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of The Agents of the American, Massachusetts. Pennsylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are an thorised to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financia mittee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY

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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1854.

WHOLE NUMBER 1204.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders! THE U.S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH

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

SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

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

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PUGITIVE SLAVES—AD

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

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

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor repre-

senting the oppressed ! . . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

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

majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

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

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Washington Union.

ABOLITION OPPOSITION ADVANTAGE-OUS TO A GOOD CAUSE. It will be a long time before the speech of Sen

It will be a long time before the speech of Senator Douglas, in rebuke of the vulgarities of the manifesto of the abolition caucus against the Nebraska bill, is forgotten by those who heard, and by those who have read it. The fearless Senator from Illinois has always been among the first to anticipate the public feeling on great questions. His celebrated speech on the Mexican war, in reply to Delano, was the carliest elaborate effort in Congress on the subject, after the appears of the Congress on the subject, after the passage of the act declaring that 'war existed,' and it became the text-book to the Democratic party at once. Of the same character was his bold and well-timed defiance of the infuriated local feeling at his own home, in Chicago, when the Abolitionists attempted to crush him for his vote in favor of the Fugitive

Such a man, and those who are associated with him, cannot fail to excite hostility in adverse and protesting quarters. The Abolition press, how-ever, surpasses itself in the violence and the false-hood of its denunciations. Led by the New York Tribune, and cheered on by the Carrisons, the Bsechers, the Hales, and the Burleighs, the crusade is marked by a coarseness and a brutality sade is marked by a coarseness and a brutality from which every decent reader recoils with undissembled disgust. The *Tribune* even goes so far in its madness, as to apply terms of personal reproach to such Senaturs as Cass, Butler, Mason, Hunter, Thompson, Stuart, Shields, Budger, Clay-Hunter, Thompson, Stuart, Shields, Badger, Clayton, Benjamin, Slidell, Gwin, Bright, and other friends of the Nebraska bill—as if statesmen like these, sworn to support the Constitution, distinguished for the probity of their lives, and for their patriotic services to their country, should be called to account by the organ of that desperate faction which can no longer safely deny that it is bent upon the destruction of the Constitution.

But there is something in these reckless assaults upon the bill of Smater Douglas, and upon those

upon the bill of Senator Douglas, and upon those who support it, from which an instructive moral may be drawn. That cause cannot be wrong which arrays the whole Abolition party against it, and which rallies at the same time the first and the purest men of both parties in its favor. That cause cannot be wrong which arouses the bitter animosities of men who seek to obliterate all ven-eration for the Bible, and all sacred relations of social life. That cause cannot be wrong which in-cludes among its opponents the bold, had men who blaspheme the glorious covenants of the past, and slander the illustrious names that shine upon our history, not only as examples to ourselves, but as beacon-lights to the down-trodden throughout

What benefit have these Abolition agitators, now seeking to arouse and to alarm the North by vain vaporings and profinities against the Nebraska bill-what benefit have they ever conferred upon the country! They have never smellorated the condition of the slave. They have never contributed to the success of any measure necessary to the common welfare. They have opposed, without exception, every real reform, and, with a wild and savage inconsistency, have literally demanded liberty for one race, and chains and death for another. hile our free institutions flourish apace-while the progressive spirit of the people carries our equal laws to the furthest corners of the continent -while free States are springing up on every hand-the Abolition leaders and their fanatical followers will see nothing but clouds in the sky, nothing but fetters in the earth—no patriots and no benefactors but themselves!

The attempts of such men to galvanize dead and buried passions and prejudices, will signally fail.

The noble expression of public joy and gratitude that swept these elements of discord into oblivion, after the success of the compromise measures of 1850, was not the evanescent feeling of a day. That expression came from the hearts of the mass es, and the great motive that animated them on that occasion, and stirred to its deepest depths their holy affection for their country, is still alive and active, and as ready now as then, to vindicate the great principle that gave us peace and harmony more than three years ago. It is not for the Infidel preachers and demoralizing demagogues, who refused to submit to the majestic decree of the people, which ratified the compromise measures, again to attempt to mislead that same people into the paths of faction and disunion. Let those who heed the croakings of these ravens of discord, these birds of evil omen—let them pause before yielding to the dark philosophy which, with all the vigilance of hate, plots the overthrow of a republic whose growing greatness at the wonder of the world. The end of the present movement will be like that which has overtaken all former combinations against the peace of the country; and honest men will consult their own reputation and their own comfort by standing aloof from the treasonable companionship of those who publicly rail at the purest men in the land, and whose revolting heed the croakings of these ravens of discord, these the purest men in the land, and whose revolting schemes are once more and shortly to be repudi-ated by a united and indignant people.

THE NEBRASKA QUESTION.

We protest against opposition to Mr. Douglas's being made the hobby horse of Abolition ists here at the North. If it be, we are ready to despair of its final defeat. There are thousands of men at the South who look upon the Nebraska bill in the same light that we do. There are Southern members in both Houses of Congress ready to vote against it. We cannot afford to lose their aid by mixing the question up with the Abolition vagaries and Uncle Tomitudes which have run riot here at the North for the last dozen years, to the infinite

disgust of the whole Southern public.

In the Tribune of Monday there is an 'Appeal to the Women of the free States of America, on the present crisis in our country, by Harriet Beecher Stowe. In this address, the author of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' takes the field against Douglas and his hill Now, however good may be the intentions of Mrs. Stowe, there is no doubt her effort will make ten supporters of the bill where it un-

The author of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin;' and the caricaturist of the South, is not the person whose advice is likely to be heeded at all by those who need it. Her 'sisters in the free States,' unfortu-mately, will not have the privilege of voting on the question when it comes up in Congress; while perhaps some Southern perhaps some Southern members, who may see her address, will conclude, that if Uncle Tom Stowe is against the bill, as a matter of course they should be for it. Opposition to the Nebraska measure is strong and almost universal here at the North now. strong and almost universal here at the North now.

But, strong as it is, it is too weak to outlive for a month the active, open favor of the Stowes, the Theodore Parkers, the Garrisons, the Pillsburys, the Fosters, and the like. Their opposition is harmless, but spare any good measure from the curse of their support!—Troy Whig.

SELECTIONS.

To the Women of the Free States of America, ON THE PRESENT CRISIS IN OUR COUNTRY.

BY MRS. HARRIET SEECHER STOWE.

The Providence of God has brought our nation

the question is fairly put before her, who thinks

But though our hearts have bled over this wrong, there have been many things tending to fetter our hands, to perplex our efforts, and to silence our voice. We have been told that to speak of it, was an invasion of the rights of other States. We have been told of promises and of compacts, and the natural expression of feeling has, in many cases, been restrained by an appeal to those honorable sentiments which respect the keeping of engagements.

cause of liberty throughout the world.

And while all nations are moved in view of this subject of American Slavery, shall we only be unmoved? Shall even the poor laboring man and woman of Europe be so pressed in view of the wrongs of the Slave, as to inquire, what can we do? and we wives, and mothers, and sisters of America, sit down content to do nething in such a crisis as this?

What, then, is the duty of American women at

hushed, our yearnings and sympathies have been repressed, because we have not known what to do; and many have come to turn a deaf ear to the whole tale of sorrow, because unwilling to harrow up the soul with feeling, where action was supposed to be impossible.

In the second place, women can make exertions to get up petitions in their particular districts to get up petitions in their particular districts to a suppose the results of the soul with the soul with

But the time has now come when the subject is

the woes and miseries of Slavery be extended over a region of fair, free, unoccupied territory, nearly equal in extent to the whole of the Free States!

