen hundred years. On such narrow grounds, therefore, it cannot be expected that we should yield submission to your dicta, considering that, in addition to the reasons already set forth, we deny in total the conclusions already set forth, we deny in total the conclusions are construed in the rigid some reduced the immense amount of \$558,931,865 from customs, and \$2,405,408 from the lands and other mascellaneous sources, amounting in the aggregate to \$61,337,574; while the public expenditures, or including the balance on hand at the beginning of the year, \$32,415,448. The public debt has been reduced by year, \$32,415,448. The public debt has been reduced to \$12,703,829. To diminish the revenue hereafter, it is proposed to reduce the duty on certain articles of imports, and to increase the list of articles exempt from daty.

The revenue of the Post Office Department during the year, has been \$2,012,032 less than its expenditures. A prominent cause of this deficiency is the enromous rates which the Department has been compelled to pay to Railroad Companies for the conveyance of the mails. already set forth, we deny in toto the conclusions

you draw as to the consequences of the 'de-nounced' Sunday sailing of the Emperor on the Clyde. You tell us the effect of this sailing, if persisted in, will send a 'withering blight over the piety of our family circles, over the purity of our Christian Church, and over the prosperity of our beloved land, by sapping the foundations of public morali-ty, and in weakening the safeguards of private it. A mere ceremonial observance of a particular day in the manner indicated by that which may consider itself the ruling sect, we do not recognias in any sense constituting morality; and with regard to the rest of the assertion, we can point to the practice of all Protestant countries (Scotland

excepted) as complete evidence of its incorrectness. Scotland, with all its virtues, is not the most moral country in the world, nor are the decencies of life steamboat or ride in a railway carriage on a San- tion in such machines. - Scientific American. day. Certainly, at all events, with all its puritanical observances, Glasgow has no right to set itself up as a model city against the great centres of population in England and America, where Sun-day travelling, so far from being looked upon as an offence committed against Christianity, is considered as entirely in accordance with it. That on the grounds of necessity and mercy, a certain amount of travelling convenience on Sunday is required, cannot for a moment be gainsayed by any unprejudiced person. It is the only day on which the great mass of the middle and working classes without loss of labor or injury to business visit friends at a distance, recreate themselves with private carriages, which, in proportion to the par-ties convenienced, employ a large number of per-sons, and are chiefly used by those whose whole life is one of ease and enjoyment, our steamboat accommodates the pale artisan and jaded shop-keeper, confined during the week in the mephitic atmosphere of an ill-drained, ill-ventilated, and overcrowded and smoky city, to the free air and majestic scenery of our noble river, on their only available day, there to inhale health and strength see how either morality or religion can thereby suffer. We hold, on the contrary, that we promote not only the health but the moral character of the community by such travelling facilities as our steamboat affords of the Sundays; and in proof of this we have a see and in the sum of the sum of the sundays; and in proof of the sundays are sundays. ter qualified to give an opinion than, with all defer-

deny your authority in this matter, as well as your allegations and deductions, and have placed upon tions of our fellow-countrymen. Neither did we seek 'virtually to abrogate' the whole day as a religious ordinance. Our original intention was simply to run the Emperor before and after the usual church hours to the various points along the coast, and we actually did so for the first two days. It was not till after the unchristian and unseemly proceedings, already known to the public, which took place at several landing the produced measurements. Firth, that we altered the hours of sailing, to protect our passengers from the rude treatment of un-civil and illiberal church-goers at Gourock and Danoon. We deny, however, either your right or the right of any similar conclave to prescribe the exact manner in which we shall keep the Sabbathday. On this subject, we claim to think and act for ourselves, and to sail the steamer on any hour we deem most convenient to that portion of the

ence, we hold you to be

push ther inquiries a little further. Perhaps, if they perue statutes of a latter date, they may find that they are perfectly innocuous as regards that element through which the Emperer glides, and where with the blessing of God, we intend she shall continue to sail for the healthful recreation of the citizens of Glasgow, who think it neither sin no crime to visit their friends, or to recruit their khausted frames, on the only day afforded them bom excessive toil, by the margin of the loch or on he mountain side.

