THE LIBERATOR

ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

Trens-Two dollars and fifty cents per annum, Five copies will be sent to one address for TEN

pollars, if payment be made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be directed, (rost PAID,) to the General Agent.

T Advertisements making less than one square inse tel three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are authorised to receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial mittee, but are not responsible for any of the debta of the paper, viz :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL PRILLIPS.

In the columns of The Liberator, both sides of

every question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XXIV. NO. 6.

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

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.' - John Quincy Adams. J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders!

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

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding ords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions ro

SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

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

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER FUGITIVE SLAVES—OR engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God. delivered from Sinal; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

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

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor repre-

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

stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

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

majority in the slave representation over that of the

free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1854.

WHOLE NUMBER 1201.

SELECTIONS.

SPEECH OF GERRIT SMITH, ON WAR, Delivered in the U. S. House of Representatives, Jan. 18th, 1854.

The House then took up the bill making apprepriation for the support of the Military Acad-

prepriation for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending June 30, 1855."

Mr. Shith, of New York. I propose, Mr. Speaker, to make some remarks on this bill.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee. I think that the previous question was called on the bill, last evening.

Mr. Shith. I think not.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina. If the pre-

vious question was called, I object to the gentleman's proceeding to make any remarks.

Mr. Speaker. The Clerk informed the Chair that the previous question was not called, last eve-

Mr. SEITH. I believe, Sir, in the progress of the human race. I delight to dwell upon the idea of an ever-growing civilization. Hence it is, that I am afflicted at every demonstration of the war spirit. For the spirit of war is the spirit of barbarism: and, notwithstanding the general impression to the contrary, war is the mightiest of all the hindrances to the progress of civilization. But the spirit of this bill is the dark, barbarous, baleful spirit of war; and, therefore, would I use all honorable

means to defeat the bill.

It is strange—it is sad—that, in a nation, professing faith in the Prince of Pence, the war spirit should be so rampant; that, in such a nathere should be any manifestation whatever of this spirit, is grossly inconsistent.

'My voice is still for war,' are words ascribed to a celebrated Roman. But, as he was a pagan, and lived more than a thousand years ago, it is not strange that he was for war. But, that we, who have a more than two thousand years' longer retrospect of the horrors of war than he had that we, who, instead of but a pagan sense of right and wrong, have, or at least have the means of having, a Christian sense of right and wrongthat we should be for war, is, indeed, passing How vast, incomprehensibly vast, the loss of life

by war! There are various estimates of this loss.
Mr. Onn, of South Carolina. I rise to a question of order. The Speaker. The Chair is of opinion, that the

gentleman from New York is in order.
Mr. Smith. I presumed that the Speaker would

so decide.
I was saying, Sir, when interrupted by the gentleman from South Carolina, [Mr. Orr.] that there are various estimates of the loss of life by war. Burke's estimate, if my recollection is right, is, that thirty-five thousand millions of persons have perished by war; that is some thirty-five times as many as the whole present population of the earth. In Bible language: 'Who slew all these!' War slew them. And, when contemplating this vast slaughter, how natural to inquire in other words of that blessed book, . Shall the sword devour for-

And how immense the loss of property by war! The annual cost of the war system to Europe alone, including interest on her war debt, exceeds a thousand millions of dollars. The Government of our own nation has expended, on account of the army and fortifications, more than five hundred millions of dollars; and, on account of the navy and its operations, more than half that sum. But to as-certain the whole loss of property, which this na-tion has suffered by war, we must take into the reckoning many other items : and, especially, the cost of the militia! Now, this last item, not according to mere-conjecture, but according to the computadred millions of dollars. Add, then, to what our nation has paid for war, and to her loss of property by war, the interest on these payments losses, and you have an aggregate equalling a large share of the whole present wealth of the nation.

And, just here, Sir, I would say a few words or national debts. As such debts are, in the main, war debts, there can be no assignable limit to their accumulation, so long as war is thought to be nectil war is abandoned, it will be held to be unjust and dishonorable to repudiate war debts, no matter how crushing, and increasingly crushing, from age to age, may be the burden of such debts. commanding is the influence of war, and so world-wide and mighty the sentiment which it has been able to create in favor of itself, that no debts are deemed more sacred and obligatory than war debts. And yet, so far from such debts being, in truth. sacred and obligatory, there is the most urgent and imperative duty to repudiate them. No dectrine should be more indignantly scouted than the doctrine that one generation may anticipate and waste the earnings and wealth of another generation. Nothing is plainer than that the great impartial Father of us all would have every generation enter upon its course, unmortgaged and unloaded by prior generations. Nothing is plainer than that in those States of Europe, where the war debt is so great, that the very life-blood of the masses must be squeezed out to pay the annual interest upon it, repudiation must take place, ore those masses can rise into even a tolerable existence. It is a very common remark, at the present time, that Europe needs a revolution. She does need a revolution. But she needs repudiation more. However, there never will be a decided and wholesome revolution in Europe, that does not involve repudiation. If a people, on whom the wars and crimes of past generations have entailed an overwhelming burden of debt, shall achieve a revolution, of which re-puliation is not a part, their labor and sacrifice will be lost-their revolution will be spurious and To say that the people of England and Holland, where the war debt is so great as to make the average share of each one of them, both children and adults, between two and three hundred

Mr. Orn. (interrupting.) I rise to a question of order. I desire to know whether the point which the gentleman is now making about the debts of England and Halland, is in order.

England and Holland, is in order.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. 'Certainly!' 'Certainly!'

Mr. SMITH. I am insisting, that, where war is carried on, there will be war debts; and that where there are war debts, there will be the temptation, (and a temptation which should be yielded to,) to repudiate them.

The SPEAKER. The bill Before the House is to meet the expenses of the West Point Military Academy. The gentleman from New York is dislosed to strangle, if I may use the expression, the supplies for that purpose. The bill brings up the whole character of the thing as connected with war matters. The Chair decides that the gentle-

man's remarks are in order.

Mr. Suru, (resuming.) I was about to say.

When interrupted, that it is absurd to claim that
the people of England and Holland are morally bound to continue to dig from the earth, and to produce by other forms of toil, the means for pay-

ing the interest on their enormous war debt. They are morally bound to refuse to pay both interest and which so far confides in, and honors human and principal. They are morally bound to break loose from this load, and to drag it no longer. For, so long as they drag it, they cannot exercise the rights of manhood, nor enjoy the blessings, nor fulfill the high purposes of human existence. Is it said, that the Government, for whose wars they are now gaying would have been exercise that a nation needs to make no provision against war, I still admit that it is bound, in common with they are now gaying would have been exercise. they are now paying, would have been overthrown but for these wars? Lanswer, that the Government which involved its subjects in those wars,
was the greatest curse of those subjects, and is the
greatest curse of their successors. The maintenance of such a Government is loss. Its overthrow

of such as considerable armed torce, to be
wielded as occasions may require, against the hostes
humani generis—the enemies of the human race—
the pirates, that, both on land and sea, 'lurk privily for the innocent prey.'

But what shall be the character—the intellec-

of our land, and sweeping off millions of our people; and were a foreign nation to minister to our relief by lending us money; if we could not repay the loan, our successors should: and such a loan they would be glad to repay.

I would incidentally remark, that Civil Government will be wished.

the practice of war is continued. I say so, for the reason that the extensive means necessary to carry on wars, or pay war debts, cannot be obtained by direct taxation. The people will consent to their being obtained only by indirect taxation: and their being obtained only by indirect taxation: and their being obtained only by indirect taxation: and the majesty of the laws. But how fatally would this majesty be dishonored, and this moral influence and this majesty be dishonored, and this moral influence and this majesty be dishonored. indirect taxation; for no Government, whose expenses are thus defrayed, ever was, or ever will be, held to a strict responsibility by the people; and no Government, not held to such responsibility, ever was, or ever will be, either honest or frugal.

I have referred to the loss of life and property by war—of life, that is so precious—of property, that is so indispensable to the enjoyment and usefulness of life. But there is an unspeakably greater loss than this, with which war is chargeable. I refer to the damage which morals and religion suffer from it. All I need add, on this point, is, that the power of war to demoralize the world, and to corrupt the purest religion in the world, is abundantly manifest in the fact, that the moral and religious sense of even good men is not shock-

sense would have entirely prevented this delusion.

But, however this delusion may be accounted for, or whatever may be responsible for it, it is consoling to know that it is not so well nigh impossible to dispel it as is generally supposed. A fresh baptism of wisdom and goodness may, perhaps, be needed to that end: but no new faculties, and not may be prevented to that end: but no new faculties, and not may be believe, with Napoleon, that 'the worse the consoling to know that it is not so well night impossible to dispel it as is generally supposed. A fresh baptism of wisdom and goodness may, perhaps, be needed to that end: but no new faculties, and not apply to the profit of the ole that war could not long withstand the applica-

sould kill us. But we are at rest in the con- of the ocean, and they dence, and generosity, existing either in their undertake their punishment. But if wisdom and own hearts, or accorded by them to others. The virtue are arrayed against them, there is hope that en who are swayed by distrust and hatred con- they may be awed, or shamed out of their wick-

planted those affections there, will find this trust strong, was well illustrated by Cromwell's neveran effectual shield from the horrors of war. Such a shield did the good men, who, founded Pennsylva—

With my conceptions of the character proper

a nation needs to make no provision against war, I still admit that it is bound, in common with every other nation, to have ever in readiness, both on sea and land, a considerable armed force, to be

tual and moral character-of the men proper to is gain.

I do not deny that the case is possible, in which a generation would be morally bound to assume the debt created by its predecessor. But, even then, such generation should be the sole judge of its obligation to assume the debt. Were the cholera raging over the whole length and breadth novel, indeed, that were I not irresistibly impressed with its discussion is so important; and, perhaps, in the whole range of earthly interests, there is not a more important question. The answer which I shall give to this question, is a very novel one: so cholera raging over the whole length and breadth novel, indeed, that were I not irresistibly impressed with its truth and ralled. I shall give to this question in the whole range of earthly interests, there is not a more important question. The answer which I shall give to this question, is a very novel one: so with its truth and value, I should not venture to

The punishment of its own offending citizens is, confessedly, regarded as being, in all its stages, a most solemn and responsible duty. Laws to this I would incidentally remark, that Civil Government will be neither honest nor frugal, so long as the practice of war is continued. I say so, for the reason that the extensive means necessary to carry on wars, or pay war debts, cannot be obtained by direct taxting. The continued is a solution of the continued in the considerate and solution in applying the laws; and none but the upright and intelligent are allowed to this majesty be dishonored, and this moral influ-ence be broken, if all this propriety and all this consistency were, then, to be followed up with the gross impropriety and gross inconsistency of committing the execution of the verdict or decree of the court-room to the hands of the profligate and base! Most clear is it, that the turnkey and hangman should not fall below the law-maker or judge, in dignity and excellence of character. I am aware that it was once thought that the vilest man in the community was the most appropriate man for hangman. But sounder thinking requires that the hangman, if there must be a hangman, should be one of the noblest and holiest of men.
Such is my argument—and, I trust, it is a conclusive one—in favor of a solemn and dignified execution of the laws of Government against its ofand religious sense of even good men is not shocked by war. No stronger argument can be brought against war, than the fact of its power to conform the morals and religion of the world to war.

It would, perhaps, be wrong to ascribe the continuance of war to the low and perverted state of the moral and religious sense. It would, perhaps, be more proper to ascribe it to the prevailing delusion, that war is unavoidable. And yet, it may be, that a better state of the moral and religious sense would have entirely prevented this delusion.

But, however this delusion may be accounted for,

needed to that end: but no new inculties, and not a new birth. Nay, were we to apply to the subman, the better the soldier; and with Wellington, ject of war no more than our present stock of good that the men who have nice scruples about resense and good feeling—no more than our mental ligion, have no business to be soldiers. A sad and moral faculties, as they are now—it is probamistake, however, is this, on the part of the good men I have referred to. They should insist that none but the virtuous and intelligent are fit to be The doctrine that war is a necessity, is the greatest of all libels on man. The confidence which, in private life, we manifest to each other, proves that it is such a libel. We walk the streets un-We go to bed without fear and without virtuous are to be thought worthy of fighting its unlocked doors; and we thus prove that we regard battles. Of such persons, and of such only, would our fellow-men as our friends, and not our foes— I have the national police consist: that police, is disposed to protect, and not to harm us. It is which is the fit and needed substitute for wartrue that there is, here and there, one that would armies and war-navies. Surely, they who man rob us; and, at very far wider intervals, one that the vessel, that is to go forth against the pirates ciousness, that where there is one to assail us, cate defied justice on the land, should be men of here are a hundred to defend us. Indeed, society virtue and not vice-intelligent and not ignorant, ould not be held together, were it not true that The wicked and the vile will not fail to justify their he generality of men are swayed by love, and con- wickedness, if it is the wicked and the vile who

Have I, then, an evil-minded-neighbor! I, nevertheless, need not fight with him. I may rely under God, upon the mass of my neighbors to protect me against him. So, too, if there is, here and there a malicious American and there are the sweet, or smalled out of their may educate, or smalled out of the world are looked upon as a mere brute power. Composed, as I would have them composed, there would still be an ample amount of brute power in them; but there would, and there are malicious and the malicious an nd there, a malicious American, and here and also, be in them the far more important element of there a malicious Englishman, who would be guilty of involving their countries in a war with turbers of the peace and transgressors of the laws guilty of involving their countries in a war with each other; nevertheless, the mass of Americans and Englishmen, inasmuch as they prefer international amity to international quarrels, should be relied on to preserve peace; and they would preserve it, if so relied on. Now, it is in this point of view that the nation, which is determined to keep out of war, will never find itself involved in war; and that nothing is hararded by adopting the same with which it would stand associated, it keep out of war, will never find itself involved in war; and that nothing is hazarded by adopting the peace policy. I add, that as it is not in human nature, under its ordinary influences, and in its ordinary circumstances, to fall upon an unarmed and unresisting man, so the nation, which puts its trust, not in weapons of war, but in the fraternal affections of the human heart, and in the God who blanted those affections there, will find this trust.

nia, find this trust. During the seventy years of those who are to compose the armed police of this trust, there was no blood shed in their Provthis trust, there was no blood shed in their Province. These good men subdued even the savage heart, simply by trusting that heart. These good men, by refusing to carry deadly weapons themselves, shamed even savages out of carrying them. And were America now to disarm herself, even to the extent of abandoning the policy and practice would not look to the possibility of war: and, of of war, and were she to cast herself for protection.

And were America now to disarm herself, even to the extent of abandoning the policy and practice of war, and were she to cast herself for protection on the world's heart, she would find that heart worthy of being so trusted. The other nations of the earth would not only be ashamed to take advantage of her disarmament, but they would love their confiding sister too well to do so. Nay, more. Instead of making her exposed condition an occasion for their malevolence, they would be moved to reciprocate the confidence expressed by that condition, and to disarm themselves.

I have already admitted, that there are persons who would wrong us—who would even plander and kill us. I now admit that Government is bound to provide against them. If, on the one hand, I protest against stamping the masses with the desperate character of these rare individuals in France, or England, or any other nation, the nation itself is necessarily disposed to make war upon us, is to make the exceptions to the rule, instead of the rule itself, the basis of the argument.

Whilst, for the reason that I believe that there is no need of war, I believe there is no need of war, I believe there is no need of making preparation against it, I, nevertheless, they would not train their pupils for war: and, of course, they would not look to the possibility of war: and, of course, they would not took to the possibility of war: and, of course, they would not look to the possibility of war: and, of course, they would not robe they would inot rian their pupils for war. Nevertheless, they would not robe the war. Nevertheless, they would not rain their pupils for war. Nevertheless, they would not rain their pupils for war. Nevertheless, they would not robe the mace; and to this end they would much and intellight the department and intelligent for the armed men of the human rac; and to this end they would inot rain them for the most effective service against the enemies of the human rac; and to this end they would inot train their pupils for war: and to this end

defeated; and that the bill for building vesselsof-war might be defeated; and that the President's recommendations for increasing the army and navy might find no favor. For the legitimate purposes of a national armed police, the army and navy are already sufficiently large. What is lacking in them is an elevation of intellectual and moral characer; and how to supply that lack, I have already

But, it is asked: 'What shall we do with the surplus money in the Treasury!' I answer: 'Use extravagances and follies, which are therished and begotten by that dazzling and bewitching and befooling barbarism, it will not cost more than one tenth as much, as it does, to defray the cost of adand they put on the best face they could under such ministering Government; and that tenth the peonla will be willing to be directly taxed for.

But I did not take up my pen to expatiate on Mr.

Gdelier and elec-

Cruel it will be to the parties. For, remember, Sir, that it is they who have to pay them. The toiling poor are the only creators of wealth. Such as our selves are but the conduits of wealth. Foolish it will be, because the more you expend in this wise. the more will it be felt necessary to expend; and the more would be protect your country to manifest more or less of it. And, generally, we expect a spice of war about the abolitionist.

I have made my appeals, Sir, in the name of reason and religion, both of which condemn war. Let not these appeals, which are made to our higher nature—to all that is pure, and holy, and sublime within us—be overborne by the counter appeals, which are made in the name of a vulgar patriotism, and which are all addressed to lower nature—to our passion, pride, and prejudice—our love of conquest, and power, and plunder. There is, just now, an opportunity for Congress to do a better thing than to indulge and foment the

spirit of war. Our Government, as I am informed is negotiating a commercial treaty with England. From what I learn of its provisions, I rejoice in it. I trust that it will be consummated, and go into full effect. It will open to us reciprocal free trade, in natural productions, with the American Provinces: and so lead the way for our reciprocal free trade with those Provinces in all productions—in the works of men's hands, as well embrace the liberal overtures of our northern neigh bors. I trust that no sectional, or other unwarthy, jealousies will avail to hold us back, any jealousies will avail to hold us back, any longer, from embracing these overtures. Let not Maine fear a new competition in lumber and shipbuilding; nor Pennsylvania in coal; nor Ohio in wheat.—
These States will lose nothing in these respects; and, if they should lose anything, their loss will large armed national police.