Nor is this all. This is not the last that is ex-sected or intended. Should this movement be sub-nitted to in silence, should the North consent to his breach of solemn contract on the part of the outh, there yet remains one more step to be aporehended, viz.: the legalizing of Slavery throughout the free States. By the decision of the Suprem Jourt in the Lemmon case, it may be declared awful for slave property to be held in the North-ern free States. Should this come to pass, it is no nore improbable that there may be, four years

states and territories of the Union

Shall the whole power of these United States go nto the hands of Slavery! Shall every State in to the hands of Slavery! Shall every State in the thrown open as a slave State! This will be the final result and issue of the question which is ow pending. This is the fearful crisis at which

Let us pray, that, in the agitation of this questhe final result and issue of the question which is now pending. This is the fearful crisis at which we stand. And now, is there anything which the women of our country can do! Oh, women of the free States! what did your brave mothers do in the time of our revolutionary struggle! Did not liberty in those days feel the strong impulse of the strong in the strong impulse of the strong impulse of

Never was there a great interest agitating the community when woman's influence was not felt for good or for evil. At the time when the struggle for the abolition of the slave trade was con vulsing England, women contributed more any other laborers to that great triumph of hu-manity. The women and children of England, to great extent, refused to receive into their families the sugar raised by the suffering slaves. Seventy thousand families refused the use of sugar, as a testimony of their abhorrence of the mann in which it was produced. At that time, women were unwearied in passing from house to house, distributing tracts and books, and presenting the

thject in families.

One lady alone, called on and conversed in thir ay, with more than two thousand families, and thers were not behind her in their labors.

The women all over England were associated in

Petitions to Government were gotten up and signed

During my recent visit in England, I was called to the bedside of an aged mother in Israel, whose prayers and labors on earth are well nigh ended, but who had borne this sacred cause in her heart rom the very commencement. I was never more mpressed than when, raised in her bed, with impressed than when, raised in her bed, with quivering lips and streaming eyes, she lifted her hands solemnly in prayer to God that He would bless the labors for the cause of the slave in Amer-ica, and at last bring on the final abolition of Slavery through the world.

Women of America! we do not know with what thrilling any network the stream of th

The Providence of God has brought our nation to a crisis of most solemn interest.

A question is now pending in our National Legislature, which is most vitally to affect the temporal and eternal interests, not only of ourselves, but of our children, and our children's children, for ages only superfluities they possessed on earth, and sent them to the collection.

yet unborn. Through our nation, it is to affect the interests of Liberty and Christianity throughout the whole world.

Of the woes, the injustice and the misery of Slavery, it is not needful to speak. There is but one feeling and one opinion on this, among us all. Id on think there is a mother among us all, who clasps her child to her breast, who could ever be made to feel it right that that child should be a made to feel it right that that child should be a made to feel it right that child should be a slave; not a mother among us all, who would not rather lay that child in its grave.

Nor can I believe that there is a woman so un-

christian as to think it right to inflict on her neigh- not because the whole world has been looking bor's child, what she would think worse than towards America with hope, as a nation especially death were it inflicted on her own. I do not think raised up by God to advance the cause of liberty

death were it inflicted on her own. I do not think there is a wife who would think it right that her husband should be sold to a trader, and worked all his life without rights and without wages. I do not believe there is a husband who would think it right that his wife should be considered, by law, the property of another man, and not his own. I do not think there is a father or mother who would believe it right, were they forbidden by law to teach their children to read. I do not believe there is a brother who would think it right to have his sister held as property, with no legal defence for her personal honor, by any man living.

All this is inherent in Slavery. It is not the abuse of slavery, but the legal nature of it. And there is not a woman in the United States, when the question is fairly put before her, who thinks of slave sales; of men, women and children traded like cattle. Scarcely can they trust their eyes, when they read the laws of the slave States, and the decisions of their Courts. The advocates of despotism hold these things up to them, and say, 'See what comes of republican liberty!' Hitherto the answer has been, America is more than half free, and she certainly will, in time, repudiate Slavery altogather.

these things are right.

However ambition and the love of political power may blind the stronger sex, God has given to woman a deeper and a more immoveable knowledge in those holier feelings which are peculiar to womanhood, and which guard the sacredness of the family state.

free, and she certainty will, in the slave, I slavely altogether.

But what can they say now, if, just as the great struggle for human rights is commencing throughout Europe, America opens all her free territories to the most unmitigated despotism! This will be not merely betraying American liberty, but the cause of liberty throughout the world.

cause of liberty throughout the world.

And while all nations are moved in view of this

What, then, is the duty of American women at The warm beatings of many hearts have been this time! The first duty is for each woman for hushed, our yearnings and sympathies have been herself, thoroughly to understand the subject, and

But the time has now come when the subject is arising under quite another aspect.

The question is not now, Shall the wrongs of Slavery exist, as they have, on their own territories! but shall we permit them to be extended over all the free territories of the United States! Shall the woes and miseries of Slavery be extended over the people of their town or village. They can circulate the speeches of our members in Control of the United States! Shall the woes and miseries of Slavery be extended over the people of their town or village. They can circulate the speeches of our members in Control of the United States! Shall the woes and miseries of Slavery be extended over the peritors in their particular districts to our National Legislature. They can take measures to communicate information in their vicinity. erstanding of the present position of our country.

Above all, it seems to be necessary and desirable that we should make this subject a matter of carnest prayer. The present crisis in the history o

nest prayer. The present crisis in the history of the world is one which calls upon all who believe in an Almighty Guardian and Ruler of Nations, to betake themselves to His throne.

A conflict is now commencing between the forces of liberty and despotism throughout the whole world. We, who are Christians, and believe in the sure word of prophecy, know that fearful con-vulsions and overturnings are predicted before the coming of Him who is to rule the earth in right-eousness. How important, in this crisis, that all eousness. How important, in this crisis, that all

more improbable that there may be, four years hence, slave depots in New York City, than it was, four years ago, that the South would propose a repeal of the 'Missouri Compromise.'

Women of the free States! the question is not, Shall we remonstrate with Slavery on its own soil! that are we willing to receive Slavery into the free States and territories of the University in the free States and territories of the University in the free States and territories of the University in the free States and territories of the University in the forms one of States and territories of the University in this crisis, that all who believe in prayer should retreat beneath the great encounters of principle, that they always the form one of States and territories of the University in this crisis, that all who believe in prayer should retreat beneath the great encounters of principle, that they always the should retreat be the shadow of the Almighty? the most solemn and affecting features of the crisis now presented. We are on the eve of a conflict which will try men's souls, and strain to their ut-

these consequences, which our sins, as a nation, have so justly deserved.

And as far as our social influence extends, let us

guard against indiscriminate bitterness and vituperation.

Doubtless, there are noble minds at the South

who do not participate in the machinations of their political leaders, whose sense of honor and justice is outraged by this proposition, equally with our While, then, we seek to sustain the cause of free

principle unwaveringly, let us hold it also to be our true office, as women, to moderate the acrimony of political contest, remembering that the slave holder and the slave are alike our brethren, whom the law of God commands us to love as ourselves. children, for the sake of our common country, for the sake of our raged and struggling liberty through-out the world, let every woman of America now

SPEECH OF SENATOR WADE.

Extracts from a very spirited and telling speech made by Senator Wane, of Ohio, in the U. S. Senate, Feb. 6th, against the Nebraska bill :-

Now, how shall we view this bill ! Here is a Territory, in extent an empire—large as all the free States together. It is now pure as Nature itself —it is now beautiful as the garden of God. There is nothing now to prevent our doing with it pre-cisely what will minister to the best interests of Slavery through the world.

Women of America! we do not know with what thrilling carnestness the hopes and the eyes of the world are fastened on our country, and with what intensoness they desire that we should take desired ground for universal liberty. This sacred desire is spread through the lower and working classes of other countries, as well as through those in higher ranks.

When I was in England, although I distinctly stated, that the raising of money was no part of my object, and, on account of the state of my

health, dediend to take any responsibility of the sind, yet money was actually pressed upon me unsolicited. From the user impulse to do not be used thing for this cause. Most affecting letters were received from poly working men and women, including anal sums in postage stamps, for this object.