I am, Gentlehen, on behalf of the Proprietors of the Steamer Euperor.

Yours rapectfully,

ANDREW PATON, Chairman.

Glasgow, Augus 26, 1853.

The Colonization Law of Virgina.—It is stated in the recent Message of the Governor of Virginia, that in the three years during which the law of 1850 was in operation, to aid in the removal of colored persons to Liberia, only 419 free-blacks and slaves were removed from the State, at a cost to the Treasury of \$5,410. Under the present law, which was passed 6th April last, 240 colored persons have been sent to Liberia from Virginia, at a cost to the Treasury of \$5,805; being at the rate of 480 per annum,—sufficient, as is supposed, to prevent any increase of the free colored population. But, the Governor asks, 'Suppose any increase of numbers is prevented, when and how shall we get rid of these 55,000? Shall we and our posterity always endure the existing evil? I trust not: The Colonization Law of Virgina .- It i ty, and in weakening the safeguards of private character.' It would have been well had you been more precise, for we confess this loose phrascology is not easily dealt with. If it be meant, however, that taking a sail on the Sunday is to blight the family circle, and the purity of the Christian churches, to sap public morality, or weaken the safeguards of private character, we at once deny it. A mere ceremonial observance of a particular of the mode to the united wisdom [villiany] it.

The Largest Pair of Shears in the World .-The Largest Pair of Shears in the World.—
There is one pair of shears for cutting iron made upon the principle of Dick's patent, which is worthy a journey from Oregon to see in-operation. The jaws are four feet long, and they cut through plate iron of an inch in thickness, as easily as a hungry Welchman (no offence to worthy Taffey) could masticate a piece of cheese. We have seen this machine cutting plates of iron of half the purity of its forms of worship, or the integrity of its private character, better than in other countries where it is not deemed a sin to sail in a an exceedingly clean edge, a very important considera-

Something Practical for Women's Rights. Miss Ella Wentworth, of Cincinnati, has established in that city a new literary paper, to be edited by herself, and to be printed entirely by women, who will be required to labor in the office eight hours a day, receiving in payment, one dollar a day, each. The office will be furnished with a carpet, piano, and a library of 800 volumes, for the benefit of operatives during hours of rest.

Curious Invention .- The National Intelligencer, among the late inventions for which patents have been obtained, notices a curious one by Mr Robbert M. Kerrison, of Philadeliphia. It is a clock fresh air, to see and admire the beauties of nature in a pure atmosphere. And of all modes of travelling, steamboats afford the largest amount of accommodation with the least expenditure of labor to those employed in the necessary work; and that labor of a healthy and invigorating kind. Unlike private carriages, which, in proportion to the parly ns 1668.

Unexpected Return .- The geronaut, M. Ar. ban, who made an ascent from Barcelona, Spain, mor than two years ago, and had not since been heard of, and who was believed to have fallen into the sea and been drowned, has made his appearance again. An Alicant letter says that his balloon went over to Africa, and that he was seized and made a slave, and continued in that state for two years, when he made his escape.

steamboat affords of the Sundays; and in proof of down to her knees, pants with more coopoitees, and a this, we have on our side the authority of men betminion than, with all defer-tree evidence, moreover, she sometimes wears a black velvet sack, richly trim ence, we hold you to be. The evidence, moreover, of our own experience for the last seven weeks convinces us that your fears on the score of public morality and private character are entirely groundless and absurd.

You have now, gentlemen, our answer. We deny your authority in this matter, as well as your all it appears in odd contrast with Bloomersm. Mrs. M. has an intelligent, expressive face, with fine eyes. Gerrit Smith is a burly, good-looking od gentleman, and his costume is like that of any other plainly dress, and the tasteful omaments, just the properties of the last seven weeks and other tasteful omaments, just the properties of the last seven weeks and other tasteful omaments, just the properties of the last seven weeks and other tasteful omaments, just the properties of the proper ed citizen. The eccentricities of both mace them ob jects to be stared at.—Baltimore Patriot.