Is it not somewhat astonishing that men, so repfear a new competition in wheat.—
should speechify eloquently against war, and with the same breath proclaim themselves in favor of a large armed national police to be maintained by land last seven years, and our exports to which are double her exports to us. Her trade with us in ples! And what could it result in practically but 1852 amounted to nearly seventeen millions of dol-war! What but this do the advocates of war. ars. And let not the unworthy cavil be repeated, that these Provinces offer us free trade in natural productions only. How could they carry on their Governments, were they to consent to free trade in all productions? Is it said, that they could by direct taxation? But it does not lie in the mouth of mained and captured, just as is done in war. 3.

this Administration. I am informed that our Government is negotiatown armed police. 6. Every Civil Government must, in the nature of the case, be its own judge ence to get inserted in both these treaties an arbitration clause—a clause submitting international disagreement to a wise, disinterested, peaceful arbitrament! How happy, if this House would pass a resolution to this effect! An arbitration clause in our treaties with those nations would render war between them and us well nigh morally impossible. And such a clause would prepare the way for the establishment of an international court—that great desideratum of the world. Would that our country might participate most promptly and most largely in the glory of achieving that desideratum! We have, already, the village court, and the county court, and the district court, and the state court, and the national court; and were it proposed to abolish one of these courts, and to let ing a commercial treaty with France also. Now, how happy if this House would use its great influ-

Mr. Houston, of Alabama. I ask the previous question upon this bill. The question was then taken, and it was decided

in the affirmative; and the bill, being engrossed, was read the third time, and passed.

From the Practical Christian. GERRIT SMITH'S 'ARMED POLICE'

BY ADIN ALLOU. surplus money in the Treasury! I answer: 'Use it in paying our debts.' We owe many honest debts—and some of them to persons, who are suffering for the payment of them. We shall be, altogether, without excuse, if, when our Treasury is overflowing, we do not pay them; but, instead thereof, indulge a mad war passion in building ships, and in making other war preparations. Remem-Gerrit Smith has gone into Congress with his thereof, indulge a mad war passion in building ships, and in making other war preparations. Remember, too, that the debt which we incurred in our superlatively mean and wicked war with Mexico is not paid. I hope that we shall pay it; and not leave it to posterity to be obliged to pay it, or repudiate it. But it may also be asked: What shall we do with the future surplus money in the Treasury! I answer: 'Have none.' We should have none, either by adopting free trade, or by doing what is the next best thing—raising the tariff to the level of a full protection. The mixture of free trade and protection is a miserable compound. But it may also be asked: 'What shall we then do for means to carry on the Governwe then do for means to carry on the Govern-ment!' I answer, that, when we shall no longer have war to support, and are weared from the extravagances and follies, which are therished and

But I did not take up my pen to expaniate on Mr.
But I have consumed the most of my hour, and must close. Do not pass any of these war bills. Do not so cruel, so foolish, so wicked a thing. Cruel it will be to the poor, who will have to pay these millions of fresh taxes; for, remember, Sir, generally easier to be an anti-slavery man on the page remember. in this wise, the less will she be protected. Wicked it will be, because war, in all its phases, is one of the most horrid crimes against God and man. tionists get into a pro-war government, it seldom takes them along, I observe, to dilute their new wine, so that they can put it into old bottles with safety. Mr. Smith has prepared his so nicely, that I am sure the war bottles will bear its fermentations without bursting. He is opposed to all war, but is in favor of an 'Armed National Police.'-This is to be maintained by nations, not only at home, but abroad on the high seas. He indicates his views as follows :-

' Notwithstanding my opposition to all war, I defend s I am informed,
with England.
Solution of the come necessary. I believe such purpose is in harmony
with the true office of civil government. I hold that an
armed national police is proper, and that here was a
receal free trade,
British North
But to believe in this, is not to believe in war. In a
more recent speech desquesiatory of war. Mr. Smith more recent speech denunciatory of war, Mr. Smith says: This nation, in common with others, is bound productions—in the works of men's hands, as well as in the fruits of God's earth; and so lead the way, I may add, for such unrestricted trade between ourselves and other countries also. I regret that our Government has, hitherto, been so slow to embrace the liberal overtures of our northern neigh-

be inconsiderable, in comparison with their rich and sea, requiring military and naval academies to grain from free trade in natural productions with teach its officers the art of assailing and conquering a country whose trade with us has doubled in the the enemies of the human race! What is this but ples! And what could it result in practically but war! What but this do the advocates of war, throughout the civilized world, contend for !

a Tariff nation like ours to say so. I repeat it—I rejoice in this treaty. To accomplish such a blessing for our own country, for the British Provinces, and for the world, will be an imperishable bonor to lice. 4. This armed national police must be strong enough to overpower the enemy. 5. Every inde-pendent nation, or Civil Government, is to have its own armed police. 6. Every Civil Government

But, it will be said, that men of the elevated character with which I would fill up our armed forces, would not be content with the present wages of the common sailor and common soldier, and that the search of the common sailor and common soldier, it is is true, that they would not; and that they sail the content with the present greater. But, it must be remembered, on the other should not. Their wages should be several times greater. But, it must be remembered, on the other should not. Their wages should be several times greater. But, it must be remembered, on the other should not be several times greater. But, it must be remembered, on the other should arranced in evililation, the last forty years. The great reason why it has, is, that, during this period, it has been comparatively exempt from the curse of war. Let the world continue to advance with it. During these forty wars, our antion has generally gone forward in the sum of peace. In its war with America, it is timplet to use 'it. If these mations line their proparation, and, what is not expected the seven when the ships. To what purpose is all this case, our nation may adopt the motto on one and of the standard of the immortal Hampden: 'Null's should long to try the efficiency of their cannon of the blessing of the motton on the three will be a sum of peace. In its war with cannon, it is but national many of the present of the content war in the world of the standard of the immortal Hampden: 'Null as years, our nation has generally gone forward in the cases of war. I then the present of the content of the present of the content of the present of the present of the content of the present of the content of the present of the present of the content of the present of the content of the content of the present of the content of the content of the present of the content of the content of the present of the content of the con

This game of hunting and coercing the enemies of the human race is an old one, which all parties can play at by turns. The Government of the United States, whereof Mr. Smith is one of the best, if not the very best, sworn incumbents, holds the friends of fugitive slaves, if they rescue, secrete, hide, or kind-ly feed them as such, to be rank and pestilent offenders-yea, enemies of the human race; and its poers—yea, enemies of the numan race; and its po-lice is ordered to treat them accordingly, whenever and wherever it can detect them. Mr. Smith and other abolitionists return the charge with interest upon the Government. Now what! Is it not plain that the Government, with its mighty armed na-tional police, can maintain its own judgment, how-ever damnable, against the judgment of a few men, denounced as traitors to their county and enemies of their race! Here lies the capital error in all these war systems, and authorizations of violence when necessary: That it is ever right for human beings to inflict a known, absolute injury on felwhuman beings under any pretext whatsoever. o long as it is taken for granted that individuals. or spontaneous combinations, or governmental or-ganizations, must or may kill, or otherwise absolutely injure human beings in certain cases, the war system, however modified, remains the estab-lished curse of the human race. We may try to dodge the result by shifts and turns as ingeniously as we please, yet while the root lives the tree thrives. But lay the axe to the root of this old barbaric pas ; make it a deadly sin against the law of love, gainst God and man, to inflict a known absolute injury on any human being, even the worst of the race; and you strike a death-blow at all war systems in their radical vitality.

To all this I shall be answered, that what I insist.

on cannot be done now; that the world is too wick-ed—that while so many monsters of aggression ex-ist, it is an unavoidable necessity that the friends of order should repel and suppress deadly inju-with deadly injury; and that the good of intoler ble aggressors cannot be regarded, without sacrificing the greater good of the injured party, and of the public. I knew this would be your answer.— It is the old, the universal answer. It has been virtually stereotyped since the days of Nimrod. It is an honest answer with the majority, I do not doubt. Nevertheless, it is a mistaken one. But granting it, for argument sake, I will ask two sist in acting on this war-principle, when is the world ever to be cured of war! 2. If it be right for Governments and individuals thus to persist, in acting on this war-principle, of what use is it to denounce war, and propose to substitute a large, armed national police, which is only another name for the same thing! Will some wise mind answer hese questions!

Now with reference to Mr. Smith's armed na-

ional police, it is obvious that the necessity for it,

in his mind, lies in the wickedness of a part of the hu nan race, who are enemies to their kind, and who cannot be restrained without an occasional resort to deadly force. But he seems not to realize the fact, ational Governments themselves are often controlled by the nost consummately unjust, selfish, trransical and oppressive men, whose wrongs, inflicted governmentally on mankind, are as much greater than those of ordinary pirates, as the Atlantic Ocean's greater than a mill pond. He knows that this is really the case, but in the speeches under notice, he appears to have lost sight of it.— Hence he speaks of an armed national police as a very harmless and beneficent instrumentality, hereby Civil Government may fulfil its proper office. And it is curious enough to hear him arguing, that Capt. Ingraham ought to have treated the tustrian war-ship, its officers and crew, as selfauthorized kidnappers and pirates—not as a part of Austria's 'national armed police,' set on to hunt down traitors and so-called enemies of the human race. Why should a man set up theories and sup-positions against plain facts in this manner? That the Austrian officers, in Koszta's case, treated him as the Austrian Government wished him treated, no man of common sense can doubt. Was the Austrian national armed police to be taken for pirates under such circumstances, and their principals as-sumed to be innocent! Such notions of justice seem to me very strange when coming from such a quarter. And then, what an illustration of the practi working of an 'armed national police!' An Amer can vessel assails, and sinks or captures an Austrian vessel as a pirate, when the latter is regularly commissioned as a part of the Austrian naval police! How long would it take two nations, with two such national armed polices, to get into war! It may be said, Mr. Smith hopes to bring all war! It may be said, Mr. Smith hopes to bring all the nations into a common league, each with right-eous Civil Governments; and then the several national armed polices will all be properly regulated, and directed harmoniously only against the straggling enemies of the human race. Perhaps; but if so, he may as well wait, like all our apologists for war, till the millenium, before he talks further of his national armed police, as an improvement on the present system. When that good time comes, I venture to predict that unarmed polices, forbidden ever to inflict a known absolute injury on any human being, will answer all the good purposes of Government; and that military and naval academies, to teach the art of slaying and capturing any human being, will answer all the good purposes of Government; and that military and naval academies, to teach the art of slaying and capturing pirates, will be quite unnecessary. In conclusion, I must say, in all kindness and with all respect towards Mr. Smith, and our other Governmental Peace men, that I am more than ever convinced how trying their situation is as sworn, official participators in a sword-sustained, radically pro-war dovernment; that to me it is evidently impossible for them to serve two antagonistic Master Principles; and that I do hope they will not attempt to reconcile Christ and Belial by splitting the difference between them.

um-He will 8. tien-

hing kind at he hert-ally, hard eall, good AY-

at all liree-Dr.

St. Cathanine's, (C. W.,) Jan. 13, 1851.

From the New York Independent. A LETTER TO JOHN MITCHEL BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Me distant with Since of

You address a very long letter to me, in the Citizen of Jan. 28, 1854, in defence of yourself and American slavery. That you select me from among all who reprobated your apostacy from the gospel of human liberty, arises, I presume, from reasons of convenience to yourself, rather than of compliment to me. I am a clergyman; and it might seem to the unwary a very natural thing to address to such an one an argument on Hebrew slavery. It is doubtless more agreeable for you to stumble over the records of rude society four thousand years ago, and to talk about Moses and the patriarchs, than to ponder what John Mitchel—the Irish patriot—said but the other day about American slavery. I shall not suffer that new issue to be made. not suffer that new issue to be made.

In the article which has excited such surprise

you expressed no opinion about Abraham; you said nothing of what you would have thought it right to do, if born four thousand years ago, on Chaldean plains, or if you had been a Jew. It was American slavery that you spoke of. Hebrew slavery admit-ted that a slave was a man, with all appropriate human responsibilities, and made ample provisions for his religious and civil instruction. American slavery stands upon the fundamental idea, that a slave is a chattel, not a man; and it makes the teaching him to read a penitentiary offence: an offence for which Mrs. Douglass now lies in a Virginia prison. This slavery, that destroys manhood by its first touch, you not only justified abstractly, but longer to practise it, in Alabama; and that no doub your belief in flogging, and other means of coercing unwilling slaves to their hated tasks.

Now, Sir, I don't wonder that you would like to have that forgotten, and that you find it more pleasure that you make any ameteur survey of Moses and the might remain of your intention, you volunteered

sing to take an awateur survey of Moses and the Prophets, than to talk about John Mitchel, and that plantation in Alabama, from whose owner ship he is kept only by poverty, not by principle

Your letter is a very poor argument on a very bad side. But the poverty of its reasoning is the best part of it. No man in your circumstances could make a good argument for voluntary slave-holding, without more time for practice. Corruption does not work so quickly. It takes time to round up and ripen a treason to moral principles Under the circumstances, I marvel that you have done so well. Your engagements in Ireland, for many years, would not be apt to turn your investigations in the direction of arguments for slavery.

Neither was it to be expected that you would spend your leisure in a penal colony, where you expiated the crime of fanaticism for liberty, in search-

ing out arguments to prove the right of one set of men to own and oppress another.

After your arrival in America, you were so bus in receiving republican congratulations upon the restoration of your own liberty, that you had little time to bestow upon reasons for taking away other

If to these considerations be added some inant ness natural to new work, some awkwardness in the discussion of Scriptural topics, and that dizziness which one must be expected to feel after a somerset, I think every one will regard your performance as far beyond anything that could have been ex-

Pected.

I hope it will not be accounted vanity for me t say, that I could have helped you to frame a far better argument in favor of Hebrew slavery. It is better argument in favor of Hebrew slavery. It is a new question to you; it is a very old one to us. I have heaps of trash in my library, that you might have added to your rubbish. I have within reach, enough of clay and straw on that matter to build you an argument huge as an Egyptian pyramid.

If you desire to defend monarchy from Scripture, I have by me writers that do that. The Bible has been regarded as a bulwark of oppression by all oppressors. It has opened its doors like a vast magazine, in which every man who wanted to

magazine, in which every man who wanted to wrong his fellows could find precedent or reason; a sword to slay the innocent, and a shield to cover the guilty. And polemical freebooters there have been to defend, from Scripture, every wrong that And polemical freebooters there have the sun ever shone upon; and their tracts and books are thick as the locusts and frogs of Egypt. and as loathsome. And yet, in spite of all sermons and tyrannous interpretations, wherever a free Bible is read, it inspires a free heart, and strikes the root of liberty down into men's bosoms with ineradicable grasp.

If, therefore, your argument be regarded, not in

the light of your past personal history, but in the comparison of what has been done to make the Bible lie, and what could be done again, you have been but a poor workman. You have been angling in a petty ditch among pin-fish and wriggling vermin. You should have struck right out into those gulfs and bays, where prolific oppression has for ages spawned and hatched unnumbered monsters that disport themselves upon the surface, or nuzzle in the slime, or hang poised in silent vigilance for the unwary, like tropical sharks in the warm bays of squarerial vertex. of equatorial waters. If it is your purpose to g on in your new vocation, you will find deep waters and ponderous prey all ready for your sport! But what has turned you to such waters at all! Had you been born in Alabama, had you sucked in

republicanism from the breasts of a southern gospel, had your conscience been cultivated like a cottonplant, and your principles spun from it fine -a thread, and as easily wound around any spool that interest might choose to whirl in political spinningjennies, we should have been less surprised. For, we have learned to be surprised at nothing in moral and political legerdemain. But to see honest, riotous John Mitchel, audacious and ferocious John Mitchel, whom the world has admired as a Cour de Lion, thundering with his battle-axe at the postern of the castle of Torquilstone, till his blows rung above the whole shout of the battle; to see this Hercules, now sitting with his distaff and patiently spinning out fine threads for the meshes of the wors system of slavery that the world has ever known this is a moral marvel. At last, we are surprised again. The long-lost luxury of that feeling has returned.

But, of course, you did not expect me to follow you into your twilight researches. You had no idea that I should be coaxed away from the real issue between you and the American public, into a dis-cussion of Greek and Hebrew slavery.

The question between you and the public is not

whether Hebrew slavery was right. Nor whether Roman slavery was right. Nor even whether

Roman slavery was right. Nor even whether American slavery is right.

The question is simply this: Can John Mitchel be an American slaveholder, without apostacy from the grounds which he took against the English government! That is a question about which Mr. Mitchel will find little light either in the Greek or Hebrew. That has to be discussed in plain Saxon English.

What was the liberty which you asserted for Ireland! Was it a liberty founded upon the inalienable right of every human being to life, liberty, and happiness! or was it a liberty founded on the right of the strong to oppress the weak! That is the question which American newspapers are just now discussing, and to which, as soon as he has leisure from Moses and the patriarchs, we recommend Mr. from Moses and the patriarchs, we recommend Mr.

Mitchel's attention.

It may be, that the Bible justifies absolutism; o it may be that it inspires and authorizes liberty. But whichever way it is, has nothing to do with your position before the public. Who cares, just now, whether Abraham might

hold slaves, or Moses! We wish to know how a braggadocio for liberty, who has filled the whole world with uproar about human rights, can recon-

cile liberty and slaveholding.

The patriarchs are the least part of your task
John Mitchel is the man whom John Mitchel must
make his peace with! John Mitchel ten years ago
for universal liberty, and John Mitchel now wishing he were an Alabamian slave-owner! John Mitchel in 1848, asserting the liberty of man against the grown and sceptre, and John Mitchel in 1854, as-serting the slave-whip, and the master, against the

you can. Please let Moses sleep; and come back from your retreat behind the dust of 4000 years, to reconcile John Mitchel holding parley with kings and autocrats, with John Mitchel flogging slaves through a rice-swamp, or along the rows of cotton on his plantation! Crowd these two portraits upon one canvas-

The public wishes to know how it happens, even if slavery can be defended, that the defence of it should be so congenial a task to Mr. Mitchel. There are some necessary tasks that honorable men do not like to perform. If capital punishment be allowed, some one must be the hangman. If the guillotine must stand, some poor caitiff must assist its functions. But what should we think, if those very men that had spent their lives in endeavors to

We did not expect to see a great reformer—a cham-pion of Human Rights, after an illustrious circumnavigation of the globe as a martyr for freedom, using his very first hours of liberty in rabbing down the stiff and spavined limbs of Slavery. Some other man surely might have been found for such a

community, from the place of a champion of Liberty to the servile office of creeping all the days of your life on your belly for Slavery!

life on your belly for Slavery!