Nor has this feeling been confined to England alone; in France, Switzerland and Germany, there has been the same deep emotion. A lady in Statters has been the same deep emotion. A lady in Statters has been the same deep emotion. The same deep emotion of the same deep emotion for an American and the same deep emotion. A lady in Statters and Anti-Slatery on the collection.

The same deep emotion of the same deep emotion. A lady the same deep emotion. A lady the same deep emotion of the same deep emotion. A lady the same deep emotion. A lady the same deep emotion. A lady in Statters and Anti-Slatery with the same deep emotion. A lady in Statters and Anti-Slatery with the same deep emotion. A lady the same deep emotion of the same deep emotion for an American and the same deep emotion. A lady the same deep emotion of the same deep emotion of the same deep emotion. A lady the same deep emotion of the same deep emotion of the same deep emotion. A lady the same deep emotion of the same deep emotion for an American the same deep emotion. A lady the same deep emotion of the same deep emotion of the same deep emotion. A lady the same deep emotion of the sa

other way.

The honorable Senator from Kentucky [Mr. Dixon told us that this came from the North, and Dixon told us that this came from the North, and therefore you of the South were absolved from your obligations. I think you must well understand that the North in reality knew nothing of this base conspiracy to betray them. When did it arise! Has it been laid before the people, that they must be under the people, that they must be under the people, that they must be under the people that the people that they must be under the people that the people that they must be under the people that they must be under the people that they must be under the people that the people that they must be under the people that the people that they must be under the people that they must be under the people that they must be under the people that the people that they must be under the people that the people that they must be under the people that the people that they must be under the people that th they might pass upon the question! I know that the democracy triumphed at the last presidential election. But I ask any gentleman from the North. Suppose you had staked the election upon this question, how many votes in the North could the Democratic candidate have obtained! Believe me, he would not have got one. Your papers did not refer to any such thing. The people of the North do not even now know what nefarious projects are afoot here in the Capital. They know comparatively nothing about it. You are not absolved from your obligations, because one or two men, however honorable, do stand forth and say they are ready to make this monstrous proposition. If the deed would not be honorable, should you do it from your own conception, the offer from any man in the North cannot make it so.

Why, in the days of the revolution, Major Andre was hung by the neck until dead for accepting a proposition not more base than this—a gross betrayal of the rights of the whole North. And that is the only reason the senator from Kentucky gave the would not argue at all: for I do not wish to do

an honorable man, he cannot pretend, I suppose, that he would thus violate this great and solemn pledge of the South to the North, that had been scrupulously observed upon the part of the North to this time, unless here stood Northern men, as he thinks, authorized to release him from that pledge. I tell him they are not authorized so to do. I tell him the North knows nothing about this matter; they do not know this treason to the North which is being hatched here. And what my colleague [Mr. Chase] stated here was a matter of fact which everybody knows, that the peculiar interest that we have in preventing slavery from encroaching upon this great territory arises from the fact, that the moment that you cover it over with the relation of master and slave, master and serf, from that moment the freemen of the North are prevented from going there. He announced that great truth to you, and you know it to be a truth, and you have not attempted to gainsay it. You know that the high-minded freeman of the North, although not blessed with property, has nevertheless a soul that cannot stoop to labor side by side with your miserable serfs, your miserable slaves. He never has done it, and he never will do it. is being hatched here. And what my colleague [Mr. Chase] stated here was a matter of fact which

member of the government of the United States, to acknowledge their title to a slave! No. sir; never. Hefore I would do it, I would expatriate myself; care but little for that. But if an undying hatred of oppression or of slavery constitutes an abolitionist. If a man's determinate Almighty God that all men are created free and equal, and have the same inherent rights. But,

it; do not tell me that your constituents will not know to be right and just. I believe that your constituents are honorable men; I believe they will understand the motives which may impel you forward to do your duty, notwithstanding from some fancied interest you might have some leaning the though you may not understand it before.

Mr. Dixon. Will the senator allow me to ask

another question?

Mr. Wade. Yes, sir; as many as you please.

Mr. Dixon. Does the senator consider the free negroes in his State as equal to the free white peo-

is the only reason the senator from Kentucky gave tion which, if it were not involved in this controversy, why he would go for this measure. Why, sir, as I should not argue at all; for I do not wish to do an honorable man, he cannot pretend, I suppose, anything which will excite ill feeling here; but I cannot shrink from anything that is pertinent to the issue. The question is whether, in that fair field, large as a continent, we shall now plant human slavery; or whether we shall leave it as our forefathers left it—fenced out forever hereafter.—
That brings up the whole question. If slavery is right-if it comports with the best interests mankind—slavery unquestionably should be foster-ed, encouraged, and upheld by our legislation. I

ble serfs, your miserable slaves. He never has done it, and he never will do it.

A SENATOR. Then, let him go somewhere else. Mr. Wade. Ah! what an unlucky expression is that—if he cannot labor in that way, let him go somewhere else! Is that the democracy of the chairman of the Committee on Territories? Let him, [Mr. Douglas,] if he dare, tell the yeomanry of Illinois, the hard-fisted laboring men of that State, that that is the principle he acts upon, that it was all wrong. The State of New York, said he, will have as much influence in the Senate of the United States as Virginia itself, under this territory is to be covered over with masters and State, that is the principle he acts upon, that of the United States as Virginia liseli, under this this territory is to be covered over with masters and slaves, and his proud constituency are to go out will be on a par with the large States. Representation ought to be grounded either upon property, grading themselves to a level with your miserable or upon the number of white male inhabitants.—

Slaves. I think his declaration will kindle and burn that is what he said at that time, and such was shown in the condition of this act that time. Now look on

slaves. I think his declaration will kindle and burn fiercely in the hearts of the democracy, when the people shall come to understand that you are here legislating for the privileged aristocracy of the South, to the exclusion of the whole North.

How is this! We are told that the slaveholder must go into this territory. Why! Because, says the gentleman from Kentucky, it belongs to the States, and those who hold slaves have just as good a right to immigrate into it and take their property with them, as any other person has. Now, we have seen that these two interests are antagonistithe gentleman from Kentucky, it belongs to the States, and those who hold slaves have just as good a right to immigrate into it and take their property with them, as any other person has. Now, we have seen that these two interests are antagonistical. It is certain that they cannot both stand to gether, because, if you take your slaves there. I tell you the proud laborer of the North, although be has no capital, except his ability to draw from the earth his support by honorable labor, will never consent to work side by side with your miserable serf and slave.

There being, then, an antagonism between these two principles, which is greatest in number? According to the present census, all the slaveholders in the United States do not amount to four hundred thousand. What number of free laborers are there in the United States do not amount to four hundred thousand. What number of free laborers are there who ought to have the benefit of this great territory! Probably fully thirteen millions are to be offset against about four hundred thousand. If you take any considerable number of slaves into this territory, you as effectually blast and condemn it for all the purposes of free immigration as though you should burn it with fire and brimstone, as Sodom and Gomorrah were once onesumed. Every man understands that immigration does not go into alave States. Immigration cannot abide there. Freemen cannot labor with slaves.