In her several efforts on the vital questions of social life, physical organization and intellectual acquirements, she produced profound reflection—a deep sentinent of inquiry, which promises results of great practical good. Her lecture on the follies, the fashions and popular vices of the action was an excellent production realets with of the age, was an excellent production, relete with good practical sense, and delivered in an eloquent and graceful manner. It is as gratifying to the friends of needful reforms as it can be to Miss Stone that her visit to and reception in our city have been marked by every respect due to one of such exalted moral worth and mental cultivation.

we deem most convenient to that portion of the public who patronise her.

We deny, moreover, that either the law or public opinion, as you allege, are against us; but even were they so, we cannot admit these as tests of what is right and true. Christianity was introduced into the world in direct opposition to the law and public opinion of the lands in which it was promulgated, and in the same way the Protestant Reformation was brought about. Even in the present day, the iniquity of slavery in the United States has the sanction of both law and public opinion, as well as the solemn decisions and declarations of Presbyteries and other Ecclesiastical ourts in its favor; yet, your body will scarcely tare to pronounce slavery to be a 'Divine institu-Editorial Change .- Rev. Edward Beecher.

Alexander Dumas the French novelist, ha written a letter to a fried in New York, in which he says:— Find for me on he borders of the St. Lawrence, the Hudson, the Delawar, or the Ohio, a corner where, surrounded by my chose friends, I may spend my last days, and die in tranquility under the sun of liberty.

An Old Man .- There is a man living in An Old Man.— there is a man living in Constantia, Oswego conty, named Bently, aged 103 years, who is mentally and physically as fresh and sprightly as most men a middle age. From his appearance, no one would supose him to be more than 50 or 60 years old. He has a family of 13 children, all of whom are now living—the eldest about '75 years, and the youngest nearly 40. The family are all hale and hearty, and present a picture which is seldom seen. Mr. Bently was born h Rhode Island, and was an active participant in the scenes of the Revolution.

WILLIAMS, PLUMB & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE No. 71 BARCLAY STREET.

(One door East of Greenwich street,) and in the immediate vicinity of the North RIVER STEAMBOAT LAND-INGS, and the North RIVER AND ERIE BALLBOAD THEIR assortment being complete in all the styles

T and qualities that comprise the stock of a Crockery House, they feel assured that they will be able to give the fullest satisfaction to all who may feel disposed to

the fullest satisfaction to all who may feel disposed to purchase their goods.

N. B. One of the partners (Mr. Williams) is a colored man, and has been connected with the CROCK-ERY TRADE of New York for twenty years, and for several years has conducted the business on his own account. A leading object in establishing the present firm, both by the parties themselves and their friends and advisers, having been to contribute to the SOCIAL ELEVATION of the COLORED PEOPLE, they feel warranted in making an appeal for patronage, as they now ranted in making an appeal for patronage, as they now do, to all that class of merchants throughout the country, who sympathize with the object new expressed, and who would gladly avail themselves of so direct a method and so favorable an opportunity to subserve it. We hope to see all such in our establishment, and we express the confidence that the favors bestowed upon us by our friends will be the interest of themselves as well

This House sells at the lowest NET CASH PRICES, but will take the notes of responsible parties by adding seven per cent. per annum.

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Lays of Quakerdom.

THE publication of a SERIES OF NEW POEMS, under this title, will commence in the

KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE FOR DECEMBER These Poems are intended to commemorate the hero-ism of the 'Early Quakers,' and are from a pen thoroughly conversant with the Philosophy and Histo-

The first will be 'The Execution of Mary Dyer,' at Boston, June 1st, 1659.

An extra edition of the Magazine will be issued, but Agents and Periodical Dealers should send their orders early, to insure a supply.

1,000 Book Agents Wanted, To sell Pictorial and Useful Works for the year 1854 \$1,000 A YEAR.

WANTED, IN EVERY SECTION OF THE UNITED STATES, active and enterprising men, to engage in the sale of some of the best Books published in the country. To men of good address, possessing a small capital of from \$25 to \$100, such inducements will be offered as to enable them to make from \$3 to \$5 a day profit.
The Books published by us are all useful in their

character, extremely popular, and command large sales wherever they are offered. For further particulars, address, (postage paid,)

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Reformed Medical Practice. DR. A. A. GIFFORD having returned to New Bedford, solicits a share of patronage in the com

munity.