Once you stood like some great oak, whose wide circumference was lifted up above all the pastures, the glory of all beholders, and a covert for a thousand timid singing-birds. Now you lie at full length along the ground, with mighty ruptured roots, ragged and upturned to heaven; with broken boughs and despoiled leaves! Never again shall husbandmen predict spring from your swelling buds! Never again shall God's singing birds of liberty come down through all the heavenly air, to liberty come down through all the heavenly air, t rest themselves on your waving top! Fallen! Up-rooted! Doomed to the axe and the hearth!

I cannot hide from myself that there yet remains for you a dismal age, a desolate and cheerless solitude of infirmities. Time, that would have carried you onward, garlanded with achievements worthy of a man living for men, and surrounded by the genial sympathies of loving hearts, now, will drift you to a polar solitude, without love, or sympathy, or pity, or honor. You will sweep coidly on upon a dark current, like an ever-rolling ice-berg, that, rolling and resounding ever so much

gains no rest by changing place.

But there is a future beyond this, even on earth. There is a time promised, and already dawning, in which the human family shall be one great Brotherhood, and Love shall be the law of man. In that golden age, there shall be research made for all the names, that, since the world began, have wrought and suffered for the good of their kind. There will be a memorable resurrection of forgot-ten names. From the obscurity into which Despotism has flung all who dared to defy it, from the shades and darkness of oblivion, by which op-pressors would cover down the memory of all who oclaimed human rights and human liberty, they will come forth shining like the sun, and none be forgotten that labored to bring to pass the world's freedom! In that day, while ten thousand names shall be heard, in all their number not one shall utter that gone and forgotten name—John Mitchel.
But, come back to us, John Mitchel; it is not
yet too late. Our hearts and our hands shall help

you, if you will but stir yourself to break that enchantment that some malign mischief, come from the misty realm of cruel oppression, has breathed upon you. The enchantment and the enchanter are dispossessed when any bold hand snatches and reverses his wand. Reverse your utterances! You have been betrayed into saying a great folly. You have been betrayed into saying a great tony.

OUTRAGE IN THE OHIO SENATE.

Fence of it. If you abide by it, it will sink you out of the sight of all good men, and forever. But recall it! Reverse the rod! Say to us, 'I spake the State on Saturday last. William H. Day, edirecall it? Reverse the rod! Say to us, 'I spake it in my anger, and I defended it in my wrath; but it is not worthy of me. It is not the truth of my heart or of my nature.' There is a power of resurrection for you in these few words, as great as that of God's final Angel. It will lift you up to our hearts again. It will place you where God's crown, with which he will crown all true and noble souls, shall rest undimmed upon your how.'

. But, if you will not assert your better nature, and achieve the noblest act of your life, a victory over yourself, then, sorrowfully, we must leave you, like some false and hideous image, around which, for the moment, chattering priests of oppression have burned incense, but soon to be cast out, even by them, a detested and desecrated idol. forgotten of men, and remembered only of vermin-lizards that crawl darkling beneath the twilight of as will best enable him to favor such measures, poisonous weeds that grow and twine about it.

MESSRS. CHASE AND SUMNER IN REPLY

TO MR. DOUGLAS.

The speech of Mr. Douglas, in the Senate, on Monday, was remarkable for its ill-temper and discourtesy to Mr. Chase. The correspondent of the New York Times says the replies of Messrs. Chase delivered with great power Mr. Chase especially [he having been made the special object of Douglas's unmanly assault] bore himself with transcendent splender.' The following is a brief report of their replies :

Mr. Chase said that the senator had spoken. He had fired his gun. They had heard the report; they were now in the smoke, but so far as he could e, no one had been burt. They all survived, and see, no one had been furt. They an survived, and he trusted would long survive such assaults as that of the senator. The semator had charged him and his friends with having prepared their address somewhere on the Sabbath. The senator had seized upon an accidental error of dating, and upon it had made the charge that he and his friends had in the Sabbath for which day the senator violated the Sabbath, for which day the senator seemed to have such peculiar respect; and yet the error of date, for he had mentioned the fact that on Monday the address appeared in the New York Times. The senator said it was intended to produce an effect upon some tender, footed members of the Ohio Legislature, and, there, it had been repsenator was at fault. The corresponding editor of the Times had transmitted the address to his paper, and in his letter, upon his own responsibility, had stated that it had been signed by the Ohio delegation: that editor had not been so informed by him (Mr. Chase) nor could be have been by any one who had signed the paper. He (Mr. Chase) was not responsible for what letter-writers or any one stated. There was the address, it bore the signatures of those who had signed it. He had not sent it to Ohio. He knew not how it got there, but had telegraphed to the Ohio papers, telling them not to publish it with any signatures but those actually signed to it. How it had been published, he knew not. His colleague could say if it (the paper) had been presented to him. Mr. Wade said he had never seen or read the

document as it had been made known by the sena-tor from Illinois. He approved of it cordially, and thought if it had been presented to him, he would

have signed it.

Mr. Chase said that he did not envy the feeling which prompted the senator to make the charge, or now having made it, to find it unfounded. The senator had charged that he had been arraigned by the address. He truly assured the senator, that in writing that address, the senator had not for one moment occupied his mind. The senator was alluded to in the postscript, but only as the author of the bill. The senator had exaggerated his own importance, had considered himself the whole committee, and took upon himself all that was said of the measure. He knew the gigantic stature of the senator's importance. He knew the immense power and influence the senator exerted over the country. He knew the senator exerted over the country. He knew the senator was surrounded here by a large and powerful party, and he knew the disadvantage under which he labored in a controversy provoked by the Senator. He knew the odds against him. He and the Senator from Massachusetts stood alone. They were in a small minority. senator had charged that he had been arraigned by against him. He and the Senator from Massachusetts stood alone. They were in a small minority. They were but two in a body of sixty-two. He challenged the Senator to point to any single instance wherein he or the Senator from Massachusetts had swerved on the one side or the other, in voting apon any measure to promote the other, in of the country. He asked the Senator to point to any instance where his vote had been influenced for or against any measure, because a Northern or a

abolish the gallows, and put away the barbarous rattling guillotine, should rush into the first vacancy, and parade with vociferous pride their elevation to the dignity of a hangman or an executioner! There were men enough to do the dirty work of slavery; men born upon a level with their tasks. We did not expect to see a great reformer—a chamber of the country, reaffirmed every word contained in that address, denying that it had any imputation. that address, denying that it had any imputation upon motive, or calling in question the course of any individual. He would at a proper time proceed to answer the argument of the Senator, and then he expected to demonstrate the truth of the positions assumed in the address. In doing so, he would not follow it, because it was an example not fit to be followed. He thanked the Senator for having brought this address so prominently forward. other man surely might have been found for such a function.

But we cannot continue in this painful strain. The fall of such a man as John Mitchel has been thought to be, cannot exit only indignation. There is pity, too. There is a strong and generous uprising in every heart, protesting that it shall not be! We instinctively feel that it is a dream—one of those dreams of impossible dishonor, that sometimes torment good men: and we stand waiting for it to break, and the visionary horror to fly away back to the limbo of murky folly whence it issued.

O, Sir, had all this that has happened, passed in a dream, would you not have waked, bathed in sweat, to say, shuddering, 'What a horrid nightmare has been astride of my soul! God save me from even such visions of wrong!' That which you would thus ejaculate to God, men speak to each other. I tell you no news. Sir, when I say that you have fallen down in the sight of the whole community, from the place of a champion of Liberty to the proposition which would introduce a sustaining him, which you have fallen down in the sight of the whole community, from the place of a champion of Liberty to more wis arguments on the merits of the bill. ly explained the groundlessness of the charge made against him by the Senator, he would defer until to-morrow his arguments on the merits of the bill. Mr. Sumner-Before the Senate adjourn, I crave

a single moment. As one of the signers of the address referred to by the Senator from Illinois, I accept now openly, before the Senate and country, my full responsibility for it, and deprecate no criticism upon it from any quarter. That document was put forth in the discharge of a high public duty, on the precipitate introduction into this body of a measure which, as it seems to me, is not only subversive of ancient landmarks, but h to the peace, the harmony, the best interests of the country. But, sir, doing this, I judge the act, and not its author. I saw only the enormous proposi-tion, and nothing of the Senator. The language used is strong, but it is not stronger than the emergency required. Here is a measure which re-verses the time-honored policy of our fathers in the restriction of slavery, which sets aside the Missouri Compromise, a solemn compact, by which all the territory called by France under the name of Louisiana, was forever consecrated to freedom, and which violates also the alleged Compromise of 1850, and this is to open an immense territory to the ingress of slavery. Such a measure cannot be regarded without emotions too strong for speech. It cannot be justly described in common language. It is a soulless, eyeless monster—horrid, unsimped, and vast—fitly pictured in the verse of the Poet, Monstrum horrendum informe ingens cui, lumen ademptum. And this monster is now let loose upon the country. Allow me one more word of ex-planation. It is true that I desired that the consideration of this measure should not be pressed sideration of this measure should not be pressed at once with indecent haste, as was proposed, even before the Senate could read the bill in which it was embodied. I had not forgotten that the Mis-souri bill, as appears from the Journal of Congress, when first introduced, in December, 1819, was allowed to rest on the table nearly two months, before the discussion commenced. The proposition to undo the only part of that work which is now in any degree within the reach of Congress, should b approached with even greater caution and reserve. The people have a right to be heard on this mon strous scheme, and there is no apology for this driving, galloping speed, which shall anticipate their voice, and in its consequences must despoil them of their rights.

From the Cleveland Herald.

OUTRAGE IN THE OHIO SENATE.

and immunity enjoyed by any other private citizen

Mr. Day is a practical printer, and liberally edu cated, having graduated with credit at Oberlin College. He has struggled for years to qualify himself for an effort to improve the condition colored peopls. For this purpose he has established a paper. He does not identify himself with the from whatever quarter, as promise good to his peo ability, moderation and prudence. Mr. Day is man of fine talents, a writer of more than usual strength, unassuming and gentlemanly in his de-portment, and enjoys the respect of this entire com-munity. Desiring to get his people in the way of reading the proceedings of the Ohio General As-sembly, he proceeded to Columbus, and was admit-ted to the Senate in the capacity of a reporter. He

How will this story read abroad, in other and other countries! It will read thus: in other States. In the State of Ohio, one of the free States of this American Usion, a mulatto citizen and editor, no so dark as Alexander Dumas, late member of thi French National Assembly, was expelled from the reporters' desks of the Senate, on account of his color! The aim of his paper was to benefit the free colored people of the free States. It may be doubt ed if any other State would interpose obstacles in

the way of such a cause.

We do not denounce such wretched, infamou conduct as it deserves, for the reason only tha the English language is deficient in suitable We only hope that every respectable man in Ohio will mark the cringing flunkies who crawled up in the Senate to fling their miserable malice at a man greatly their superior, and at a cause they have not souls to appreciate.

The following is the resolution and amend resented by its author, that it was signed by a ment, by the adoption of which, Wm. H. Day was majority of the Ohio delegation. Here, too, the excluded from within the bar of the Ohio Senate as a reporter. The amendment is a curiosity. I defies alike criticism and comment. Read it:

> Resolved. That the resolution adopted on the 5th day of January, admitting W. H. Day within the bar of the Senate, as Reporter of the Aliened American, be, and the same is hereby rescinded. The following is Mr. STEEDMAN's amendment:

The following is Mr. Steedman's amendment:

Whereas, Wm. H. Day, on the 5th day of the month, by a vote of the Senate was admitted within the bar as a reporter for the Aliened American; and whereas said vote was taken in pursuance of that general courtesy which has been extended to papers of all parties and principles, and without any knowledge, except by a few Senators, of the particular persons to whom the privilege was to be extended; and whereas we recognize to the fullest extent, the political privileges to which all free white male persons are entitled in the State of Ohio; and whereas the separation of the races by certain colors, figure and features, is distinctly marked by the hand of nature, and has kept the different races generally sepanature, and has kept the different races generally sepa-rate through long ages past; and whereas we believe that the moral and political good of both races require that that distinction should not be interfered with or set aside, being equally at war with the best interests of both races; that fusion in colors or races, as well as fusion in politics, is evidence of a depraved state of public morals in the one case, and a want of political integrity morals in the one case, and a want of political integrity in the other, and with a view of discountenancing amal-gamation of principles, amalgamation of politics, as well as amalgamation of races, believing all fusion of politics and persons degrades the original purity, and preferring to extend the privileges of the Senate to a negro of the full blood.

Gen. Houston on Nebraska .- In his speech Gen. Houston on Nebraska.—In his speech in Providence, on Tuesday evening, Hon. Sam. Houston alluded to the 'excitement now springing up in the country, in reference to the Nebraska territorial bill. He was on the committee which reported it, but was himself warmly opposed, and added, 'I will die opposed to it.' [Applause.] It was a violation of the faith of solemn treaties. Eighteen tribes of Indians live within the limits of the proposed territory, and are owners in fee simple of the soil, and they cannot be displaced without the commission of a great national crime. His remarks upon this point were warmly received, and there was not a single person in the audience whose sentiments on this interesting question did ice whose sentiments on this interesting question die of accord with those advanced by this distinguished

THE LIBERATOR.

No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 10, 1854.

SAPE ARRIVAL OF MR. PILLSBURY. The numerous friends of this devoted advocate down-trodden humanity universally, will be delighted to read the following letter, announcing his safe arrival in England, after an uncommonly smooth passage.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 18th, 1854. DEAR FRIEND GARRISON-I can hail you to-day, from the other side of the Atlantic. And my first impression, sailing up the Mersey, was, that Liverpool is a world's convention' of commerce, in perpetual session, every great nation fully represented. I did not And I confess to a little national pride which arose, at so frequently seeing the stars and stripes waving over a good many of the finest ships that rode the river.

Still, that terrible question, with its answer which has rung in our ears so long, would hold possession of my mind :-

> But what's the meaning of your stripes? They mean your negroes' scars

And so great were the shame and mortification I felt, that I wished they had not been there; for the banner of no other nation represented a system of such oppression and cruelty as American Slavery.

Our voyage was declared, by several of the 'old salts,' the smoothest they ever made in winter. There were no 'billows, mountain high,' as I expected-indeed, there were no billows at all. There was no day when we could not with most perfect safety have gone from the ship in the smallest boat on board. Not a single wave broke over us that would wet a sailor's jacket half across the deck. The only motion we had, was from side to side, like a rolling log. Sometimes this was very violent, requiring that every thing on the tables, and the tables themselves, be put in close confinement. But that was the only irregular motion we had, from East Boston Pier to Coburg Docks ; though we had squalls of snow and hail, almost every day.

Out of fifty or sixty passengers, only three were from the United States-two of us were regular abolitionists, and the third was bearer of despatches. Had he not gone, would the important documents have been intrusted to one of us?

Most of the passengers were from Canada-merchants all the way from St. John's to Toronto-and there was a great variety of character. Four or five of human stomach holds. But, generally, our company were of the most agreeable character. Indeed, these audience, will bear witness to this. very blades of whom I have spoken, were among the sions of the rest.

We had much discussion on the course the United States may be expected to pursue, in the event of a general war in Europe. And since being in Liverpool, many have asked me whether we should remain neutral, if the safety of England was endangered by her interference against the Russians. I always tell them we would no doubt aid England as soon as any other people, for perhaps two reasons-one, because she is a distant relation of ours ; the other, a stronger one, is, that she is a good customer-buys largely and pays well. But, on the whole, the part our government and people would most likely sustain, would be, to feed and clothe both armies, and sell at the very highest prices possible. And then I tell them the reason is, because we have an army of more than three millions in our very midst, with whom we are at eternal war, and on account of whom, we shall never be drawn into conflict with any other power, unless it be some fragmentary Indian tribe, or a feeble nation like Mexico, that can be held at bay without weakening at all our military strength at home.

On our voyage, we had a great deal of talk on Amer- to the last. of them, in the subject. We had one most excellent gentleman from Toronto, and he gave us good accounts of the condition of the fugitives there, and of the feeling of the people toward them.

When it became known, that I was a public laborer in the cause of the enslaved, a very polite request was drawn up and signed by all the company, that I would give a public address in the saloon, 'on the Social and Moral Condition of the Slave, and the proposed measures for Emancipation.' The Captain, however, had to interfere in the matter, on the ground that a rule of the Cunard company is, that no public lectures or addresses of any kind, shall be given on board any of the shins. But we had a continued agitation in private circles, for the last two or three days. And at the risk of being regarded as a little egotistic, a quality I hate, I will relate a little incident that occurred on the las week day of the voyage, at the dinner table. Some little formality is common at that time, in the way of speeches, songs, and sentiment. When the programme was handed me, I found it arranged that the Queen and our own President having been pledged, the next sentiment was to be the health of the Captain of the steamer, and that would be expected of me. When the President's health was given, some very complimentary allusions were made to the citizens of the United States, then present.' To these I had to respond as best I could, in connection with the sentiment I gave. soon as I sat down, a gentleman from Glasgow, and a wealthy merchant there, rose and gave, 'The liberty of distinguished advocate.' Any response to this must ness-The Joyous Festival-The Blessed Watchmanhave been an Anti-Slavery speech-and this the company seemed determined to have. It was a British ship, a British Captain, and a British company. My remarks were received with the profoundest respect, and at the close, loudly cheered. We all felt that slavery Temple Life-The Apostolic Blessing. was blotting and polluting what might otherwise be the fairest escutcheon in the world of nations.