But is there any constitutional difficulty upon his subject? Sonators from the South say they can go into this territory and take their property with them. Now, why should they be let in there with what they call their property! Am I obliged, as a mamber of the government of the United States, to acknowledge their title to a slave? No, sir; never, Before I would do it, I would expatriate myself; Carle by the same in principle. There they opposed to any general system of internal improvement; they are opposed to any general system of internal improvement; they are opposed to any general system of internal improvement; they are opposed to any general system of internal improvement; they are opposed to any general system of internal improvement; they are opposed to any general system of internal improvement; they are opposed to any general system of internal improvement; they are opposed to any general system of education. I do not know that they can rit quite as far as they do in some other places, where they deducation. I do not know that they can rit quite as far as they do in some other places, where they deducation. I do not know that they can rit quite as far as they do in some other places, where they deducation. I do not know that they can rit quite as far as they do in some other places, where they whip and imprison women who undertake to teach the poor. I am not quite certain that they can the

I never shall. I admit that the States have the full control of the subject, and they can do with it as they think proper. You never have found me, nor the party to which I belong in the North, pretending to do anything adverse to your rights in the South; but we leave you to make such laws and regulations as you please with regard to this institution. We hoped, however, that you would see that the system would not work to your advantage, and we hoped that a gradual system of emancipation, which made the vast difference between the progress of New York and Virginia, would be the result—that every sensible man would wake up and follow in the track. We hoped for that, but we claimed no right to interfere.

I can assure gentlemen, that this is also an exceedingly dangerous issue. The senator from Kentucky [Mr. Dixon] is of the opinion that the northern men will do as they frequently have done, and immediately lie down under it, and become indifferent with regard to it. But I can tell the gentleman, that I see indications that are entirely adverse to that idea. I see, sir, a cloud, a little larger than a man's hand, gathering in the North and in the sure of than a man's hand, gathering in the North and in the sure of than a man's hand, gathering in the North and

man, that I see indications that are entirely adverse to that idea. I see, sir, a cloud, a little larger than a man's hand, gathering in the North and in the West, and soon the whole northern heavens will be lighted up with a fire that cannot be quenched. be lighted up with a fire that cannot be quenched. The indications are now rife, and every man who is not blind can see them in the heavens. The meetings of the people in all quarters, their alarm, their dismay, and their horror, because of this proceeding in Congress, plainly show what these indications are. Multitudes cannot be made to believe that the thing is seriously contemplated.

Do not you of the South who reconstituted.

that the thing is seriously contemplated.

Do not you of the South, who propose to go on and repudiate this obligation, put the principle of freedom and of slavery face to face, so that if we grapple for victory, one or the other must die! I do not know that I ought to regret it, but I say to gentlemen that you are ante-dating the time when that must come. It has always been my opinion that the principles are entirely in opposition to each other—that they are entirely irreconcilable, and can never exist long in the same government. And when mutual forbearance and good-will prevail, with no attempt on either side to take the advantage, we may, perhaps, live in happiness and peace, for a great many years. But when you come boldly forth to overthrow these time-honored guarantees of liberty, and say that the principles of slavery are unaccountably aggressive, and that they can be no more at ease than a guilty conscience, you show us that you are fast approaching science, you show us that you are fast approaching to this state of things, and how can it be other wise, than that we must regard each other as enemise, than that we must regard each other as the mise fighting for these principles and for victory? If, Mr. President, you precipitate upon us such a proceeding as that, it will not be liberty that will dee in the nineteenth century. This is a progressive age; and if you declare war, you must be ready for the consequences. I should regret it. I am an advocate for the continuance of this Union; but I do not believe that this Union can survive ten years, after you repudiate this great Compro-

SPEECH OF SENATOR SUMNER.

In the Senate of the United States, Feb. 21st, Hon. CHARLES SUNNER delivered a highly elaborate and very loquent speech against the Nebraska Iniquity, which we should be glad to lay before our readers entire ; but we can find room, this week, for only the exordium :-

Mr. PRESIDENT -I approach this discussion with awe. The mighty question, with untold issues, which it involves, oppresses me. Like a portentous cloud, surcharged with irresistible storm and ruin, it seems to fill the whole heavens, making me painfully conscious how unequal I am to the occasion—how unequal, also, is all that I can say, to all that I feel.

In delivering my sentiments here to-day, I shall speak frankly—according to my convictions, without concealment or reserve. But if anything fell from the Senator from Illinois, [Mr. Douglas,] in opening this discussion, which might seem to challenge a personal contest, I desire to say that I shall not enter upon it. Let not a word or a tone pass my lips to direct attention, for a moment, from the transcendent theme, by the side of which Senators and Presidents are but dwarfs. I would not forget those amenities which belong to this place, and are so well calculated to temper the anagonism of debate: nor can I cease to remember and to feel, that, amidst all diversities of opinion, we are the representatives of thirty-one sister re-publics, knit together by indissoluble tie, and con-stituting that Plural Unit which we all embrace

by the endearing name of country.

The question presented for your consideration is not surpassed in grandeur by any which has oction of Independence. In every aspect it assumes gigantic proportions, whether we simply consider the extent of territory it concerns, or the public faith, or national policy which it affects, or that higher question—that Question of Questions, as far above others as Liberty is above the common things of life—which it opens says for independent

above others as Liberty is above the common things of life—which it opens anew for judgment.

It concerns an immense region, larger than the original thirteen States, vying in extent with all the existing Free States, stretching over prairie, field, and forest—interlaced by silver streams, while the protesting mountains, and constituting field, and forest—interlaced by silver streams, skirted by protecting mountains, and constituting the heart of the North American continent—only a little smaller, let me add, than three great European countries combined—Italy, Spain, and France, each of which, in succession, has dominated over the world. This territory has already been likened, on this floor, to the Garden of God. The similitude is found, not merely in its present pure and virgin character, but in its actual geographical situation, occupying central spaces on this hemisphere, which, in their general relations, may well compare with that early Asiatic home. We are told that,

Southward through Eden went a river large;

here we have a stream which is larger than the Euphrates. And here, too, amidst all the smiling products of nature, lavished by the hand of God, is the goodly tree of Liberty, planted by our fathers, which, without exaggeration, or even imagination, may be likened to

High eminent, blooming ambrosial fruit of vegetable gold.

It is with regard to this territory, that you are now called to exercise the grandest function of the lawgiver, by establishing those rules of polity which will determine its future character. As the twig is bent, the tree inclines; and the influ-

ences impressed upon the early days of an empire-like those upon a child—are of inconceivable im-portance to its future weal or woe. The bill now before us proposes to organize and equip two new territorial establishments, with governors, secreta-ries, legislative councils, legislators, judges, mar-shals, and the whole machinery of civil society. ries, legislative councils, legislators, judges, marshals, and the whole machinery of civil society.
Such a measure, at any time, would deserve the
most careful attention. But, at the present moment, it justly excites a peculiar interest, from
the effort made—on pretences unsustained by
facts—in violation of sulemn covenant, and of the
early principles of our fathers—to open this immense region to slavery.

According to existing law, this Territory is now
guarded against slavery by a positive prohibition,
embodied in the Act of Congress, approved March

guarded against slavery by a positive prohibition embodied in the Act of Congress, approved March 6, 1820, preparatory to the admission of Missour into the Union, as a sister State, and in the fol-

Sec. 8. Be if further enacted, That in all that Ter 'Sec. 8. Be if further enacted, That in all that Territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisians, which lies North of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude, not included within the limits of the State contemplated by this act, SLAVERY AND INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE, otherwise than as the punishment of crimes, SHALL RE, AND IS HERBERY, FOREVER PROHIBITED.'

It is now proposed to set aside this prohibition; but there seems to be a singular indecision as to the way in which the deed shall be done. From the way in which the deed shall be done. From
the time of its first introduction, in the report of
the Committee on Territories, the proposition has
assumed different shapes; and it promises to assume as many as Proteus; now, one thing in form,
and now, another; now, like a river, and then like
a flame; but, in every form and shape, identical in
substance; with but one end and aim—its be-all
and end-all—the overthrow of the Prohibition of
Slavery.

Slavery.