Office and residence, Nos. 159 and 161 Union street. New Bedford, Nov. 24.

WORCESTER HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTION.

NO. 1 GLEN STREET. THIS Institution is well arranged for treatment at all L seasons. It will remain under the medical direc-tion of Dr. George Hoyr, until the return of Dr. Rogens from Paris, in April, 1854.

TERMS, usually, from 7 to \$9 per week. For treatment without board, 3 to \$4 per week.

VISITORS TO NEW YORK AN find accommodations, by the DAY or WEEK Ont our establishment, 184 TWELFTH STREET.

Corner of University Place, one Block West of Broad Way. TERMS-From S1 to S2 per day; from S5 to S10.50 We intend also to furnish the best accommoda-

tions found in any city for the residence and treatment of Water Cure patients.

O. H. WELLINGTON, M. D. New York, Sept. 28, 1858.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE INVALID! AROY SUNDERLAND'S Pamphlet on 'Healing Liby Nutration, without Drugs,' will be sent to you, free of postage, on the receipt of one letter stamp, prepaid. Address 'New Meriton of Cure,' Boston, Ms.

VISITING DENTIST. DR. MANN (formerly MANN & MELBOURNE, Submer street.) now resides at 13 Avery street. He attends exclusively to those who choose to be waited upon at their own houses.

He fills teeth so as permanently to save them.
His mineral teeth on gold plate are unsurpassed.
He also makes the patent continuous gums with teeh
on platina, specimens of which he will exhibit, and show

their superiority.

He receives no patients at home, but will visit, exhibit specimens, state terms, and give professional advice without charge.

Messages left at his residence, 13 Avery street, will

Boston, Nov. 4, 1853. DR. J. S. ROCK,

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W ILL remain in Boston for a short time, prior to his departure for Europe, and offers his profes-sional services in Dentistry, having the highest testi-monials as to his character and skill, from Elisha Toursend, Professor of Operative Dentistry, in the Philadel-phia College of Dental Surgery,—T. L. Buckingham, Professor of Mechanical Dentistry, in the same College, &c., &c. Applications left with Mr. WILLIAM C. NEIL 21 Cornhill, or with Mr. Lewis HAYDEN, 121 Cambridge 21 Cornhill, or with Mr. Hended to. street, will be promptly attended to.

PERSONAL MEMOIR OF DANIEL DRAY. TON.

OR Four Years and Four Months a Prisoner (he Charity's sake) in Washington Jail. Including a Narrative of the Voyage and Capture of the Schooner Pearl. Price 25 cts., or 38 cts. in cloth. SIX YEARS IN A GEORGIA PRISON. Narrative

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Price \$1 00. For sale by BELA MARSH, 25 Cornhill. Dec. 23.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HARTFORD BI BLE CONVENTION, FOR sale at this office; a bound volume of \$83 pt

ges 12mo. Price 75 cents. It can be sent by mail for 15 cents additional charge.

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CLOTHING HOUSE. EWIS HAYDEN would respectfully call the atten-tion of his former cusomers and the public gent rally, to his ample stock of CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, HATS

AND CAPS. Being connected with on of the very largest Clethis Houses in Boston, he is prepared to furnish every kind of garment. He would also inform his friends that is will get up every kind of eastern garment at the sherical notice. He hopes the friends of freedom, especially will favor him with a cal, as he has seen some had service in slavery. One and all are invited to call, where they will always betreated fairly, and with god bargains, at

bargains, at 121 CAMBRIDGE STREET, BOSTON. Boston, April 20, 1853

PUBLIC PUNCTION OF WOMAN. JUST published, and fo sale by ROBERT F. WALL-CUT, 21 Cornhill, "ASERMON OF THE PUBLIC FINE-TIONS OF WOMAN, preached at the Music Hall, March 27, 1853. By THEODON: PARKER, Minister of the Twenty-Eighth Congrega on al Society. Phonographically reported by J. M. W. Yerrington and Rafas Leighton." Price 6 cents ingle—50 cents per dozen.