DUBLIN, Jan. 20. To make sure of a visit to the place and person that, of almost all others, I most rished to see on this side the Atlantic, I have hastened over to Dublin, and am closing this letter at the hos nitable home of Richard D. Webb. To you and other merican friends who have seen him, I need say nothing, either of his qualities as a man, or his knowledge of the Anti-Slavery movement, and zeal and interest in everything connected therewith. Nor can any language express the pleasure I experience, at an interview with me so eminently worthy the respect and affection of

Before writing again, I hope to have recovered from sea-sickness, (as is not yet the case,) and to have seen the second is equally valuable. It contains well-writ so much of men and things in these countries, as to have ten papers on the following subjects :- The Movemen columns. To me, one thing is deeply interesting in the and Relapses. By Levi Reuben, M. D.-Hysteria. By climate. Here, at fifty-three degrees north latitude, on Joel Shew, M. D. (Illustrated.)-Modus Operandi the twentieth of January, men are working in the gar- Medicines. By R. T. Trall, M. D. (Illustrated.)dens, and the crocus and snow-drop are budding and Philosophy of Common Colds. By G. H. Taylor, M. D. people, who are barefooted, though otherwise com- By James C. Jackson, M. D.—The Hunger-Cure. fortably clothed, and who doubtless could put on shoes, E. A. Kittridge, M. D. Reports, Criticisms, and Reddid they deem them necessary. Poverty is to be deviews. By Dr. Drall.—Miscellany. plored and dreaded every where ; but a winter here and in New England, are two things of a widely different

With the highest respect and esteem, your friend, PARKER PILLSBURY. THE BIBLE DISCUSSION.

HOPEDALE, (Ohio,) Feb. 1st, 1854. Me Garrison-Last winter, Mr. Barker was pur uing in this vicinity, the course he has been pursuing, of late, in Philadelphia and Boston :- That is, challenging the clergy to a public discussion upon the auhority of the Bible.

Mr. Hartzell, a plain, unassuming preacher, and nember of the Congregation of Disciples at Hopedale,firm believer in the Supreme authority of the Scrip tures .- after considerable hesitancy, finally agreed to neet him on the following proposition, viz:

*The Jewish and Christian Scriptures contain a se ries of communications, supernaturally revealed, and miraculously attested,—and from the latter, man may acquire a perfect rule of life.'

Mr. Hartzell affirmed, Mr Barker denied. They ac cordingly met at Salem, on the 4th of July last, and continued the discussion five days. And I believe the entire audience will bear witness, that Mr. Hartzell was count the different flags, but there were very many. gentlemanly in his deportment; that he treated his opponent in the most kind and courteous manner; that he sought no undue advantage in any way, but stuck

to his proposition, and argued it fairly throughout.

This, I think, is due to Mr. Hartzell, in reply to your brief notice, in THE LIBERATOR of Jan. 20th, of the discussion with Dr. Berg, in which you ask, 'Is it possible that no orthodox clergyman can hold a discussion with a 'heretic,' without exhibiting the spirit of a rowdy, or dealing in the language of a blackguard ? 'and is certainly a sufficient answer to your question unless you demur on the score of Mr. Hartzell's 'or thodexv.'

Mr. Barker, I feel compelled to say, was irritable personal, and at times vulgar and abusive. One word more. When Mr. Hartzell went to Salem, he was unwillingly pressed into an arrangement for the publication of the discussion. Mr. Barker had employed stenographers, and would not consent to forego the publication. Since the close of the discussion-now som through, except twice, and then the water did not run six months-he has baffled all Mr. Hartzell's efforts to bring it to the press.

Justice to Mr. Hartzell, and to the cause of truth requires that these facts should follow Mr. Barker t Philadelphia-to Boston-or wherever else he may go The community may draw from them their own con clusions. Your sincere friend, J. D. McNEELY.

Mr. Barker being at the present time in Boston we have deemed it proper to place the letter of Mrs McNeely in his hands, and, as a rejoinder, he desires us to insert the following :- Ed. Lib.

BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1854. DEAR FRIEND-In answer to J. D. McNeely, I would state-

1. That Jonas Hartzell did not treat his opponent i them were the most industrious gamesters, in a small the most kind and courteous manner; he did seek to way, I ever saw, read, or heard of. All day long, and take undue advantages, in more respects than one; and until ten or eleven at night, they were at their cards. if it did not turn out to be to his advantage, the fault One of them said he had lost over forty pounds; and was not his. He did not even abstain from calling bac yet an English shilling was all each laid down at a time. names, from throwing out unseemly and false insinua-They, and a very few others, were equally devoted to tions, from charging his opponent's views on hardness their wine. I never before saw drinking so reduced to of heart, or from applying to him those passages of a science. I never knew so well before, how much the scripture which speak of 'scoffers walking after their own lusts,' &c., &c. Not only one, but many, in the

2. He even charged the whole band of Abolitionist most amiable and gentlemanly of the company; and with hypocrisy-with seeking the overthrow of the their way of beguiling time added much to the diver- government and religion, under pretence of anti-slavery

> 3. So far from sticking to his proposition, and a guing it fairly throughout, he never once defined his proposition, and never argued it at all. In his first hour, he did not even begin his argument. He even gave up ten minutes before his time was up, as if on purpose to embarrass me, by giving me nothing to answer, and forcing the lead on the negative. Mr. Hartzell did not give proof that an orthodox clergyman can hold a discussion with a 'heretic,' without exhibiting a mean, a deceitful, and even a rowdy spirit.

> 4. As to whether I was irritable, personal, vulgar and abusive, I will leave the report of the discussion to say. I was not charged with any such faults by any of the audience at the time. I am not aware that any one has charged me with any such fault since, with the exception of J. D. McNeely. Even now, she charges me with these faults unjustly, unless I and my friends are greatly mistaken. One thing is certain : though I had more provocation from Revds. McCalla and Berg, it was observed that I kept my temper throughout the discussions, avoiding every thing like personality and abuse

> that Mr. Hartzell was unwillingly pressed into an arrangement for the publication of the discussion. That I had engaged reporters, and would not forego the publication, and so allow my opponent to fill the country with false reports of the discussion, as he had previously filled the country with false reports of the Bible Convention, is true ; but as soon as Mr. Hartzell claimed to have an equal voice with myself, in reference to the publication of the report, I foolishly consented, and the result has been, that I have never been able to get the report published. The conduct of Mr. Hartzell, in reference to the report of the discussion, has been men and contemptible, selfish and unjust, in the extreme.

Justice, perhaps, requires that these correction should accompany the misstatements of Mr. Hartzell's lady friend, wherever they may go.

Yours, affectionately, JOSEPH BARKER.

BENEDICTIONS: or, the Blessed Life. By the Rev John Cumming, D. D., F. R. S. E., Minister of th Scottish National Church, Crown Court, Covent Garden. Boston: Published by John P. Jewett & Co. Cleveland, Ohio: Jewett, Proctor & Worthington.

This is a handsomely printed volume of about 500 pages, containing twenty-four chapters on the following subjects :- Glad Music-The Favored People-The Hap My remarks seemed to give great satisfaction, and as py Heirs of the Kingdom-Sorrow Sweetened-Earth's Rightful Heirs-The Hungry filled with Good Things-Twice Blessed-Rectitude of the Pure in Heart-The the American slave, and the health of Mr. Pillsbury, his Happy Family-The Noble Army of Martyrs-Blessed-The Holy and Happy Dead-Bread for the Blessed Life-Refreshment and Rest-The Blessed Mother-The only Absolution-The Way of the Blessed Life-Complete in Christ-The Blessed Promise-Words of Eternal Life-

Appended to this volume is 'A Pen and Ink Sketch of Dr. Cumming, by John Ross Dix, who represent him as a very voluminous author, the sale of who works is prodigious, and one of the most eloquen preachers in Great Britain. The character of the present work is such as must prove attractive to persons of a devotional spirit, who cannot fail to derive comfort and edification from its perusal.

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED HYDROPATHIC QUARTERLY RE VIEW. Vol. I. No. 2. A Professional Magazine, devoted to Medical Reform. New York : Fowlers & Wells, Publishers, Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau street.

The first number of this Quarterly gave promise of a most useful and highly instructive periodical; and something to communicate more worthy a place in your Cures-(Illustrated).-By R. T. Trall, M. D.-Cold ming by their side, and the streets are filled with Water Crises. By S. G. Gleason, M. D.—Dyspepsie

> The Illustrations in the present number are nur rous, with particular reference to what are called the Movement-Cures, and also to cases of Hysteria. This voluminous and reformatory Quarterly is forded at the low price of \$2 a year in advance.

since I addressed you from this glorious land of refuge, that I cannot undertake to do so without diffidence I know that the readers of THE LIBERATOR, both American and Trans-Atlantic, feel deeply interested in American and trans-arranged in the intellectual and moral elevation and physical confort of the Refugees in Canada from American despetism and slavery. My lot having been cast anger them for seventeen years, I am prepared to speak from experience, as touching their bondition, character,

LETTER PROM REV. HIRAM WILSON.

My DEAR FRIEND GARRISON,—It has been so long

prospects, &c.

We have here, a large and rapidly increasing colored population, numbering over eight hundred; and yet, population, numbering prolific bee-hive, is affording swarms for other parts of the Province. Many have gone from here to the Queen's Bush, to Owen's Sound to Chatham, to Dawn, to Norwich, to Grand River to Buxton, (King's settlement,) &c. ; and yet the old hive is always full, and the cry is, 'still they come!' We endeavor to bear strong and faithful testiment against slavery, intemperance, and prejudices, or plexional and sectarian.

Our Government knows no man by the complexion of his skin, nor is any invidious distinction among the children of the land allowed or recognized by law; hence, we insist on the colored people availing them. selves of all civil and social rights, as well as religious and educational advantages guaranteed them by the Government.

There are valid reasons why special interest should be manifested towards this interesting class of Africo. Americans, both by British and American philanthropists. Sound judgment and wirdom, in harmony with pure benevolence, dictate that they should be kindly cared for ; especially strangers fresh from bondage, and those driven over by the terrors of the infamous 'vugitive Slave Law.' I have had the pleasure of win nessing, as the result of well-directed effort and untiing devotion, on the part of their friends, most gratify. ing improvement, intellectually, morally, and physical, ly. Though, with but few exceptions, they enter the Province in a deplorably destitute state, many of them are rapidly acquiring property and influence, and constantly increasing their comforts. Generally, they fall employment with ample rewards, and are getting on encouragingly. Their influence will yet be felt with tremendous power on the American continent.

We have them here, filling, with credit to themselve a great variety of occupations. One man, who is a Methodist local preacher, is, at the same time, an architect and master-builder of no mean standing. We have here a first rate goldsmith, who, but three

years ago, was wearing the galling chains of slater in Virginia. He had his feet frosted, while escaping from the hell of slavery, and in a crippled state was concealed for some time at Pittsburgh, when it vy feared that his legs would have to be amoutated to say his life. Some two years ago, he came here limples, and could scarcely walk. He is now boss workman in the first jeweller's shop in town. He has become as complished in his business, by dint of superior energy and ingenuity of his own mind, with little or no is struction from others. The finest gold watches, in this part of Canada, are placed with confidence in his hable to clean and regulate, or repair, if out of order. We have here another colored man, who deserves to

tice-a machinist from Long Island. Some two years ago, he came to this place for employment, driven our by the 'Fugitive Slave Law.' He showed me the bed of testimonials as to character and capacity. I went with him to a machine shop, managed by two sterling Englishmen, and introduced him. He was at once enployed ; but a white man in the shop took offence, and said he would not work with a 'nigger.' 'Well,' sail the employers, 'your money is ready! Walk up and settle, and go about your business.' One of them ad me a few days after, and stated this fact. Said be You have done us a great favor. The colored man yes introduced is the best workman in town; we think much of him.' He now commands \$2,50 per day, and is in a very fair way of taking care of himself and family.

The wealthiest colored man in this part of Canali came here penniless, some eighteen years ago, fron slavery, in Tennessee, and went to work, first for his board, till his employer could have an opportunity to know him. As a blacksmith, he hammered out quite a fortune at the anvil. He is now a respectable green. He is a worthy, excellent, Christian man, and much respected by all who know him.

philanthropy is prospering. The prejudices of the white of the baser sort greatly annoy the colored people, sol those who befriend them. In a number of place, they have tried to exclude them from the Government chools; but, by recourse to law, the aggreed has

triumphed, and caused their rights to be respected There is some little sensitiveness upon this point it St. Catharine's, at the present time ; but their position is very different from what it would be in nominally free States, where malevolence is sustained by inju-

tous laws, and the aggrieved can get no redress. Liberal supplies of clothing, bedding, &c., have been sent us from various places, the past season, with which we have had the pleasure of doing much for the asfort of stangers, as well as sick, infirm and aged per-

Some weeks ago, I furnished a good supply of belding, wearing apparel, &c., to an extremely age! *man, who lives at the Grand River Settlement, som forty miles from here. She was a slave girl in Virginia at the time of the French and Indian war of 1764 the time of the Revolutionary war, she was employed some of her time at running bullets for the Americans to kill the British with. Her patriotism was les miserably rewarded; for she was held as a slave miss was about 80 years of age, when she fiel to Canada in freedom, where, under Monarchical institutions and laws, she is protected in her old age. No one can resonably rebuke her in an earnest and hearty '6d ave the Queen!

Quite a number of fugitives have lately arrived. 02 roung man is here from South Carolina, about 17 years of age, who is as white as President Pierce, or any his Cabinet, though he was held as a slave till las August, when he escaped without difficulty, no care in posing that he had a single drop of African blood a him. There happens to be a free colored family here who know him well, and those who held him; having come from the same place. I learn from him and siers, that there are many similar cases in the Souththe slaves being fairer, even, in complxion, than the who hold them. A short time since, I had the pleasest of clothing up a fine young man, just escaped from the interior of the 'Old Dominion,' who concealed himself for four months in the mountains, before he made is adventures northward. He knew some of the related of the girl who is in my family from New Orleans.

The other day, a trie of hale young men from the South called on me, who had been chased to the So pension Bridge. I supplied their wants with a right good relish—was much gratified to hear two of the ask for axes, which were immediately procured in them. Thus they keep coming. It is, with me, a daily I had almost said hourly business, to render assistant or advice to colored persons. The work is an impotant, a glorious one ; but, in its prosecution, I am co stantly perplexed from lack of pecuniary support Our mission is not sufficiently servile and sectarias relish well with existing boards and organizations; for these reasons, it is but poorly patronized, exort here and there by individuals. For several money past, my moneyed receipts have been but little mon than haif equal to the necessary expenses of the me sion. I have no fortune of my own to expend in the sacred cause, and cannot long sustain myself, without more ample aid from others. Rents, fuel, and provides of every description, are enormously high; consequently, the expense of living and supporting large fact. is much greater now than it was some years ago.

Some weeks ago, while in the midst of destitution and perplexity, as I was about to leave home in quest of help, our youngest child was taken ill, and for some time lay low at the gate of death. We were filled with solicitude and deep in trouble. The promise came to mind, Blessed is be that considereth the poor; the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble.' And again, · Unto the upright, there ariseth light in the darkness. Then, as a precious 'God send,' came a liberal dona tion, just at the right time, from the distinguished authoress of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' - It was sent me by her husband, Professor Stowe, of Andover. I have lately received some assistance, also, from Henry Grew, Esther Moore, and a few other good friends in Philadelphia A few more such favors would relieve the mission, and cheer our spirits; and we trust they will be sent in

Very respectfully yours,

For Christ and Humanity, HIRAM WILSON.

REV. MR. PITMAN-JOHN MITCHEL, &co PORTLAND, Jan. 23, 1854.

DEAR GARRISON-I noticed in THE LIBERATOR of the 20th instant, the death of Rev. Mr. PITMAN, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. If you never saw him, (though I can hardly suppose you have not.) I will just say, that he was a noble specimen of a man in his personal appearance and intellectual powers. In his person, though not exactly in the features of his face, he strongly resembled Daniel Webster. As a public speaker, his manner was dignified, attractive and impressive, carrying conviction to the generality of his hearers by the ponderous force of his method; so that, whoever admitted his premises, could not well avoid his conclusions. Of late years, I have heard nothing from him; but I can hardly suppose that, had he made any essential progress in the cause of humanity, aside from the effort to strengthen his sect, I should have heard of it, as I have two brothers, clergymen of the same sect, and all my earlier associations were connected with it.

Mr Pitman was in Philadelphia at the time of the burning of Pennsylvania Hall, and rejoiced in that sacrifice to the Moloch of Slavery. Ten years ago, when attending the Maine Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he said, that if he could have prevented the conflagration by lifting a finger, he would not have done it. One of the Maine preachers said to me, that he hoped Pitman would never reach the Episcopacy. I have looked, from time to time, to the appointment of Bishops, but his name has never been mentioned among them; so that my friend's wish has been gratified. But peace to his 'spirit,' if he can find it! We shall probably soon hear from him in the spirit world : perhaps get a speech from him, through some speaking medium at an anti-slavery meeting in the city of ' brotherly love' (?)-and, if he still continues in his errors, may LECRETIA MOTT be there to answer him ! Wonder if the 'spirits' have anti-slavery and pro-slavery meetings in their new state, and if the clergy there call for light upon the very first principles of Christianity When Dr. Edward Beecher gets there, he may publish a new book upon preexistence, probably without finding an antagonist to dispute his premises, whatever they may do with his conclusions.