Here, let it be remembered, that the friends of Here, let it be remembered, that the friends of Freedom are not open to any charge of aggression. They are now standing on the defensive, guarding the early intrenchments thrown up by our fathers. No proposition to abolish Slavery anywhere, is now before you; but, on the contrary, a proposition to abolish Freedom. The term Abolitionist, which is so often applied in reproach, justly belongs, on this occasion, to him who would overthrow this well-established land-mark. He is, indeed, no Abolitionist of Slavery; let him be called, sir, an Abolitionist of Freedom. For myself, whether with many or few, my place is taken. Even if alone, my feeble arm shall not be wanting as a bar against this outrage.

bar against this outrage.
On two distinct grounds, 'both strong against the deed,' I arraign this proposition: First, in the name of Public Faith, as an infraction of the solemn obligations assumed beyond recall by soe South on the admission of Missouri into the Union as a Slave State; Secondly, I arraign it in the name of Freedom, as an unjustifiable departure from the original Anti-Slavery policy of our fathers. These two heads I propose to consider in their order.

original Anti-Slavery policy of our fathers. These two heads I propose to consider in their order, glancing under the latter at the objections to the prohibition of Slavery in the Territories.

And here, sir, before I approach the argument, indulge me with a few preliminary words on the character of this proposition. Slavery is the forcible subjection of one human being, in person, labor, or property, to the will of another. In this simple statement is involved its whole injustice. There is no offence against religious against more There is no offence against religion, against mor-als, against humanity, which may not stalk, in the license of this institution, 'unwhipt of jus-For the husband and wife, there is no marriage; for the mother, there is no assurance that her infant child will not be rayished from her her infant child will not be rayished from her breast; for all who bear the name of Slave, there is nothing that they can call their own. Without a father, without a mother, almost without a God, he has nothing but a master. It would be contrary to that Rule of Right, which is ordained by God, if such a system, though mitigated often by a patriarchal kindness, and by a plausible physical comfort, could be otherwise than pernicious in its influences. It is confessed, that the master suffers not less than the slave. And this is not allfers not less than the slave. And this is not all. The whole social fabric is disorganized; labor loses its dignity; industry sickens; education finds no schools, and all the land of Slavery is impoverished. And now, sir, when the conscience of mankind is at last aroused to these things, whose throughout the civilized world, a slave-dealer is by-word and a reproach, we, as a nation, are about to open a new market to the traffickers in flesh, that to open a new market to the traffickers in flesh, that hauns the shambles of the South. Such an act, at this time, is removed from all reach of that palliation often vouchsafed to Slavery. This wrong, we are speciously told, by those who seek to defend it, is not our original sin. It was entailed upon us, so we are instructed, by our ancestors: and the responsibility is often, with exultation, thrown upon the mother country. Now, without stopping to inquire into the value of this apology, which is never adduced in behalf of other abuses, and which availed nothing against that kingly nower, imposed availed nothing against that kingly power, imposed by the mother country, and which our fathers overthrew, it is sufficient, for the present purpose to know, that it is now proposed to make Slaver our own original act. Here is a fresh case of ac tual transgression, which we cannot cast upon th shoulders of any progenitors, nor upon any mother country, distant in time or place. The Congress of the United States, the people of the United States, at this day, in this vaunted period of light will be responsible for it, so that it shall be said hereafter, so long as the dismal history of Slavery is read, that, in the year of Christ, 1854, a new and deliberate act was passed, by which a vast ter

ritory was opened to its inroads.

Alone in the company of nations does our country assume this hateful championship. In de spotic Russia, the serfdom which constitutes the peculiar institution of that great empire, is never allowed to travel with the imperial flag, according to the American pretension, into province newly acquired by the common blood and treasure but is carefully restricted by positive probibition in harmony with the general conscience, within its ancient confines; and this probibition—the Wilmot Proviso of Russia-is rigorously enforced every side, in all the provinces, as in Besarabia of the south, and Poland on the west, so that, in fact no Russian nobleman has been able to move intended important territories with his slaves. Thu Russia speaks for Freedom, and disowns the slave holding dogma of our country. Far away in the East, at 'the gateways of the city,' in effeminate India, slavery has been condemned: in Constantinople, the queenly seat of the most powerful Mahomedan empire, where barbarism still mingles upon it the stigma of disapprobation; the Barbary States of Africa, occupying the same parallels of latitude with the slave States of our Union, and resembling them in the nature of their boundaries their productions, their climate, and the 'peculiar institution, which sought shelter in both, have been changed into Abolitionists. Algiers, seated near the line of 36 deg. 30 min., has been dedicated to Freedom. Morocco, by its untutored rul-er, has expressed its desire, stamped in the forma terms of a treaty, that the very name of slavery may perish from the minds of men; and only re-cently, from the Dey of Tunis has proceeded that noble act, by which, 'In honor of God, and to dis-tinguish man from the brute creation'—I quote his own words—he decreed its total abolition throughout his dominions. Let Christian America be willing to be taught by these examples. God forbid that our Republic—'heir of all the ages, foremost in the files of time'—should adopt anew the barbarism which they have renounced! As the effort now making is extraordinary is

As the effort now making is extraordinary in character, so no assumption seems too extraordinary to be wielded in its support. The primal truth of the equality of men, as proclained in our Declaration of Independence, has been assailed, and this great charter of our country discredited. Sir, you and I will soon pass away, but that will continue to stand, above impeachment or question. The Declaration of Independence was a Declaration of Rights, and the language employed, though general in its character, must obviously be restrained within the design and sphere of a Declaration of Rights, involving no such absurdity as was attributed to it yesterday by the Senator from Indiana, [Mr. Perrir.] Sir, it is a palpable fact, that men are not born equal in physical strength or in mental capacities, in beauty of form or health of body. These mortal cloaks of flesh differ, as do these worldly garments. Diversity or inequality in these respects is the law of creation. But, as God is no respecter of persons, and as all are equal in His sight, whether Dives or Lezarus, master or slave, so are all equal in natural inborn rights; and, pardon me, if I say, it is a vain sophism to adduce in argument against this vital axiom of Liberty, the physical or mental inequalities by ism to adduce in argument against this vital axiom of Liberty, the physical or mental inequalities by

which men are characterized, or the unhappy deg radation to which, in violation of a common broth

which men are characterized, or the unhappy degradation to which, in violation of a common brotherhood, they are doomed. To deny the Declaration of Independence is to rush on the bosses of the shield of the Almighty, which, in all respects, the present measure seems to do.

To the delusive suggestion of the able senator from North Carolina, [Mr. Badger,] that by the overthrow of this prohibition, the number of slaves will not be hereased, that there will be simply a beneficent diffusion of Slavery, and not its extension, I raphy at once, that this argument, if of any value—if not mere words, and nothing else—would equally justify and require the overthrow of the prohibition of Slavery in the free States, and, indeed, everywhere throughout the world. All the dikes, which, in different countries, from time to time, with the march of civilization, have been painfully set up against the inroads of this evil, must be removed, and every land opened anew to its destructive flood. It is clear, beyond dispute, that by the overthrow of this prohibition, Slavery will be quickened, and slaves themselves will be multiplied, while new 'room and verge' will be secured for the gloomy operations of slave law, under which free labor will droop, and a vast territory will be smitten with sterility. Sir, a blade of tory will be smitten with sterility. Sir, a blade of grass would not grow where the horse of Attila had trod; nor can any true prosperity spring up

in the foot-prints of the slave.

But it is suggested that slaves will not be carried into Nebraska in large numbers, and that, therefore, the question is of small practical moment. My distinguished colleague, [Mr. EVERETT,] in his eloquent speech, hearkened this suggestion, and allowed himself, while upholding the prohibiand allowed himself, while upholding the prohibition, to disparage its importance in a manner,
from which I feel constrained kindly, but most
streneously, to dissent. Sir, the census shows
that it is of vital consequence. There is Missouri
at this moment, with Illinois on the cast and Nebraska on the west, all covering nearly the same
spaces of latitude, and resembling each other in
soil, climate, and productions. Mark, now, the
contrast! By the potent efficacy of the Ordinance
of the Northwestern Territory, Illinois is now a
free State, while Missouri has \$7,422 slaves; and
the simple question which challenges an answer free State, while Missouri has \$7,422 slaves; and the simple question which challenges an answer is, whether Nebraska shall be preserved in the condition of Ithnois, or surrendered to that of Missouri! Surely this cannot be treated lightly. But for myself, I am unwilling to measure the exigency of the prohibition by the number of persons, whether many or few, whom it may protect. Human rights, whether in a solitary individual or a vast multitude, are entitled to an equal and unhesitating support. In this spirit, the flag of our country only recently became the impenetrable nancountry only recently became the impenetrable pan-oply of an homeless wanderer, who claimed its protection in a distant sea; and in this spirit, I am constrained to declare that there is no place accessible to human avarice, or human lust, or human force, whether in the lowest valley, or on the loftiest mountain-top, whether on the broad flowerspangled prairies, or the snowy crests of the Rocky Mountains, where the prohibition of slavery, like the commandments of the Decalogue, should not go.

THE LIBERATOR

No Union with Slaveholders,

BOSTON, MARCH 3, 1854.

BOSTON HUNKERISM AGAINST THE NEBRASKA BILL.

Boston has seen many an eventful day, and Fancuil Hall has hid convened within its walls many a singular gathering ; but the public meeting held in that timehonored building on Friday afternoon last, under the management of the very men who went for the Compromise of 1850, to protest against the repeal of the lesson. The winds blow, and the waves waft i Missouri Compromise, was as rich a specimen of senti- into the soul. It covers us like the heavens; it mental cant, respectable hypocrisy, and moral imbe- clasps us like the air : we rest upon it as upon the cilty, as the city has ever beheld. The weather was extremely unpropitious, but the Hall was well filled, in spite of the driving storm. The Hon. Samuel A. Eliot presided on the occasion. Among the Vice Presidents endurance. We cannot away with it if we would. were the Mayors of Boston, Charlestown, Cambridge, we ought not to away with it if we could. Roxbury, Lynn, and Salem, and a long list of the most distinguished citizens of Boston and the neighboring towns. Mr. Eliot voted for the infamous Fugitive Slave Bill of 1850. His opening speech was as follows :--

Fellow Citizens :- It is a subject of congratulation in thus meeting you again, after so long an inter- nor the Adversary—neither one thing nor another !a few short years since, has in a good degree sub-sided, and that the community is able to look at for, as yet, you give no proof of moral manhood to the men and measures, with its accustomed and charecteristic coolness. For my own part, I have be willing to wait with composure for the time which I felt entire confidence would sooner or later arrive, when the measures that in the responsible position vocate, would be weighed dispassionately and wise-ly; and if to-day your decision be not against me, you will allow me to say that I shall prize your approbation all the more highly, because it has been

slowly and hardly won.
It is not my intention to dwell upon the past. way in the career of a mad and reckless ambition. If it were once necessary to check men who were If it were once necessary to check men who were ready to violate the most solemn contracts with others, it is now necessary to curb those who would barter away our own rights, our own convictions, our own blessings, for the sake of office which would be degraded by their possession of it, and which could with difficulty be purified from the foul stain they would leave upon it.

By the same law of duty by which we are bound to allow to others the political rights which were originally conceded to them, are we bound also to course he could never see without recalling Burke's

originally conceded to them, are we bound also to see that our own rights are left untouched; and if I have ever acted to defend the rights of others spirit of liberty. With these men, the South has

compacts—compacts which are to be sustained on both sides, if on either—and having already done the relation of master and slave as consistent with

Fugitive Slave Bill as something to be deplored, and to congratulate his auditors that it has 'in a good degree subsided' ! The infamous Compromise of 1850 he says he felt bound to advocate, against the feelings and interests of his constituents, as it was inimical to all that is holy, just and humane-the very Compromise which the South now maintains rescinded forever the Compromise of 1820!

The first regular speaker was the Hon. J. Thomas Stevenson, who ingenuously said- We had hoped, and on any occasion. It is some relief to know that his dewe had a right to hope, [what fatuity !] that the concessions which were made, four years ago, to an insti-tution WHICH NONE OF US CAN DEFEND, and the sequisseence of faff-minded [unprincipled and craven] men in them—as a settlement, had, like oil upon the waters, (!) stilled the tumult of the sea, which seemed to threaten the wreck of the Union in its wrath.' Mr. 8. further said that it was the purpose of those concessions, to 'put at rest, perchance in its grave,' the anti
for, he speck as follows:—

are the star in creat region. D. s. that extendity, to great the extension of hierary, the twing is butly the new includes and the induc-

slavery agitation ! And now to be so cruelly disapconclusion, he warned Southern men 'not thus, with suicidal hands, to remove the keystone from the centre of the arch, under which they themselves are standing; for if they do, it will bury them in its ruins.' Hon. George S. Hillard next addressed the meeting

We have room for a single extract from his speech :-Fellow-citizens, the Missouri Compromise, the Compromise of 1850, and the measure now before Congress, are all traceable back to the great, sad fact of slavery. As by those who feel most strongly, and who talk most vehemently, upon this subject, I am deemed to be little better than a beathen, as I shall not be obnexious to the charge of fanaticism or extravagance, I beg leave to say a few words upon this subject. The people of the South complain of the North, or of a portion of the North, for their conduct in regard to slavery. Though we think these complaints unreasonable, no reflecting man will wonder that they are made. Permit me to say to our Southern brethren, in no spirit of unkindness, still less of recrimination, that we of the North, the moderate, the patriotic, Fellow-citizens, the Missouri Compromise, the Permit me to say to our Southern brethren, in no spirit of unkindness, still less of recrimination, that we of the North, the moderate, the patriotic, the sober-minded, the union loving men of the North, have also our grievances on this score.—
We have to set our lips firmly together, and to keep down some rebellious swellings of the heart.
We have had to endure, and to forbear; to remember, and to forget. We have sometimes been perplexed in the extreme. Our public men, especially, have often been set in a narrow pass between the mountain and the sea; called upon to respond to the claims of national patriotism at Washington, and then to meet the fiery denunciations of the anti-slavery sentiment at home, as the living and the dead, here to-day, do testify. You, Mr. Chairman, are the living; and (pointing to Healer's painting of Webster.) there stands the dead? (Applause.)

The grievances that we have endured, I will not articulate and propound. It would be unprofitable at any time, and especially alien from the purposes of this meeting. But I will not say what most tries our spirits, is the claim constantly put forth, the position so constantly taken by our Southern brethren. The ground on which they justify their whole policy of slavery propagandism is, that liberty in its essentials is no better than slavery, that

whole policy of slavery propagandism is, that liber-ty in its essentials is no better than slavery, that ty in its essentials is no slavery has a right to go into Court, and hold up its head before God and man. Now this is hard to bear, and it is the harder to bear because it was not so once at the South. The Southern statesmen of the Revolution, and the men who succeeded them, the Southern men who controlled the public opinion in those days, did not hold that doctrine. I think that from 1775 to 1815, the strongest testi-

mony against slavery will be found in the writings and speeches of Southern men. (Applause.)

Now in view of the spirit of the age, in view of the sentiments of all Christendom upon the subject, the Southern States only excepted, in view of the fact that, within the memory of men now liv-ing, it was not so there. I think we have a right to ask our Southern brethren to yield this position— to renounce this claim. I think we have a right to to renounce this claim. I think we have a right to ask the General Government not to turn to blavery the same paternal and beneficent countenance that it turns to liberty. (Applause.) Our Southern brethren should understand that there is an anti-slavery sentiment at the North which is neither Abulitionism nor Free Soilism. (111) anti-slavery sentiment at the Golds. (!!!)
ther Abolitionism nor Free Soilism. (!!!)