As for the Irish emigrant, John Mitchell, it is plain that he has not suffered half of what he deserved. He should never have found an asylum from oppression, until he had learned to love liberty for all others, as well as for himself and Irishmen. The hope of the world is not in the Anglo-American, nor the Anglo-Saxon, the Magyar, nor the Celtic races. No, the hope of mankind is not in them. But when Africa 'shall stretch forth her hands unto God, and rejoice in the knowledge of truth, and the liberty and security of her people, then shall the earth rejoice, because liberty shall be proclaimed to 'all nations, and kindreds, and people,' and it shall no longer be denied that ' God bath made of one blood all nations of men, to dwell on all the face of the earth.' But the apostates, and heretics, and despisers of anti-slavery, I hand over to the merciless impalement of the anti-slavery butcher-bird, 'Q.' who knows how to deal with all the unfaithful, accord-

ANDREW T. Foss lectured here on Sunday, and on Monday evening, the 15th and 16th inst. with much acceptance; but we have an up-hill work here. There is a total indifference among the people to the wrongs of the slave and the aggressions of the Slave Power. 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' is being played from night to night, and draws crowds merely to see the play. It is hoped that some good seed may be sown in this way. The prominent characters are well-sustained. Uncle Tom is perfect in his part, and carries the sympathies of the audience with him; Eva electrifies with delight and tender emotions; and Topsy never fails to bring down the house. But the interpolations in the play are bad. Justice is not done to Miss Ophelia, and the Green Mountain character and manners are grossly caricatured. This is bad; for, surely, there is enough in the original, from which to draw scenes that might be sufficiently amusing, without vulgar misrepresentation. Still, every thing belps us; so, notwithstanding the effort of the Slave Power to strengthen and perpetuate itself by extension and proscription, it shall fall, like Belteshazzar and Babylon, and Humanity shall refoice in its utter overthrow.

> Yours, in faith and hope to the end, D. S. GRANDIN.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN M. PISK.

In publishing the following resolutions, expressive of the respect and esteem entertained for Mr. Fisk, by those who have long been his associates in the anti-slavery enterprise in his native county, we should do ourselves injustice, if we did not add that that esteem and respect are fully shared by us, and we believe by all who have known Mr. Fisk as a member and officer of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, as well as of the Worcester County Society. Long-protracted ill-health has at length constrained Mr. Fisk to surrender all duties and obligations of a business character; and it cannot be otherwise than that his retirement should occasion deep regret to his many friends. It is at least fifteen years since we first met Mr. Fisk as a member of the Worcester Co. South A. S. Society. He joined at that time with a few others in resuscitating that Society; and to him was, in a large measure, due whatever efficiency it had for the next twelve years or more. He was, for many years, and until his voluntary withdrawal, unanusly elected its President. In various situations, he rendered most effective aid to the Society and the cause. But this is not the time to speak particularly on these points. In the suffering which wasting disease may bring upon our friend, he may be assured of the sincere sympathy of many hearts. The intimate and instructive companionship which some of us have had with him, in labors for the anti-slavery cause, will always remain among our dearest memories.

At a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Worcester County South Division Anti-Slavery Society, held at the house of Mr. John M. Earle, in Worcester, on Monday, January 23, 1854, it was

Voted, That we accept the resignation of Mr. John M. Fisk, as Treasurer of the Society.

Voted, That Alfred Wyman, of Worcester, be appointed to the office of Treasurer for the remainder of

Voted, That Samuel May, Jr., of Leicester, and Jo seph A. Howland, of West Brookfield, be a sub-commit tee to receive the accounts and funds from Mr. Fisk, and transfer the same to Mr. Wyman.

And said Committee is empowered and instructed to present the sincere thanks of the Executive Committee, and of the Society which they represent, to Mr. Jours M. Fisk, for his long, assiduous, disinterested, and highly valuable services as Treasurer of the Society for a

not like to make appeals for help, and would not, if I period of many years. We are sure that his labors

erative,' and insert in lieu thereof the following: 'which being inconsistent with the principles of non-intervention by Congress, with slavery in the states and territories, as recognized by the legislation of 1850, commonly called the Compromise Measures, is declared inoperative and void; it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.'

Mr. Everett said he desired an opportunity for expressing his views on the bill, and to explain the

stitution of the United States,'
Mr. Everett said he desired an opportunity for expressing his views on the bill, and to explain the Mr. Everett said he desired an opportunity for expressing his views on the bill, and to explain the ground on which he had not been able to give his entire support, either in Committee or in the Senate, to the bill, as reported, or as it would read if amended as now proposed. He had no purpose to enter into any elaborate discussion on the territorial question. That was a great subject, and to discuss it properly, would require more time in preparation and examination than his other duties afforded him, since this bill was reported. His position as a member of the Committee induced him to give the reasons why he could not vote for the bill. He had not been able to understand what the effect of the amendment would be, nor the bearing it. effect of the amendment would be, nor the bearing it would have on the bill, and he would be glad, in order to get a little time to examine it, if, the bill could be

postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Douglas objected, saying it had been openly arowed by the enemies of the bill, that their policy would be to postpone it day after day, and it became the friends of the bill to resist it. After further discus-sion, the bill was postponed. Adjourned.

"Senator Toucey, of Connecticut, presided at a cau or those Senators who are in favor of the bill, on Friday morning, in the drawing-room of the Senate; and Norris of New Hempshire, Thompson of Pa., Petit and Bright of Illinois, Dodge and Jones of Iowa, and Gwin and Weller of California, from the free States, were also present, with enough from the slave States to ensure a decided majority. At this caucus, it was agreed that no other question should intervene, until a vote was had upon the bill. After its passage in the Senate, the power and patronage of the government will be directed entirely upon the lower house."

James Gorman—Entire body, with the exception of his arms and one leg.

The gathering up of the fragments of the dead was a work of extreme danger and labor. The bodies were in a few instances nearly whole; but the greater number were torn to shreds. Men were busy all the day and serving in looking for missing portions of some half-re-

against the passage of the Douglas Bill. Nearly three thousand persons were present, and a strong and carnest freeling was manifested against the project of Douglas to violate the Misseuri Compromise. Shepherd Knapp, to violate the Misseuri Compromise. Shepherd Knapp, President of the Mechanics' Bank, was Chairman, and President of the Mechanics' Bank, was Chairman, and over forty of the most prominent and wealthy citizens of New York were made Vice Presidents, Letters were read from Messrs. Seward, Chase, Sumner, Fish, Jones, and others. Judge Robert Emmet, of the Superior Life.—One of the most destructive fires on record, broke out last Saturday morning on board the steamer upon the Missouri Compromise, and the attempt to violate it by Mr. Douglas. He was followed by James W.

the 1820 Compromise were passed unanimously.

Nebraska Meeting at Pittsburg. - A very Nebraska Meeting at Pillsburg. — A very large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Pittsburg on Monday evening, to protest against the admission of slavery into Nebraska. Men of all parties participated, and the expression was unanimous against it. A series of very spirited resolutions were passed. The two following are very much to the point:—

Six steamers were consumed—namely, the Charles Belcher, Natchez, Mohegan, Saxon, Grand Turk, Leah, and Luna. They were valued at \$300,000, and mostly insured in Western offices.

There was another fire in Charles street, which destroyed two valuable stores, and badly damaged two others. Loss estimated at \$100,000.

Resolved, That the disgrace clinging to the name of States, whose value the people of the Northhave ceased fires that occurred in the United States during January, to consider greater than the value of human liberty and so far as the losses are ascertained:—

January 4th, Albion, Michigan, Resolved, That if the Douglas Nebraska] Bill should ever become a law, and should ever go into peaceful operation, which we doubt, it would completely African-ize the heart of the North American continent, and divide the Free States of the Atlantic from the Free States of the Pacific, by colonies of African bondmen, and thereby in effect exclude the free white race of the North from lands purchased by the whole nation from France, and afterward bought for freedom from the South by the North, at an extraordinary price, in 1820.

Size of Nebraska .- The National Era says

on this point:—,

'Nebraska embraces the whole of the unorganized
Territory of the Union—the extent of its boundary is
over three thousand miles—its area about five hundred thousand square miles—capable of being formed into a dozen States each as large as Ohio. This magnificent domain has been for a whole generation the heritage of Freedom—held, under the high sanction of American Law, sacred to Free Labor and Free Institutions. The Nebraska Bill proposes to abrogate this law, to remove the flaming sword which has turned every way, guarding it against slavery, and to allow the Destroyer to en-ter and do his work of death—or, to speak more plainthe Gulf of Mexico to the British Provinces, dividing the Free States cast of the Mississippi, from the Free States west of the Rock Mountains, and thereby obtaining the mastery of the Mississippi Valley, directly and indirectly, of both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts!

(S' A very able address on Douglas's Nebraska Bill has been issued by the Independent Dem crats in Congress.

Advices have reached Paris from St. Peters Advices have reached faris from St. Feters-burg, of the 12th of January, which describe the posi-tion of affairs as affording little hope for the mainte-mance of peace. The Emperor is described by those who have an opportunity of observing his movements, as living in a state of religious exaltation, regarding himself as the chosen instrument, under the hand of God, to drive the Moslem from Europe, and only re-gretting that he should have allowed so many years to mass by without fulfilling his destiny. The populace at pass by without fulfilling his destiny. The populace at St. Petersburg have worked themselves up to the high-est pitch of fanaticism, cheering the Emperor, whenev-er he appears in public, with the wildest enthusiasm, and denouncing as traitors all who dare to speak of

Advices from St. Petersburg of the 8th. state that there were preliminary indications of a rup-ture with France and England, and of the recall of the

Areful Explosion.—Mr. French's Ball Carof love and realous devotion to the cause of the enslaved
shall not it without their reward.

Attest: SAMUEL MAY, Jr.,

Chairman of the Executive Committee.

THE NEBRASKA BILL

Areful Explosion.—Mr. French's Ball Cartridge factory, at Ravenswood, L. L., exploded and was
blown to atoms on the 28th ult., causing a loss of seventeen lives, scattering the bodies and fragments in every
direction. They were mostly boys and girls employed
in filling cartridges. All the buildings within a circuit
of two miles were violently shaken. There were over
50,000 cartridges in the factory. The Tribune says:— Awful Explosion .- Mr. French's Ball Car-

THE NEBRASKA BILL

Was taken up in the U. S. Senate, Feb. 6th, and the question was put on Mr. Chase's amendment, vir :—To strike out the words declaring the Missouri Compromise ince superseded by the principles of the act of 1850.—The vote stood as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Cass, Chase, Everett, Fish, Foote, Hamlin, Seward, Smith, Stuart, Sumner, Wade, and Walker—13.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Badger, Bayard, Bell, Benjamin, Bright, Brodhead, Butler, Clay, Dawson, Dixon, Dodge of lows, Douglas, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Houston, Hunter, Jones of Tenn, Mallory, Mason, Norris, Petit, Sebastian, Shields, Slidell, Thompson of Ky., Toucey and Williams—20.

Mr. Douglas myed to strike out the words, 'which were superseded by,' and insert' which is inconsistent with.'

Mr. Cass said he would vote for this amendment. He could not vote for the words declaring the supersedure of a haw. It was clearly proper to say 'inconsistent with.'

Mr. Badger contended that the two phrases were equal, and expressed the same thing.

Mr. Cass—I would much rather say at once that the Missouri Compromise is unconsistitional, and would prefer saying so directly in so many words.

Mr. Douglas said that, by to-morrow, he hoped that they all meant. Alf no one cless desired to speak to-morrow he would say a few words.

Mr. Stuast said he would vote for the bill, but he did not believe the Missouri Compromise superseded by it though it was clearly inconsistent with the act of 1850.

Messrs. Case, Badger and Stuart continued the debate until after 4 o'clock, as to whether there was or not any difference between the two phrases. The bill was post-ponel.

Of the New England Senators, Toucey of Conn., and Norris and Williams of N. H., of course voted for the slaveholders. The two R. I. Senators were missing. All the others (Kve) voted for Mr. Chase's amendment.

All the others (Kve) voted for Mr. Chase's amendment.

Of the New England Senators, Toucey of Conn., and Norris and Williams of N. H., of course voted for the slaveholders. The two R. I. Senators were missing. All the others (five) voted for Mr. Chase's amendment. In the Senate, Feb. 7th the Nebraska bill again was taken up.

Mr. Douglas moved to amend the 14th section by a bill striking out these words in reference to the eighth section of the Missouri act, 'which was superseded by the principles of the legislation of 1850, commonly called the Compromise Measure, and hereby declared inoperative,' and insert in lieu thereof the following: 'which being inconsistent with the principles of non-interventile.

The remains of the following persons, or such portions of the bodies as could be identified, were buried in the Catholic burying ground in Astoria, at 44 o'clock in the afternoon. The procession of people in carriages which followed them to the grave was nearly a mile in length Henry Bray-Portions of the remains.

Anna Burns-Her head only. Matthew Hand-One foot only.

Ellen McDonald-Her feet gone. Thomas O'Brien-Whole body, with the exception of John Riley-With the exception of some small por-

John Riley-With the exception of some small por-tions of his body and head. Emma Ryan-Entire body. Matthew Ryan-Entire body. James Gorman-Entire body, with the exception of his arms and one leg.

The gathering up of the fragments of the dead was a Senate, the power and patronage of the government will be directed entirely upon the lower house."

Great Missouri Compromise Meeting!—The conservative portion of the citizens of New York—the solid merchants and the sagacious lawyers—met in Broadway Taberpacle, on Monday night, to remonstrate against the passage of the Douglas Bill. Nearly three thousand persons were present, and a strong and carnest feeling was manifested against the project of Douglas frozen to the consistency of stone. On every hand, under force to the consistency of stone. On every hand, under every timber, on every adjacent building, in all the

Great Fire at New Orleans, and Loss o Gerard, a lawyer who 'fired the first Compromise gun' lying alongside—at the levee. An immense amount of at Castle Garden in 1850. He bore down severely upon Douglas, and declared that the Missouri Compromise must not be broken. He advised the South to take care—if the Compromise of 1820 can be broken—so can that Some of the fire engines have fallen over the levee into A series of strong resolutions against the violation of the water. Thirty-two negroes and five white men have perished in the flames. They were persons chiefly em-ployed on the boats.

Six steamers were consumed-namely, the Charle

Resolved. That the disgrace clinging to the name of Benedict Arnold, will lose its pre-eminence in American history, and be measurably-hid in the blacker and more hideous infamy that will forever stamp the characters of northern statesmen, who either for money bribes, or the equally base bribes of expected political promotion, sell themselves to pro-slavery fanaticism, and betraying the rights of their constituents, and the hopes of freedom, aim a fearful stab at the Union of these distances. The following table embraces the principal states whose value the resoulce of the Northbaye cassed states whose value the resoulce of the Northbaye cassed states whose value the resoulce of the Northbaye cassed states whose value the resoulce of the Northbaye cassed states whose value the resoulce of the Northbaye cassed states whose value the resoulce of the Northbaye cassed states whose value the resource of the burning of the enormous amount of nearly or quite two million and a half of collars. The following table embraces the principal states are the country, though the aggregate loss of property was less than in the month preceding, when the losses in this extra the property was less than in the month preceding, when the losses in this extra the property was less than in the month preceding, when the losses in this extra the property was less than in the month preceding, when the losses in this extra the property was less than in the month preceding, when the losses in this extra the property was less than in the month preceding.

66	7th, Louisville, Kentucky,	50,000
- 44	7th, Portland, Maine,	150,000
**	8th, New York,	500,000
16	8th, Reading, Pennsylvania,	100,000
**	9th, New York,	20,000
	10th, Brooklyn,	17,000
	10th, Detroit, Michigan,	85,000
**	16th, Savannah, Georgia,	60,000
5-14	17th, North Brookfield, Mass.,	20,000
- 44	18th, Oakdale, Mass.,	10,000
	19th, New York,	100,000
41	19th, Ogdensburg, N. Y.,	10,000
	21st, Dansville, N. Y.,	10,000
**	21st, Rochester, N. Y.,	150,000
**	22d, Elmira, N. Y.,	10,000
**	23d, Philadelphia,	10,000
	25th, Winchester, Virginia,	15,000
- 44	26th, Northampton, Mass.,	15,000
- 11	27th, Buffalo, N. Y.,	. 10,000
**	28th, New York,	185,000
	28th, New Orleans,	80,000
44	29th, Worcester, Mass.,	45,000
	29th, East Hampton, Mass.,	20,000
Total,		\$1,639,000
Doold.	os these there have been destruct	

Besides these, there have been destructive fires i leghany City, Penn., Castleton, Vt., and Colch Ct., the losses by which are not stated. New York city continues to be the severest sufferer, her losses by fire during January having been at least \$800,000.—N.Y. Journal of Com-

On the 1st inst., a fugitive slave, who was taken from a vessel below New York, arrived at Norfolk, Va., in custody of the U. S. Deputy Marshal.

Sale of Negroes .- A gang of 58 negroes accustomed to the culture of cotton, was sold at auction yesterday, by A. J. White, in families, for the round sum of \$34,854, which is an average of a little over \$600.—
Charleston Mercury, 3d.

The first Victim of the Fugitive Law in Ohio The Cincinnati Gazette says it is said 'that Washington McQuerry, the fugitive slave, whose arrest and rendition by Judge McLean excited much attention in that city in August last, has made a second escape from slavery, and is now with his wife and children on their way to Canada.'

England is actively recruiting her coas volunteer artillery and coast defence guard. Ten thousand men are wanted. Exertions are also making to man the navy, and more ships are fitting out, but apparently to land forces.

NO SLAVERY IN NEBRASKA! Freedom for All the North!

equalled, to extend its influence, by an attempt to over-turn the law which in 1820 solemnly dedicated to freedom forever, the territory now known as Nebraska. There is the most imminent danger that slavery will be extended north of the line of 36 degrees and 30 min- Rec'd from Reading A. S. Society, utes of north latitude, and that thereby Slave States will be planted in the pathway of travel and commerce to the Pacific Ocean, all the distance from the Missis sippi River to the Rocky Mountains. In view of this impending danger, it is the duty of every friend of Freedom to utter his protest against the iniquitous schemes for the violation of the plighted faith of the Congress, by the surrender of Nebraska to Slavery.

Therefore, a State Convention of Mussachusetts Me has been called, to meet in Fancuil Hall, on THURS-DAY, the 16th of February, to consult upon measures to prevent the consummation of this great political and

Convention, and aid in swelling the tide of public opin ion of the North, which alone can arrest the proposes action of Congress for the extension of Slavery in Ne-

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

JUSTICE TO WOMEN.