It is a principle, as well as a sentiment.

the salient stream that flows from the mind and the heart, it is at once a logical deduction of the understanding, and an affirmative instinct of the soul. All the influences that build it up are moral, and spring from the catechism and the spellingbook, the church and the school, the Declaration of Independence and the New Testament. These all contribute to its growth. It shines upon us from the catechism and the supon us from the country's history. This ball is every page of our country's history. This hall is its chosen seat, its sanctuary, and its fortress.— The most kindling strains of poetry, the most ani-mating bursts of eloquence, help to form and to sustain it. Nature herself teaches and enforces the earth. It is not fanatical, it is not extravagant it is not tumultuous; it is deep, calm and strong (Applause.) It is ready to act and to suffer and to Anti-Slavery sentiment which our Southern friends ought to respect, and which in their heart of hearts they do respect. (Loud cheers.)

An Anti-Slavery sentiment at the North, which i neither Abolitionism nor Free Soillsm-neither for God indeed indicate that you are 'little better than a her

The Rev. Dr. Blagden, of the Old South Church, was the next speaker. Here is the substance of his re marks :-

He spoke of the occasion of the meeting as one that justified a clergyman in participating in its proceedings, although generally abstaining from the public discussion of political affairs. He inas Americans, and New-Englanders, in the last three or four years; but rough and gloomy as has been the passage of time in that period, there is something in the aspect of the future, which is still more threatening and exciting In both cases, I am sorry to say, that much responsibility must be attached to those among us who have led the way in the career of a mad and reckless ambition. large, on account of the ability and clearness with which it had been already presented. The second point which, he said, in his habits of thought, was

I have ever acted to defend the rights of others from invasion, what shall prevent me from acting to defend my own! My own, do I say! I mean the rights of the North, the rights derived from the same compromises and agreements with those of the South, the rights of conscience, of religion and law. Let no man misapprehend the feeling of the North. They will do much for their engagements, their promises, their contracts, but they will not suffer others to violate engagements to them, for the sake of the high prize of the Presidential chair. You will express, I doubt not, in your resolutions to-day, your calm, and therefore your unconquerable determination to suffer no violation of ancient compacts—compacts which are to be sustained on both sides if on either—and having already done

your part, in the most trying circumstances, to sustain that which was opposed to your feelings and interests, you will claim with a voice of authority that cannot be resisted, that what is comsonant not with your feelings only, but with the best laws of man, and the perfect law of God, shall be maintained, as in times past, now and for corrections. It is the compacts and compromises, by which certain rights are maintained for slavery, the South will be supported by this second class the South will be supported by this second class of citizens of the North. But if the South violate What a speech for such an occasion! The mercury in this political thermometer falls below zero—nay, is frozen in the bulb. Mr. Eliot has the assurance to speak of the moral and religious excitement against the Christianity, and its establishment in its native seats of Ethiopa; and then slavery itself, with all its past incidental crits, shall be seen to be a step in the march of human improvement. (!!!)

Here we have an Orthodox Doctor of Divinity comin forward in the 'Old Cradle of Liberty,' at a meetin called to prevent the further extension of slavery, and Justifying slaveholding as sanctioned by the word of God, both under Moses and under Christ! Nothing more out of place, or more audacious, was ever uttere fence of man-stealing elicited cries of ' Shame.'

Hon. Robert C. Winthrop being called for, made very good speech as far as it went, in indignant reprobation of the Douglas' construction of the Compromis of 1850, as repealing that of 1820.

What right have you to call upon a man eighty-three years old to address you! Sir, I belog to other times. (A voice in the crowd said, 'No, the ears of the fathers are never deaf to the cries of their chil-dren.) I came here this evening, not only unsaked, but with a determination not to speak and, sir, what I shall say, will be very short, and it will run in a different strain from anything you have heard. I suppose that you expect ma to say some run in a different strain from anything you have heard. I suppose that you expect me to say some thing about the enormity of this attempt to repeal the Missouri Compromise. Not a word, sir.— [Laughter.] I shall leave that to younger and abler men—to men who are in the current of the times. I have been out of it for thirty years. Perhaps you expect also that I should say something severe upon the politicians—the leaders of the slavehold-me States. g States. Sir, I have nothing to say against them. Many

Sir, I have nothing to say against them.

Sir, I have nothing to say against them.

of them are great men,—they are true men,—they are faithful men—true to their own interests; a faithful to their own power. And, sir, they understand this to be the last act in that policy which has been in operation since the year 1832, and indeed from the commencement of the government.

Change I. There were two projects from the begindeed from the commencement of the government.

[Cheers.] There were two projects from the beginning. The first was to secure to the slaveholding States the power of controlling the government at all times; and have they not done it! (Cries of 'yes, yes.') Have you had but one President in effect, chosen by the people, that was from the free Hillings, or other Presidential aspirants to equander their effect, chosen by the people, that was from the free States! The next plan of the policy was to extend the power of the slaveholding States, and for that the power of the slaveholding States, and for that purpose they bought Louisiana, and for that purpose they bought Louisiana, and for that purpose they made war upon Mexico. And, sir, what has been their success? They have opened or, it is law passes, they will have opened all the lands of the South, that are capable of holding slaves, to the extension of their power. They have opened to themselves a market, and they understand their to themselves a market, and they understand their advantages. What is the consequence of opening advantages. What is the consequence of opening this market! A gentleman recently from the South told me that slaves were in such demand, in consequence of the opening of this country, that he knew of one family of some ten or twelve negroes—men, women and children—some of the latter at the breast—and they sold for \$600 a head, down to the very child at the woman's breast. A good active slave is worth at this time \$1800. This is the effect of the state of the st fect of their system of extension. Now the question is, how did they get this power? I said they were true and faithful to their own interests. I wish I could say the same thing, sir, of the political men of the free States. (Cheers.) Sir, t is not their strength, but our weakness; it is not their union, it is our disunion. And, sir, they govern the people of the North by the distribution of the funds from the Treasury. They have governed it, and they will continue to govern it, until the people themselves shall understand what the mores of their leaders are, and put them down by

Gentlemen, I said that this was not a new thing. Gentlemen, I said that this was not a new thing. In the year 1807-8, I was a representative from this district in the Congress of the United States, and had a frequent and close intimacy, and great opportunities for acquaintance with the Southern views and opinions, through the medium of a gentleman who was the best representative on the floor of Congress, of Southern feelings and Southern principles. I mean John Randolph. At that time, it was the question concerning the embargo. Wellsing, who voted for the embargo? I am sorry to mention it, for I have a great love for the democracy of the country; no man more so. I hold that I am a Democrat, myself, and always have been. But no man could speak with more contempt than But no man could speak with more contempt than displayed reason and calculation. 8. That his own in Mr. Randolph did of the leaders of the democracy, dividuality was perfect during the time,—all his per who were defending the embargo. I remember that he said to me once, in relation to a Northern member from the neighboring town of Salem, who had made a great speech in favor of the embargo.

'Yhy, sir, is that gentleman a merchant?' Yes,' said I, 'and a great merchant.' 'He is, eh! God, fore feet.' (Laughter.) On another occasion, when I told him, 'If you go much further,' Mr. Randolph, 'with the embargo, there will be a union among the people of the North.' 'A Union!' said he, 'a Union!' (Remember, sir, I do not agree in the opinion, and greatly honor the Demrats, but must tell it as it was.) . Why, Mr. Quincy, we of the South can calculate upon the leaders of your Democracy as we calculate upon or other meetings of the kind. They don't like them, to be sure. But they feel towards them, as we should towards a boy with a cracker in the streets; they don't like the annoyance, to be sure, but as to fear, they have none. The thing is cut and dried, sir, and if, it is not passed at this Congress, it will be at another, do what we can. And control in the affairs of the nation, and you

The following are the Resolutions that were adopted by the meeting. Their potency is about equal to drawing out leviathan with a cord

Resolved, That as citizens of Massachusetts, we de clare our unalterable attachment to the Union and the Constitution, and our adherence to the compromises which the existence of slavery in these United States, under the Constitution, has made necessary, and we most firmly abide by the measure known as the Missouri

North as a voluntary and unnecessary abandonment by as the facts may warrant, no matter what ridicule is the people of the South of their plighted faith, and an may excite on the part of the uninformed or skeptical

ertions of the great and patriotic men of 1820 and

pending before Congress, as a deliberate breach of the plighted faith of the nation, and as tending to weaken the claims of our common country upon the confidence and affections of the people.