CONVENTION AT ALBANY.

Statutes and Constitution of New York as will secure to the women of the State LEGAL EQUALITY with the men. and to females equally with the males a Right to Sur-FRACE, will be presented to the Legislature about the middle of February. We, the Committee appointed at the Convention held at Rochester in December .- by whose authority these petitions were issued, -do hereby invite all fellow-citizens, of either sex, who are in favor of these measures, to assemble in Convention, at Alba-

ny, on Tuesday and Wednesday, February 14 and 15. The so-called ' Women's Rights Movement' has been so much misrepresented, that it is desirable to make the appeal for justice earnest, imposing and effective, by showing how eminently equitable are its principleshow wise and practical are its measures. Let the serious-minded, generous, hopeful men and women of New York then gather in council, to determine whether there is any thing irrational or revolutionary in the pro posal that fathers, brothers, husbands, should treat their daughters, sisters, wives and mothers as their peers. This reform is designed, by its originators, to make woman womanly, in the highest sense of that term-to exalt, not to degrade-to perfect, not to impair, her refining influence in every sphere. The demand made is only to take off burdens, to remove hindrances, to leave women free, as men are free, to follow conscience and judgment in all scenes of duty. On what ground,-except the right of might,-do men, claiming to be Republicans and Christians, deny to wo men privileges which they would die to gain and keep for themselves? What evil-what but good-can come from enlarging woman's power of usefulness? How can society be otherwise than a gainer by the increase moral and mental influence of one-half of its members Let these and similar questions be fairly, candidly, thoroughly discussed in the hearing of the Legisla. ture of New York.

Come, then, fellow-citizens, to this Convention, prepared to speak, to hear, to act. LUCY STONE, WENDELL PHIL-LIPS, Mrs. C. I. H. NICHOLS, and other earnest friends of the cause from New England and the West, as well as from our own State, are to be with us. And may the spirit of truth preside over all!

ELIZABETH C. STANTON, WM. HENRY CHANNING, SAMUEL J. MAY, WM. HAY, ERNESTINE L. ROSE BURROUGHS PHILLIPS. ANTOINETTE L. BROWN, LYDIA ANN JENKINS, SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

JOSEPH BARKER,

OF OHIO. Proposes to deliver six Lectures, in the city of Bos ton, on the following topics :-

THE BIBLE-ITS ORIGIN, CHARACTER, AND TENDENCY. Is it the production of God, or of man? Is it a mass

good, or is it a mixture of truth and error? Is its ten-

dency, when recognized as of divine authority, good or evil? Discussion allowed after each lecture. The lecturer offers to discuss the whole question with any recognized

minister of the leading churches of the country. The Lectures will be delivered in the MELODEON, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evening, Feb. 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th-and on MONDAY and Tuesday evenings, Feb. 13th, and 14th. Admission fee. 10 cents.

COURSE OF LECTURES ON SLAVERY. An association of gentlemen have made arrangements for the delivery of a course of lectures on the subject of Slavery, in view of the present critical condition of

our country. The introductory lecture will be delivered by the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, of Brooklyn, N. Y., on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, at 74 o'clock, in PARK STREET CHURCH.

CANADA MISSION-HELP SOLICITED. The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends, that his mission to the Refugees in Canada is in great need of 'MATERIAL AID,' and as he is to spend a few days in Boston and vicinity, he will thankfully receive donations sent to him, in the care of Robert F. Wallcut,

Boston, Jan. 31, 1854.

21 Corphill

HENRY C. WRIGHT will hold meetings at Har wich, Friday, February 10, evening, and all day the Sunday following. Will lecture before the Worceste A. S. Society, on Friday evening, February 17; and will hold meetings in Feltonville, on the Sanday following, all day.

HIRAM WILSON.

Mrs. ELLENOBA JOHNSON, at No. 10, May street Arch, May street, is very desirous of employment in plain sewing and dress-making. She is quite competent to what she undertakes, and is very deserving of aid. Her husband went to sea more than a year since, and has not been heard from for nearly a year; leaving her and her boy to her sole care; and for several months, during the autumn and winter, she was disabled for work by sickness. For any further information, inquire of S. May, Jr., 21 Cornhill.

If BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, formerly of Virginia will call at No. 34 Divinity Hall, Cambridge, or upon Kingston..... Rev. T. Parker, No. 1 Exeter Place, Boston, he will learn something of interest to himself. If he is at a distance from Boston, he is requested to address a letter to Mr. 4t Parker.

The Printers of the Liberator wish to commun cate with Rev. Thos. H. Jones, a colored preacher, who was travelling in this region last summer. Will any of our readers give us his address?

To Correspondents. A communication from Mr. Sunderland, in reply to Mr. Quincy, was received too late for insertion this week. The favor of 'H. O. S.' shall appear in our next number. We solicit a continuance of his contributions.

BARKER, on Tuesday evening, at the Melodeon, wa able and lucid, and was attentively listened to by an appreciating audience. Go and hear him.

The opening lecture on THE BIBLE, by JOSEPH

Into the Treasury of the Massachusetts Anti-Slav Society, from Jan. 1st, 1858, to Jan. 1st, 1854.

RECEIPTS

ston,

Essex Co. do., at sundry times,
West Brookfield do,
Middlesex Co. do,
Worcester Co. South do, at sundry

Hingham do,
Worcester Co. North do,
Weymouth Female do,
West Brookfield Female do,

Ladies' Society at Hyannis, friends in Abington, Women of East Abington, collections at Annual Meeting,

subscriptions, and from collections by Agents at public meetings and of indi-viduals, as published monthly in the

Liberator,

Total amount of receipts,

do. at N. E. Convention do. on 4th July celebration

\$323 62

147 27

128 64

187 00

The Slave Power is now making efforts, never before Balance in Treasury on 1st Jan., 1853, Rec'd from proceeds of Anti-Slavery Bazaar, Rec'd from proceeds of do. at Worcester,
"Old Colony A. S. Society, at sundry Rec'd from Stoneham Female do.

at Abington,
Rec'd from collections at 1st August celebration
at Framingham,
Rec'd from individual donations, pleages and Every friend of Freedom is invited to attend this

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14 AND 15.

The disbursements, during the same period, have een as follows, viz :-To Parker Pillsbury, for his services and ex-The Petition, asking for such amendments in the Statutes and Constitution of New York as will secure to the women of the State Legal Equality with the men. for expenses as Agent,
Lewis Ford, for services,
Daniel Foster, for services and expenses as Agent, "Robert F. Wallcut, for services in office, " C. L. Remond, for services as Agent,
" Sallie Holley, for services and expenses as To G. B. Stebbins, for do. do. do,

"A. T. Foss, for do. do. do,
"Treasurer American A. S. Society,
"Expenses of Annual Meeting in Boston, including Reporting,
To expenses of New England Convention in
Boston,
To reporting speeches at do,
"expenses of 4th of July celebration at Abington, 52 77 3460 72 To do of 1st of August celebration at Framingham,
To Fifty copies of Liberator sent members of
Congress,
To Stephen S. Foster, for services and expenses as Agent, To J. J. Locke, for do. do. do, printing Annual Report and other publica-

> Total expenditures, 7166 88 Leaving balance in Treasury, Jan. 1st, 754 44 \$7920 82 SAMUEL PHILBRICK, Treasurer. Brookline, Jan. 3, 1854. I have examined the foregoing account of the Trea arer, and find it correct and properly vouched. EDMUND JACKSON, Auditor.

> > Matices of Mertings, &c.

LECTURES ON THE

HARMONIAL PHILOSOPHY,

AND UPON PHYSIOLOGICAL VIRTUES AND VICES BY ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS. Commencing at the Melodeon, on Sunday, February

2th, at half-past 7 o'clock, P. M. THE FIRST LECTURE

Considers the general question, reviews the condition of society, defines the subject, and prepares the young and old, of both sexes, for a candid hearing of the Lectures. The human brain is described by a diagram. THE SECOND LECTURE Opens with 'the analysis of the Human Affections

shows by means of diagrams their position in the head how they may be thrown into extreme or inverted con ditions, with a description of the consequences, and concludes with a view of the general question of Marriage.

THE FOURTH LECTURE

of divine oracles, or human thoughts? Is it all true and tremeists.' This class, male and female, is particularly delineated. The young of both sexes, as well as rents, should hear this lecture. The ideas are illustrated with diagrams. THE FIFTH LECTURE

Is concerning the 'Characteristics and Vices of Inversionists.' This Lecture is also very important to young persons. The married particularly should hear it. THE SIXTH LECTURE

Is devoted to an examination of the various 'cause of Extremeism and Inversionism.' The effects of cer-tain foods and drinks upon the reproductive organs, and of turning night into day, are each considered. The effects of these causes on character are illustrated with diagrams. All should hear it.

THE SEVENTH LECTURE

Is concerning the 'Origin and Dependence of Love.'
The importance of Man, as a being, is considered.
Man's relation to lower nature, and the origin of Life.
The cause of disaffection among the married, and the remedy. THE EIGHTH LECTURE

Treats of 'The Origin, Nature, and Mission of Mar-riage. The whole question of Marriage is considered. The Laws of Happiness are defined, and the query, 'What do Harmonialists think of Marriage?'—is an-

The whole is illustrated by simple diagrams made from and after interiorily examining different charac-ters of whom the cuts are exact copies. It is hoped that these Lectures will do much toward reforming mankind. Admission, 10 cents.

GERMANIA MUSICAL SOCIETY WILL GIVE A CONCERT

Until the 10th of March, inclusive. Performing alternately Classical Music in one, an Lighter Music in the other Concert. A Programme will be published in the Friday after non and Saturday morning papers.
Additional sets and half-sets of Subscription Tickets can be procured at Wade's Music Store.
Single Tickets, 50 cents each.

ON EVERY SATURDAY EVENING,

REN. ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the ass. Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as Newburyport......Tuesday eve'g, Feb. 14. Awrence..... Methuen,.....Friday CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, an Agent of the

Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows : Rowley Friday eve'g, Feb. 40. Plymouth.... Monday eve'g, " Duxbury......Tuesda Marshfield.....Wedne West Duxbury.....Thurs West Duxbury......Thursday " "
Hanson.....Friday " " Hanson. Sunday ...
South Abington ... Monday eve'g
E. Bridgewater; Joppa Vill'ge, Tuesday "
West do. Wednesday "
Thursday " .21. Bridgewater Thursday Middleboro', Friday
Hingham Saturday
South Hingham Sunday, Middleboro',....

REV. ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, will lecture in PORTS-MOUTH, N. H., on Sunday evening next, Feb. 12 DE LORING MOODY will lecture on anti-slave

Newburyport......Sunday, Feb. 12. Haverhill......Sunday, " 19. LUCY STONE'S Post-office address, for the resent, is West Brookfield, Mass.

MOTORPATHIC CARD.

DR. HALSTED

DR. HALSTED

CLOSES his institution at Rochester, N. Y., until the 15th of April next, to comply with the solicitations of many Physicians and Ladies, who are anxious to avail themselves of his new mode of curing disease. His object in making this tour, beside that of treating some particular cases, is to give medical men such practical evidence as may lead to a more wise method of treating Uterine and Chronic Diseases. It is his desire to extend to the Faculty every possible facility for testing the merits of his discovery. Physicians, therefore, are particularly invited to call with patients under their charge. His system of Therapeutics is simple, rational and reliable, and based upon new pathological principles—a system by which the worst forms of Prolapsus Uteri and most functional and organic derangements are cured. The principles of Motorpathy, here, here the and based upon new pathological principles—a system by which the worst forms of Prolapsus Uleri and most functional and organic derangements are cured. The principles of Motorpathy have been thoroughly tested in a home institution, where some five thousand cases of female diseases alone have been successfully treated. Many of these were inveterate cases of from one to twenty-two years' standing; some of them accompanied with extreme urinary difficulties. Many cases of Prolapsus Uleri can be cured by one visit; others in a few days; and the most difficult in a few weeks. To produce this almost instantaneous relief, the patient is subjected to no pain or inconvenience. No supporters, or any of the usual treatment is employed. When the organ is made to assume its proper position, the patient is immediately able to go through any ordinary exercise which she has strength to perform, without fear of displacement. Motorpathic treatment gives vitality and force to all the organs in the discharge of their proper functions, and is most effectual in restoring the constitution from the effects of self-indulgence and dissipation. It has been proven to be peculiarly adapted for the cure of Incipient Consumption, Paralysis, and the many and multiform complaints originating in Curviture or Irritation of the Spine. Its efficacy in the relief of partial insanity and diseases of the liver is beyond a question.

Dr. Halated will be in Boston, at the Bevere House,

Dr. HALSTED will be in Boston, at the Revere House. Dr. Halsted will be in Boston, at the Revere House, from the 19th to the 30th of January; in Worcester, on the 1st of February; in Springfield, at the Massasoit House, on February 3d and 4th; in Northampton, on February 6th; in Hartford, Ct., at Hartford City Hotel, on February 8th; in Meriden, on February 10th; in Chester, at Chester Hotel, on February 15th; in New Haven, at Tontine House, on February 15th; and in New York, on February 20th, at St. Nicholas Hotel, Broadway; where he will remain a few weeks. Communications addressed to him, en route, will receive prompt attention. His work on Motorpathy can be obtained of him, or be sent to any address, postage free, on the reception of ten postage stamps. on the reception of ten postage stamps.

January 13

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 C. Bonner.

THE SHADY SIDE. A thrilling tale of the vicissitudes of a country minis-ter's life. ?',000 copies in 8 months.

One of the most intensely interesting books ever published. 10,000 copies in 4 months.

THE MYSTERIOUS PARCHMENT OR, SATANIC LICENSE. A powerfully written Temperance Tale. Fourth Thou-

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

Voices from the Silent Land, OR, LEAVES OF CONSOLATION FOR THE AFFLICTED. BY MRS. H. DWIGHT WILLIAMS. A beautiful gift for a friend in affliction.

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

THE LAST HOURS OF CHRIST.

THE PERSIAN PLOWER. Being a Memoir of a daughter of Rev. Justin Perkins, of Persia. A sweet child.

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 Ocean and the Brairie.

BY LUCY LARCOM. Literally, a book of gems, or string of pearls. A SABBATH SCEN

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER. With thirteen Illustrations, by Billings. HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD,

BY REV. WM. M. THAYER. Attend to your Teeth!

J. S. ROCK, M.D., DENTIST, (LAW FROM PHILADELPHIA.)

A NNOUNCES to the ctiizens of Boston and vicinity,
A that he is located at No. 210 Hanover Street,
BOSTON, where he will perform operations pertaining
to his profession, in the most scientific and durable manner, and on terms within the reach of all.
A beautiful silver Medal, and a heavy gold Pencil,
have been awarded for his beautiful specimens of Arti-

ficial Teeth. From the numerous testimonials we have received, we select the following :-

"We have seen several specimens of Artificial Teeth, manufactured by Dr. J. S. Rock, which, for beauty of workmanship, and elegance of finish, will equal, if not surpass, any specimens that we have ever seen. The Doctor has a high reputation as a Surgeon Dentist."— 'The Artificial Teeth manufactured by Dr. J. S. Rock,

for beauty and durability, will vie with any that we have ever seen.'-Ledger. 'The Artificial Teeth manufactured by Dr. J. S. Rock, exhibit taste and judgment in their manufacture.'

'The Artificial Teeth manufactured by Dr. Rock, are quite superior. - Sunday Dispatch. 'Dr. Rock manufactures the most splendid specimens of Artificial Teeth that we have ever beheld.'—N. Y. Tribune.

Dr. J. S. Rock performs all operations appertaining to his profession in a skilful manner, his terms and op-erations are easy, which speak columns in his favor. Mercury. Boston, February 10.

Sunderland's New Method of Cure



FOR all forms of Disease, by
NUTRITION, without medicine.
The desire for Narcotics destroyed! Available for the Sick, the
Lame, the Deaf and the Blind,
in any part of the country! No
need of personal consultations.
Pamphlets of Information sent, post free, on receipt of one dime, pre-paid. Address New METROD OF, CURE, 28 Eliot st., Boston, Mass.

A New Work for the Public:

SPIRIT INTERCOURSE, containing Incidents of Personal Experience, from notes taken while investigating the NEW Phenomena of Spirit Thought and Aotion; together with various Spirit Communications through himself as Medium. By HERMAN SNOW, late Unitarian Minister at Montague, Mass. Boston: Crosby, Nichols & Co. New York: C. S. Francis & Co. For sale also by Partridge & Brittan, New York; by Bela Marsh, 25 Cornhill, and by the Author, at Harmony Hall, 103 Court st., Boston.

January 13.

For the Liberator. NEBRASKA AND THE LITTLE GIANT. BY GEORGE W. BUNGAY.

Without the stature of a full-grown man. Or mind of more than common calibre, He claimed to be the giant of the West. And yet this Tom Thumb Titan is not seen, Save when he climbs upon a negro's back, Or struts and spouts upon an auction-block-A platform, where, in all the gilled pomp Of pigmy grandeur, little giants stand. If Douglas be the western Brobdignag, What little Lilliputians are we all ! The torch of genius shines not in his eyes, The gods have set no seal upon his brow, His speeches have no spirit in their words, Mere mobs of syllables, devoid of souls. Thoughts are to words what souls to bodies are; Bat Douglas is ambitious, and aspires To highest honors, though deserving none He sacrificed the freedom of his State, Made it the bye-word of a mocking world, The most inhospitable spot on earth, The black sheep in the bleating flock of States, That he might gain the presidential chair. 'Tis said at Rome he kissed Pope Nino's toe; But had the pontiff known how mean a thing Was crawling there, he would have spurned him bac Now fair Nebraska, like a virgin pure, Would join the rosy sisterhood of States, And he is forging galling gyves for her, And braiding scourges for her tender flesh. Shall the free winds that sweep Nebraska's vales, Be burdened with the shrick of her despair? Shall the free waves that wash Nebraska's shore, Blush with the blood to flow from furrowed backs, That such a pigmy may be President? Forbid it, wise and learned senators! Brave Benton, speak! thy words are bullion now; Our hearts are coffers, waiting to be filled. Nestor of freedom ! be Nebraska's friend ; White-haired chieftain of the broad free West ! As sun and moon stood still while Joshua fought, So will our Northern lights illume thy path, Until the little Amorite is slain. Let Everett, with his polished lance, defend The honor and the freedom of the State; And Sumner, with his silver trumpet, wake The torpid North from sleep which seals her eyes ; Let Great-heart Smith unsheath his two-edged sword, And fight until Nebraska's foes have fled. Hero of San Jacinto! arm for war! Douglas, like Santa Anna, stands upon One leg ; go, capture him, and save the State! Let pulpit, press, platform, and people speak, Ere the assassin of our liberty Shall sheath his dagger in the nation's heart!

From the Pennsylvania Freeman. HAWORTH WETHERALD.

BY B. RUSH PLUMLY. Dead ! Thou art not dead ! Thy spirit, Though it passeth from our sight, Far beyond the shadowy valley, Hath its own immortal light; As the sun a cloud obscureth. Still above our feeble view.

Shineth in the boundless blue. Dead ! Thou art not dead ! Thou livest In the good deeds thou hast done They have gone before thee, brother,

With a self-existent brightness,

To thy new life just begun. They will be melodious ushers, Ringing through the heavenly homes, With a far and sweet announcement,

Room ! a soul of beauty comes !" Thou shalt hear a reassurance From the shining spirit band, As their tender love shall lead thee

In the glory of that land, Till thine eye can bear the brightness. And thy foot shall lose its fear ;

And thy spirit, self-adjusted, Swayeth in its largest sphere. We shall miss thee ; miss thy counsel,

Ever sweet, and true, and brave ; Miss thee, when our hearts are heavy With the wailing of the slave :

Miss thee, in the heat and burden Of the battle-field of life; Miss thy steady, cheerful presence Strong and earnest in the strife. Thou wert meek and unassuming.

But in truth and duty skilled Still believing and heroic, All thy modest orbit filled Lifted from thy limitations

To that new and shining sphere Do immortal love and beauty Break upon thy eye and ear? Reapest thou the full fruition Of thy spirit's human hope De es the end from its beginning To thy larger vision ope ?

Seest thou from human sorrow Still a deeper joy evolve, And the discords that surround us Into harmonies resolve?

Brother, from thy height attaining Help us in the trial hour! Thou hast left us ; we are weaker ; Touch us with thy larger power!

*A most devoted friend of the slave, recently deceased near Philadelphia.—[ED. Ltb.

AN ANGEL IN THE WAY.

Fair the downward path is spread, Love and light thy coming greet, Fruit is blushing o'er thy head, Flowers are springing 'neath thy feet. Mirth and Sin, with tossing hands, Wave thee on, a willing prey : * Yet an instant pause-there stands An angel in the way.

Heed the heavenly warning-know Fairest flowers the feet may trip: Fruits, that like the sunset glow, Turn to ashes on the lip. Though the joys be wild and free, Though the paths be pleasant, stay ! Even mortal eye can see

An angel in the way.

Wilt then drown in worldly pleasure? Wilt thou have, like him of old, Length of days and store of treasure, Wisdom, glory, power and gold? Life and limb shall sickness waste, Want shall grind thee day by day; Still, to win thee, God hath placed

An angel in the way

A TEAR. Some feelings are to mortals given, With less of earth in them than heaven And if there be a human tear From passion's dross refined and clear, A tear so limpid and so meek, It would not stain an angel's cheek, 'Tis that which plous fathers shed Upon a duteous daughter's head.

THE LIBERATOR

[Reported for the Philadelphia Register.] GREAT DEBATE ON THE BIBLE, BETWEEN MR. JOSEPH BARKER, OF OHIO, AND REV. DR. BERG, OF PHILADELPHIA

> [CONTINUED.] THIRD EVENING-(concluded.)

Dr. Beng. (As this gentleman rose from his sent there was a burst of applause; when he reached the stand, there was a second one, more general and enthusiastic. A few sounds of h'sh.)

My opponent compels me, by his present mode of argument, to lay aside the more calm discussion, which I for all shall know him, from the least to the greatest sort to extemporaneous refutation. I much regret that the preliminary arrangements of this discussion have been forgotten by my opponent, and that he introduces subjects entirely foreign to the topic in hand. The consequence of this is, that the form of the discussion i have been compelled to ask your indulgence for following him. I am glad that he did not repeat his charge against me, that I did not answer his objections. have answered them as fast as I could talk ; and he knows full well, that it requires far less time to make an objection, than to answer it. I find, too, that his frequently refuted arguments are again and again presented. Before I go farther, I would respectfully remind my opponent I have asked him several questions, which he has not yet answered. I would now repeat them, and again request an answer, whenever it may suit his convenience to give it, and not one moment before. I ask him-

1. What is the name of the Supreme Being he wor ships?

2. What are the attributes of that Supreme Being 3. How are these attributes revealed to him? How does he know these attributes belong to Him, when he does not know His name ? He said that he had seen infidels die without fear, because they believed in a God of love, free from malignity. This is true of Christians : their God is one of infinite compassion and love, and they go to him with the confidence with which they would to a father. My opponent says that the neathen know the attributes of the Supreme Being from his works, and that Paul affirms that his eternal power and love are known from nature. These do not, however, include all the attributes of Jehovah. Now I would like to know how the others were revealed to them ; and I beg him to answer me, unless he is unable My opponent discards the idea, that there is nothing

besides laws for the government of the universe; he admits that there is something back of malaria, for the production of disease. This is certainly an advance towards the orthodox faith. (General applause and laughter.) I am glad he is coming over, and that this discussion is doing him some good. But his views are not yet orthodox. He admits that there is something back of marshes; that there are not only fixed laws, but a law-giver, who superintends and controls their operation. If he says that God fixes the laws, and then leaves their operations to take care of themselves, he is in the bog of atheism. (Slight applause and cries of h'sh.) I find myself under the necessity of correcting a few personal mistakes, for which my opponent is, perhaps, not to blame in one respect, but in another. A report published in some of the papers makes him say, that we were born and educated in the same borough.

Mr. Barker. I did not say that, Dr. Berg. What did you say?

Mr. Barker. I said that we were born under the same government, and that you were educated in the same parish in which I was born.

Dr. Berg. I will state the way in which Mr. Barker became possessed of his information. In the preliminary arrangement for this discussion: Mr. Barket complained, that in a former debate, my friend, Mr. McCalla, had used his foreign origin to excite prejudice against him. I then said that I had crossed the water too. But though there is this in common between us, there are some striking differences between us. I crossed when I was a child of 13 years of age ; I received my education in this country, and have been here twenty-eight years; and though I love its institutions, my opponent is no worse in my estimation, though Scotch tory, a reviler of the Covenanters, a bigoted enhe is from a foreign land. I shall ever look with love emy of all civil and religious reformers, and all his feeland childhood. But I would remark that there is this What is Allison's account of the same matters? He difference between us :- I did not come to preach disor- says that the horrors and atrocities of the French revoder and sedition ; nor to upset the government and in- lution proceeded from the fact, that the French people stitutions of the country; nor to insist upon topics had been long debased by tyranny; had been, for cen which-(murmurs of disapprobation, hisses, cries of turies, ground into the dust by taskmasters; they had question, and go on, bravos, and some applause ; it been used like brutes, and they acted like brutes when

tence, and do not take up my time with applause. In pared with those perpetrated under the believing regime alluding to this topic, I disclaim all intention to excite of the kings. (Slight applause, and sounds of hush.) any feeling of angry hostility against Mr. Barker. My Let us learn from this the necessity of free discussion o only object was, to prevent the introduction into this all subjects, is order that revolutions, if they do come debate of a topic wholly foreign to it, and which I have shall be bloodless. If you wish men to feel the dignity understood, from several sources, my opponent was re- of their manhood, and act with nobleness and modera solved to force into it. I wished to forestal this, by tion in a revolution, you must treat them like men be stating the chief differences between us. I think that fore they get their liberty. (Applause.) Nor is this when a foreigner enjoys the benefit of our institutions, the only explanation of the horrors of that revolution he should not interfere with them ; that modesty re- It must be remembered that all the despots of Europe quires him to leave their reform to those who are bet- were banded together against the liberal cause; that ter entitled to discuss them. My opponent objects to they not only had their armies upon the frontier, but the Scriptures, that the original MSS. are lost; and sent their secret agents into France to foment intrigues. that there are diversities in the copies. I would ask ripen dissensions, and entice to those bloody tragedies him, what work of antiquity is not open to precisely the same objections? Is not the original MS. of Homer's out the civilized word. They succeeded but too well. Iliad lost? Are there not diversities in the copies pre- The same game was played during the last revolution. served? Would he reject it on that account, and say The kings of Europe, afraid to employ open force, used that there is no such book? and that the story of gold; and by plots, conspiracies, and artificial com-Homer is entitled to no credit? Virgil's Æneid is in precisely the same case. And would be refuse to re- the people, and prepared the way for the present desceive the commentaries of Casar, because the original potism. No man who appreciates popular freedom MS. is lost, and there are different readings? And let

If I present you Shakspeare's plays, do you think of this? How about the original manuscripts? Well, where are they? Have they not been copied and recopied? I do not pretend to deny, that in a work, the transcripts of which have been handed down from century to century, there are not occasional interpolations. It is admitted that these exist in the Bible ; but my opponent can make nothing of this. The tendency of If the Doctor wishes, I will tell him all I think or feel his argument is to prove that there is no Bible; at that time. and it bears as severely on his side, as on mine. We have the highest judicial authority in Europe and the United States for saying that it is settled as law, that the best evidence is where substantial agreement seat. Rev. Mr. Chambers requested the meeting to is accompanied with circumstantial variety. The vari- keep order, that the discussion might proceed. ations in Shakspeare are the best proofs of the former Berg joined in the request. Renewed explosion.] existence of an original, and thus is my opponent's arapplause, a few hisses, and cries of h'sh.)

My opponent says that I called him some thirty do again, for when this blessed book lays down a prin- applause.) ciple, I accept it as true. If it says that certain expreshim, he can wear it.

of the Gospel, and quotes Isaiah to prove that the Jews were more vile than the Gentiles. Can this be a charge

Does the prophet not atter his denunciations against those who refuse the Gospel? Does not Christ speak of the Scribes and Pharisees as his enemies? To the ene- joy. mies of the Bible, then, do these passages refer. (Slight

applause.) To them belongs the appellation of hypocrites; to them pertains the denunciation of Christ.
Of them it is said, Ye serpents, how shall ye escape the damnation of hell? (General applause.) Again, he says that the Bible reflects upon the character of God, by representing salvation as withheld from nine-tenth of the human family. My answer is, that all the gifts of God are gifts of grace; that men are by natur sinners, and have no claim, whatever, upon the justice of God; and that all his good acts towards his crea tures are of undeserved favor. And let me tell him that all the signs of the times indicate that the period spoken of in the Bible, when the light of the Gospel shall chase away all the clouds of error, when such a scene as this shall not be witnessed, and when a man shall not need to say to his neighbor. Know the Lord would greatly prefer, from prepared notes, and to re- God speed that glorious day, when infidels shall cast their gods of darkness to the moles and to the bats !

My friend paid me a compliment, last evening, which it gives me great happiness to reciprocate. It is said. that to quote from a man is the highest compliment possible. He brought to your notice a sentiment ut not regular; and that wherever he has wandered, I tered in a lecture of mine, which had found its way to him: I have something here (the Doctor held up book) which he may recognize :-

But there are other facts which deserve observation Many of the best men with whom I have had the hap piness to be acquainted, have been great readers and great lovers of the Bible. Whether it was their atten tion to Bible teachings that made them good, or their goodness that led them to delight in Bible principle goodness that led them to delight in Bible principles and influences, the result is equally in favor of the Bible. If the Bible made them good, then the Bible must be good in its tendency; and if it was their goodness that led them to delight in the Bible, there is an affinity between the Bible and goodness; they harmonize; therefore the Bible must be good in its character. I have further to observe, that I never knew a bad, unprincipled man, a false and selfish man, a proud, a filthy, and malignant man, that did delight in the Bible. I have invariable found were characters in

Bible. I have invariably found such characters despisers, neglecters or heters of the Rible. I have known many profligate infidels, and they were all haters of the Bible. I have known many profligate priests, and they were the same. Whether men be infidels or priests, if they are selfish, descriful, proud or malignant, they are equally haters of the Bible. There is this difference: the profligate infidel generally lets his hatred of the Bi-ble appear, while the profligate priest labors to conceal his latred of the Bible, that he may live and grow rich, by pretending to teach its principles. But even infidels themselves pretend to love and revere the Bible sometimes, when its suits their interests; and even priests allow their dread and their hatred of the Bible priests allow their dread and their hatred of the Bible to appear at times. But, whether they conceal or arow their hatred of the Bible, the profligate, the bad, wheth-er priests or infidets, will still be found to be despisers or haters of the Bible.

'I have had considerable acquaintance, both with in fidels and priests, so that I have had good opportuni-ties of learning the truth on this subject. I have es pecially had good opportunities of learning the truth with respect to priests. And I feet bound to declare first, that I have, in general, found them either the mos. ignorant, or the most wicked and malignant of men. Some of them are exceedingly ignorant; they study nothing; they know nothing; they care for nothing but just going through the drudgery required of them by their pay-masters, and securing their livings."

My opponent has also undertaken to laud the French olution. Let us see what that revolution was. will read you a passage in reference to it, from Scott's Life of Napoleon.

[The Doctor here read from Scott, a passage descrip [Ine Doctor here read from Scott, a passage descriptive of the horrors practised at Lyons, Nantes, and other cities of France, when large numbers of men were bound together, or shut up in the holds of ships, and sunk in the stream, and the sacrifice was called republican baptism; and when a man and woman were tied together and thrown into a river, and the murder was called a republican marriage.]

My opponent said that he loved the family institution when there is one wife and one husband living together in love for the term of their natural life ; but is it not true that when you deny the Divine Authority of marriage, you strike a blow at the very foundation of that institution? If it has no other basis than the human law, then has it no dependence or stability. Men devise law for themselves, and can change it to suit themselves; what the laws make, they can unmake; what they enact, they can annul; and unless there is a sanction higher and greater than any human authority, there is no stability whatever for this institution. But I will read you another passage from Scott. [The Doctor had commenced reading, when his time expired. As he took his seat, there was long applause.]

Mr. BARKER-(Hisses and applause.)-Scott was a let loose. It would be easy to show, however, that the was a minute or two before order was restored.)

let loose. It would be easy to show, however, that the Dr. Berg. Allow me, my friends, to finish my senmission of excesses, secretly undermined the cause of should apologise for those despots and tyrants who are anded against the liberty of the world. (Applause.)

The Doctor says that I forget the rules of the debate. I have not forgotten them, but have followed them with the utmost scrupulosity.

He wishes me, when it shall be convenient to myself, to tell him the name of the God I worship. It will be convenient for me to tell him; after the present discussion is over. (Explosion of hisses, laughter, shouts.)

[Immense explosion of shouts, bravos, hisses, sound of h'sh; and Dr. Berg rose, and made a sign with his hand to the audience to be still. Mr. Barker took his

Let me add, that I will meet him in debate, if gament on this point scattered to the winds. (Slight wish, and discuss with him my views on the being of a God. (Slight applause, and cries of 'Good !') If eight nights are to be spent like the present one, they forty foul names. If I did, I am sorry for it. But I will barely suffice for the present discussion; and I do have no recollection of doing so. What I did, I may not wish to undertake two things at a time. (Slight

If the Bible be true, then the character of God is stons are blasphemy, and a man uses them, he is a blas-phemer, and I can't help it. If it says that persons I quoted, it is said that 'His eternal power and Godwho act in a certain way are children of the devil, and head ' may be ' understood by the things that are made. I call them by that name, I can't help it. All that I Now the word Godbead is English, and Deity is the Latcan say, is, that if my opponent feels that the cap fits in equivalent; and the doctrine of that passage is, that the attributes of God may be discoverable by the light My opponent has cited the denunciation by Christ of of nature. Those who hold the truth in unrighteous res as applicable to ministers and professors ness are blamed because they forgot God while nature

unfolded the truth to their eyes.

I hope I may be allowed one word on my relation the institutions of this country. The Doctor says that there is this difference between us, that I came to sov sedition and upset the institutions whose benefit I e

do nothing of the kind. (A whistle-laughter.) Since my arrival in this country, I have never uttered any thing against its institutions, unless slavery be one of them. In all cases, I have spoken my heartfelt admijoyed in the United States. In the only meeting on the all the cattle, except one family, and pairs and sevens subject of slavery which I have attended in this city, I of the lower animals. The ark in which these were to country; nor am I conscious of any intention to intro- wide, 15 high, divided into three stories; and it was to duce this subject into the debate, farther than to state hold eight persons, and about 500,000 of the lower anto do, because I consider it one of the greatest of all erimes and immoralities. But, does Dr. Berg pretend seat, the audience maintaining silence.] that I am enjoying the benefits of slavery?

Mr. BARKER-I have wished that this country, excelling in so many things, should be free from this stain. am giad to find that he loves the institutions of this The sun has spots upon his surface, but I have wished country. I am glad to find that he has no intention to that the stars of this republic should have none. (Ap- introduce the obnoxious topic to which I alluded. I

In England, (cries of question, order,) I have spoken it from various quarters. in public of this country as worthy of imitation, and I My opponent said, that the strong language used by so spoke against kingship, that I was arrested by order of him in his little book was the result of his prejudice the Attorney-General. (Applause, and cries of ques- against the infidels. tion.) If you are satisfied, I am. But when a wrong impression has been given, and I can remove it in a few words, I think it my duty to do it.

The Doctor speaks of Homer's Iliad, and asks if I would reject that, because of the different realings of its five hundred manuscripts? I answer, No. I would not reject that. I would only treat it as a human composition. But if some old Greek should tell me that when I find that the original manuscript of the Bible is is no possibility of comparing them with the original, I must remain in doubt forever as to the right text ; and I will not consider the book a Divine and perfect one. (Groans, and contemptuous laughter.)

The Doctor esked, how can I tell whether the passathe grossest immoralities.

The Doctor tells us that the best proof is where we have substantial agreement with circumstantial variation. But how can we suppose a book is from God, stantial immorality of the grossest character? (Hisses in the audience.) Let him call me blaschemer, if he please; he is at liberty to do so. But it is not I who impugn the character of Deity. I speak in vindication of his attributes, and it is the book that impugus it. [Applause.] The Doctor says that I maintained that he Bible made the Jews corrupt. I did not. What I said was from written notes, which I have here. The Doctor said, Look, how dark and depraved the people have been who have had no Bible! I said, Look, how dark and depraved the people have been who have had the Bible! There is not one word about the Bible having made them corrupt. The Doctor says that all God's gifts are gifts of grace.

Is it grace to love one and hate another? I called it cruelty and injustice to save one, and condemn all the rest to the eternal wrath of God; to let the sinner escape, and damn the whole nation.

The Doctor hopes that the day is coming when Christianity shall cover the whole earth. But Bishop Campbell, and also Mr. Stephen Colwell, of your city, say that it is losing, instead of gaining, ground. But, let both sides be plainly spoken, and freely uttered. Let the mightiest triumph, and I shall be content.

In a former speech, I said that I had seen Christians die full of horror. I take pleasure in now adding, that the Bible. There are some men in our city, who extol among readers of the Bible, I have known some of the most noble, most beautiful, most brave, and most holy persons with whom it has been my lot to meet. As to the quotation he made from my writings, I repeat, that from an eye-witness:at the time I wrote that, I was under the dominion of the law, and had no fellowship with unbelievers. I had been taught by my parents, spiritual pastors, and my whole education, to believe in the natural depravity of man, and that every unbeliever was a bad man, though he appeared the most philanthropic in the neighborhe appeared the most philanthropic in the neighborhood; and that the more fair he was outwardly, the more deprayed he was inwardly; and that the more beautiful his character, the more consummate his hy-If I did not now bear testimony to the truth, it would be to disclaim these oracles which God has written in death, and a great portion of his conversation was our hearts, and which are echoed and reechoed from principally directed to give the impression, that he every part of God's vocal creation. [Applause.]

The Doctor says that I deny the Divine authority of the family institution, and that my principles underillness, he was satisfied to be left alone during the mine its nurity. Did I not say that the form of mar- day, but he required some person to be with him riage was of Divine origin, where one man and one wo- at night, urging as his reason, that he was afraid man lived together in love and honor, and nurtured that he should die, when unattended; and at this their children for the duties of life and immortality? I period, his deportment and his principle seemed to their children for the duties of life and immortality? I be consistent; so much so, that a stranger would repeat it now. And did I not specify the forms to which judge, from some of the remarks he made, that he I objected? Did I not say that those objectionable forms was an infidel. I recollect being with him at night, were sanctioned by the Bible?

many busbands; or when the man is master, and the woman a slave.

The Bible has two different accounts of the creation The first account is, that the lower animals were created first, and then man and woman. The second account is, that man was created first; then the lower animals, and last of all, woman. And here I may remark, that there are several names given to Deity in Genesis. These and other marks show that Genesis is a that those whom he left behind him would see that

pent received collateral proof in the universal abhoras as any thing, but that he was not so indifferen rence with which that animal is regarded. I do not about his corpse as I appeared to be. During the know that that horror is universal. It is not true that there is special enmity felt by children rightly brought equivocal, his conduct was more so; he would not up towards them. At any rate, was it just to curse be left alone night or day; he not only required to the whole race of serpents, through all time, because the whole race of serpents, through all time, because, six thousand years ago, one serpent did wrong?

I will read the passage :-'And the Lord God said unto the serpent: Because thou has done this, thou art cursed above all

Is the serpent cursed above all cattle 'And every beast of the field. Upon thy belly shalt anodyne.

'There was something remarkable in his conduction the fortnight The serpent is not the only animal that goes upon

' And dust shalt thou eat all the days of thy life.

Now the serpent will not eat dust at all. Unto the woman he said, I will greatly multiply thy sorrow and thy conception; in sorrow thou shalt bring forth children, and thy desire shall be to thy husband,

and he shall rule over thee.'

Are all women from one end of the globe to the other

Is this so? Do all men eat in sorrow? Cannot a man, if he act wisely, eat the fruits of his labor in peace and

. Thorns also and thistles shall it bring forth to thee and thou shalt eat the herb of the field. In the sweat of addressed him i thy face shalt thou eat bread till thou return unto the ground; for out of it wast thou taken: for dust thou

I will now briefly recur to the subject of the Deluge We are told that, on account of the wickedness of men, ration of the laws, customs, and political liberties enwas blamed by some for the apology I made for this be saved was to be about 150 yards long, 25 yards and prove that the Bible upholds it. This I have a right imals. There was but one door, and one window, and that was shut. [Cries of time up. Mr. Barker took his

> tioning the difference between us, I am sorry for it. I wished to forestal such an intention, as I had heard of

Mr. BARKER-I stated that I had received a strictly religious training from my parents, and therefore I could not regard infidels impartially. I did not know facts enough to justify these conclusions.

Dr. Beng-I am willing to take the word of my opponent-either now or then, if he will tell me which to take. His statements conflict. In his book, he speaks the book is of God, I should reject that idea. And of having a considerable acquaintance with infidels. If he speaks the truth now, he was in error then. If he lost, that the copies we have are contradictory, that there spoke it then, he is much in error now. [Loud laughter and applause.]

My opponent declines telling me the name of his God, and furnishing answers to other questions, until the eight evenings for which I am engaged to him for this discussion shall have expired. If he will not tell us in ges I quote are not interpolations. I cannot tell. If advance, we will probably not hear it at all. It is not they are, the book is human. If they are not, it teaches likely that, after this debate, I will wish to trouble an audience with a controversy with Mr. Barker, for, from present indications, there will be very little left of him by that time. (Vociferous applause.) There is one subject I wish to introduce, which may be grateful to when it contains substantial contradictions and sub- of thought now uppermost. Mr. Barker said he had this audience, because it will give diversity to the train seen infidels die calmly and composedly; because for them eternity had no fears, and that he had seen Christians die full of horror, because they had been taught to regard God as malignant. No such thing. The Christian's God is a God of love, a reconciled Father, ready to forgive his children, and afford them an abundant entrance into glory. Only out of Christ is he a consuming fire. But he is all mercy to those who rejoice in the Mediator.

I will now show you, out of my opponent's mouth, how dark infidelity is. He has told us that there is no remission of sin : that no man who has sinned can expect to be forgiven ; that there is no escape in this world or the next. For infidels, there is no Savior, but they must live, always looking forward to fearful retribution. He has seen infidels die happy. His experience is altogether different from that of all others. I never saw one of these bold blasphemers die, and I hope I never may. The records of such scenes are so full of horror, that they overwhelm with dread. I will give you one or two instances, to which I ask your solemn attention.

I have seen many Christians die, but I never saw one die in horror. They all testified to the consolations of Thomas Paine. They want a new revelation, and Thomas Paine gave his followers a Bible. They cherish it now. But hear the manner of his death. I quote

great degree of vertigo, and was unable to belp himself, as he had hitherto done, on account of an

may be somewhat interesting.

Mr. Paine professed to be above the fear of was perfectly willing to leave thi some parts of his conduct are with difficulty re cilcuble with this belief. In the first stage of his watching; he was very apprehensive of a speed They are, when one man has many wives, as Abra-ham, David, and Solomon; or when one woman has of an application to the Society of Friends, for permission that his corpse might be deposited in their grave-ground, and had reason to belive that the request might be refused,) when he remarked in these words, 'I think I can say what they make Jesus to say—My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me!' He went on to observe on th want of that respect which he conceived he mer ited. I remarked to him that I thought that his corpse should be a matter of least concern to him ; compilation from several ancient and contradictory records, and is not a uniform book proceeding from one author.

The Doctor said that the curse pronounced on the servent received collateral proof in the universal abhorhe or she was there, and would not allow his curtain to be closed at any time; and if, as it would sometimes unavoidably happen, he was left alone, he would scream and halloo until some person came to him; when relief from pain would admit, he seemed thoughtful and contemplative, his eyes being gen-erally closed, and his hands folded upon his breast

about this period (which comprises the fortnight immediately preceding his death,) particularly when we reflect that Thomas Paine was author of the 'Age of Reason.' He would call out, during his paroxysms of distress, without intermission, 'O Lord, help me! God, help me! Jesus Christ, help me! O Lord, help me! repeating the same expressions without any the least variation, in tone of voice that would alarm the house. These ex clamations induced me to think that he had abandoned his former opinions; and I was more inclined thus to be cursed, because one woman did wrong? Is to this opinion, when I understood from his nurs every woman to be a subject, and every man a lord, (who was a very serious, and I believe pious we man,) that he would occasionally inquire, when h because of the act of Eve?

'And unto Adam he said: Because thou hast hearkened unto the voice of thy wife, and hast eaten of the tree of which I commanded thee, saying, thou shalt not eat of it; cursed is the ground for thy sake: in sorrow shalt thou eat of it all the days of thy life.'

man,) that he would occasionally inquire, when he saw her engaged with a book, what she was reading, and being answered, and at the same time asked whether she should read aloud, he assented, and would appear to give particular attention.

'I took occasionally inquire, when he saw her engaged with a book, what she was reading, and being answered, and at the same time asked whether she should read aloud, he assented, and she in sorrow shalt thou eat of it all the days of thy life.'

respecting revelation. I purposely made him very late visit; it was a time which seemed to sui my errand; it was midnight; he was in great dis-tress, constantly exclaiming in the words above mentioned; when, after considerable preface, i addressed him in the following manner, the nurse

thy face shalt thou eat bread till thou return unto the ground; for out of it wast thou taken: for dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return.'

Science tells us that thorns and thistles existed countless ages before the date assigned to this curse; and is it true that all men eat their bread in the sweat or their face? Do not some gain it more easily than others, and some even without working at all? And is it not abhorrent to our feelings to attribute to God this curse of death upon all men, because one did wrong? If the God of the Bible is shown to be guilty of such an In the ground opinions, by a large portion of the community, have been treated with deference; you have never been in the habit of mixing in your never indulged in the practice of profane swearing; you must be sensible that we are acquainted with your religious opinions, as they are given to the world; what must we think of your present conversation words of coarse meaning; you have never indulged in the practice of profane swearing; you must be sensible that we are acquainted with your religious opinions, as they are given to conduct! Why do you call upon Jesus Christ to help you? Do you believe that he can help you? In you believe that he can help you?

Come, now, answer me honestly: I want an answer as from the lips of a dying man, for I verily believe as from the lips of a dying man, for I verily believe that you will not live twenty-four hours.' I paused sometime at the end of every question: he did not answer, but ceased to exclaim in the above manner. Again I addressed him: "Mr. Paine, you have not answered my questions—will you not answer them? Allow me to ask again, do you be answer them? Allow me to ask again, do you wish to believe, that Jesus Christ is the Son of Gott After a pause of some minutes, he answered After a pause of some minutes, he answered have no wish to BELIEVE on that subject. I then less hare no wish to BELLEY NON that subject. A then left him, and know not whether he afterwards spokets any person on any subject, though he lived, as I before observed, a few hours longer; in fact, till the morning of the 8th.

'Exclusive of Mr. Hicks, the Rev. Mr. Milledd.

Exclusive of Mr. Hicks, the Rev. Mr. Milleds, lar, the Rev. Mr. Cunningham, and one or two other gentlemen who visited him from humane and Christian motives, he was abandonded on his death-Christian motives, he was abandonded on his death-bed, except by a few obscure and illiterate men, his former bottle companions, who attended ha merely, it should seem, to arge him to preserve a the end in his deistical opinions. What his admis-sions would have been during those compunction visitings of nature,' but for the 'whips and spun' of those persons, we cannot even convectors. of those persons, we cannot even conjecture

In another part of this volume, I find the record of the death of Francis Newport. [The Doctor here read the account. We have been

unable to obtain it. The most striking passage in it was the exclamation of Newport on his death-bed: 'Oi that God would cease to be ! ' · I wish there was a posibility of getting over God!' I endure more the damned spirits !'] Now, here are passages which accord with the fact

of universal experience. Infidels are hardened when in prosperity, but when they are near death, the latest fire of conscience is aroused, and, spite of their prida they call on Christ for mercy.

My opponent says that the family institution, which

he loves, is of Divine authority. I respectfully ask him how God has revealed it to him. He begins now to rethat some other foundation than human authority is necessary. Now, if the God of the Bible has established the family institution, the authority is there. We find that Adam and Noah had but one wife; that the moral government of God is throughout consistent, and that God never yet revealed that polygamy was right It is inconsistent with every moral statute. I will add that God sometimes permits men to be convinced of the evil of certain institutions, for the purposes of moral discipline. My opponent insists that it is my duty h answer what he says of the case of H. Samuel, xxi. The Gibeonites said to David that they would have neither silver nor gold, neither tor them should any man is Israel be killed.

[Here the Doctor read the passage, for which see previous report.]

But they demanded that seven men of the sons of Saul should be delivered to them. This was done, asi they were hanged. The reason of this punishment ru, that the children of Israel had sworn to protect the Gibeonites, who, notwithstanding this oath, were shin by Saul. This only shows that God punishes murder. When

murder has been committed, God holds the land respesible for the innocent bloed shed. It appears that Saul had not only violated the pleies

of the princes of Israel, but had massaered a defence m tribe. The blood of the Gibeonites cried to heaven for vergeance. The punishment was retribution, not crudy;

and if there is one word infidels would blot out of the Bible, it is retribution. But the children of Saul were hanged for his sin; and my opponent asks me-will Gol punish children for the offences of their parents? Is; for he has said so; and mortal man cannot define all his ways. He is sovereign, holy, and can do with us as he sees fit. On the same principle, we find that if a ma will degrade himself by drunkenness, his children will pay the penalty; if he has diseased his body by listtiousness, his offspring will pay the penalty. There are enigmas we cannot solve, but the facts are analogous We cannot make every thing in this world square with our ideas, and imagine that we know all that is in the

And here let me bring to your attention a beautiful illustration of infidel pity. It is in the shape of an anonymous letter. The friends of Mr. Barker, sotostent with the atrecities they find in the Bible, find sme in modern times to excite their compassion. I do not like anonymous letters, but I have no other than gol haps, more manly, to put his name to his production but I will do it the honor to read it :

Rev. Sin-Returning home from the discussion la evening, and reflecting upon the dreadful exhibition of the acts of the children of Israel, as ordered or sanctional by the Almighty, my mind was turned to a modern in-stance, which might furnish a parallel to some of the atrocities. Allow me the liberty of stating the

A few months ago only, three or four men went into the humble lodgings of a poor man, depressed to the earth with anxious days and sleepless nights, and, in spite of his piteous remonstrances, tied his hands behind his back, led him into the back yard, and, passage rope round his neck, deliberately strangled him to death range to add, there were some hundreds of specialen present, not one of whom ventured to interfere; and, to rown all, a minister of the gospel stood up and make

a prayer!
The unfortunate victim of violence left a wideward an orphan boy to bewail their loss. The ringleads a this atrocious deed was Sheriff Allen, (movement in sedience,) who pretended that he acted by warrant of the The name of the murdered man was Arthur (Explosion of laughter, shouts and ap

Here is a pretty sample of manufactured infidel pity The murdered man was Arthur Spring.' Poor Spring Innocent creature that he was ! his bands bound behind him, the rope around his neck, is the object of sympton thetic regard. I pity him, too; but will you blot ed retribution? Should pity be exhausted on the infamed murderer, and not a single emotion be given to the past women whom his ruthless hand had sent to their log account, whose throats he had, at the solemn hear of midnight, cut from ear to ear? Away with such pits pleading impunity for crime! We owe no pity to the whose lives are forfeited to the violated laws of God and man. But my opponent tells us that he needs no divisi revelation, because man has a law within himself,-bu an inner light to guide him. But suppose this light turns out to be darkness, what then! [Loud applace and laughter.] Suppose they put that light out; there is no more light in the world, no law, no love, no transgressions. A man may destroy his conscience, and what then? The pirate has his light too, within himself His conscience is, that there is no harm in murdering to get money. If my opponent can get along with a light so flickering, I wish him well of it. My opponent has much to say of the revelations of

nature. But if these will account for the introduction of death into the world, I will thank him to show it The Bible is the only revelation that teaches anything about this, and many similar subjects which, without it, are enigmas.

My opponent brings up again to-night a number of objections which I thought I had answered. If he continues this course, it is evident there can be no end " the discussion. I do not like what he says, nor he what I say, and the better way, after stating what we think is to leave the decision to the intelligence of the aufence. He speaks again of God's having rested, and says, that to speak of God as if he had a body, convers false impression. Has he not read the beautiful world of Isalah? 'Hast thou not known, hast thou not heard, that the everlasting God, the Lord, the Creator of the ends of the earth, fainteth not, neither is weary !- it zl. 28. (General applause.) Does not my or poore himself stand here a living witness that the passift on which he comments are not to be understood literally He spoke again of Ahab and the lying spirits. I have shown you-[Here the time expired. Long and get e al applause.]

Ripend an chavil burs It In reyour per, tain some your It tion, my I land cst holds ica. Can an A bis slave bodil Engl per I will Amman in what fore, of an

in a series of Lore was a series was a serie

1

RI

TO

circuithe g sand lengt roots boug hush buds liber rest roote I a man, that ascer fylia, fie; feets, Yo wond did y was; to m.

more the culti oliti teuc book restr and me n socie me.

up.
that
or he
have
too,
miss
saic
a sh
for l
thrii

mail less carr wor by will sym coid icea rh istic has rate spin is t

fals mor bur ther mer cra-wee

ous And the short the sport Rat thin now kno as He ing the of i ven we was the short t