Below, we give the Resolutions adopted at the Anti-Nebraska meeting held by the Free Democracy in Faneuil Hall the week previous. They furnish a tolerably strong contrast, though not strong enough.

sion of Missouri as a slave State, and in waiving the probibition of slavery South of 36 deg. 30 min., the North agreed to a wrong upon condition that the South should do a right; and the North having executed its part of the compact, now demands that the South shall keep its plighted faith.

Resolved, That the proposition to open to Slavery 485,000 square miles of territory, which the whole country, North and South, has solemnly pledged to Freedom, will furnish new proof of the fact, of which we have long warned the American people, that Slavery keeps no faith, regards no oath, and knews no law but its own fierce and brutal will.

Resolved, That this attempt to plant the accursed institution of Slavery in the heart of the Continent, and to check the westward advance of civilization, is but another step in the aggressive march of the Slave Powers.

to check the westward advance of civilization, is but another step in the aggressive march of the Slave Powner towards the complete and permanent control of the destinies of America.

Resolved, That the territories of the United States are held in trust for the landless—for the laboring people of this country, and for the refugees from the oppression of the Ohl World; and we, therefore, protest against any legislation which forever shuts out the actual settler from Nebraska, except on coadition of sinking bim to the level of a slave.

Resolved, That the Commercial interest of this cour

consuming all compromises which have given shelter to slavery, shall spread into a conflagration which will no be checked until it has swept away slavery itself.

MODERN PHENOMENA

THE RELIGION OF MANHOOD; OF, THE AGE OF THOUGHT By Dr. J. H. Robinson. Boston : Bela Marsh, 25 Cornbill. 1854.

This is one of the most readable and interesting books we have yet perused, in the line of " Spiritual Manifestations.' Its motto is, 'No Atonement without Repentance, no Repentance without Reform, no Reform without Works.' The author says that the work was did tated and written while his mind was in the passive or impressional state; but how far they are a reflex of spiritual imagery and conception, he cannot say. He makes the following statements :- 1. That his hands have been moved by some power not legitimately his own. 2. That that power possessed and manifested in sonal peculiarities and characteristics remaining precisely as usual. 9. That he could really detect, sense and communicate as readily with the controlling power as with a person in the body. 10. That the perceptions and senses brought into action were entirely convinced sir, said he, he seems to me like a hog swimming of the presence and power of a spiritual being. 11. across a river, and cutting his own throat with his That all the theories that can possibly be stated can nev-That all the theories that can possibly be stated can never fully satisfy a person thus acted upon, that he has been the subject of unintelligible agents, hallucination, or demoniacal possession. 12. That such an experience would be quite sufficient to convince the most obstinate skeptic of the immortality of the soul,

This work is published at the request of Messrs. A. E. Newton, J. T. Trowbridge, B. P. Shillaber, William Spooner, and John S. Adams. It has a well-written our own negroes.' (Great laughter.) That was spooner, and John S. Adams. It has a well-written the thing, sir, that was the feeling, and I do not believe they care one farthing at the South for this. on the subject of Inspiration. The Appendix is devoted to a refutation of the magnetic or odylic theory, as connected with these manifestations. The subjects discussed are of a grave and interesting charactersuch as, The Past and the Present ; The Transforma tions ; The Resurrection and the Judgment ; Explatory Offerings ; The Bible ; Regeneration ; Angelic Minisall I ask, for the last time I shall speak to my fel-low-citizens in public, all I ask of the people of the North is to consider their own interests. Be united, act as one man, and then you can get your due and clear, the reasoning compact and forcible, the senand reformatory.

We are often privately asked, what we think of the Spiritual Manifestations,' so called, and whether we have had any opportunities to investigate them.

When we first heard of the 'Rochester knockings, we supposed (not personally knowing the persons implicated) that there might be some collusion in that particular case, or, if not, that the phenomena would ere long elicit a satisfactory solution, independent of all most firmly abide by the measure known as the Missouri Compromise,—a compact at the time of its adoption, deemed essential to the preservation of the Union, and acquiesced in by the people of the United States, as the basis of a system by which the extension of slavery should be controlled forever.

Resolved, That the propositions now pending in Congress, for the abrogation of that compromise, if adopted, would be a violation of the good faith which ought to be observed between the different portions of the United States. That they have justly filled our community with surprise and alarm; and we call upon our brethren of the South to pause, before they proceed further to disturb the peace, which we hoped the compromise measures of 1850 would have made perpetual; to consider well, lest the passage of the preposed bills, for the organization of the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, should be justly treated by the people of the North as a voluntary and unnecessary abandonment by

the people of the South of their plighted faith, and an entire release of all the obligations of the Missouri Compromise, and of the compromise's of 1850.

Resolved, That the people of Boston and vicinity have, in good faith, conformed to, and executed that portion of the compromise laws of 1850, which was most obnoxions to the sentiment and convictions of the people of the North, and most insisted on by the people of the South, as due to them under the Constitution of the United States; that this was done for the sake of the peace and preservation of the Union, and we call all people to witness that the re-opening of sectional dissensions, and the renewal of slavery agitation, has not been produced in any degree by our departure from the been produced in any degree by our departure from the spirit of concession and compromise which was sanctioned by the influence, and made successful by the expirits. And that the apostolic injunction to believe not spirits, and that the apostolic injunction to believe no every spirit," but to try them, in every possible way Resolved. That we protest against the measure now is specially to be regarded, or the consequences may prove very disastrous.

We might write a pretty long essay on what we ha seen and heard, touching this matter; but this we re serve for some other occasion. We shall now merel describe some of the phenomena which we witnessed i New York, during our recent visit to that city. The medium, in this instance, was Mrs. Bnown, fo

merly Miss Fish, of Rochester. The circle was com Summoned to Faneuil Hall by the proposition to repeal the Missouri Compromise, by which the vast territory of the Louisiana purchase, North of 36 deg. 30 min., was forever consecrated to Freedom, the friends of Liberty in Massachusetts, throwing aside all differences of opinion upon minor questions of State and National policy, are here to-day to utter their solemn protest against this overshadowing and impending iniposed of six gentlemen and four ladies. The table was protest against this overshadowing and impending iniquity.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States confers upon Congress the right to 'make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory belonging to the United States; 'and that it is the duty of Congress so to legislate for all the present and future inhabitants of the territories, as to carry out the purposes for which the Constitution was ordained and established, namely, to 'form a more perfect union, establishing its insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, and secure the blessings of liberty.

Resolved, That as it would be wicked and impieus for Congress, in legislating for any territory, to say to its inhabitants, 'here ye may kill, here ye may steal,'—so it is wicked and impieus to say, 'here ye may possess your neighbor, his wife, and his children, and make them as your cattle.' dently done to convince every one present, that the me solved. That the so-called Missouri Comptomise dentity done to convince every one present, that the so-called Missouri Comptomise dentity done to convince every one present, that the so-called Missouri Comptomise dentity done to convince every one present, that the so-called Missouri Comptomise dentity done to convince every one present, that the so-called Missouri Comptomise dentity done to convince every one present, that the so-called Missouri Comptomise dentity done to convince every one present, that the so-called Missouri Comptomise dentity done to convince every one present, that the so-called Missouri Comptomise dentity done to convince every one present, that the so-called Missouri Comptomise dentity done to convince every one present, that the so-called Missouri Comptomise dentity done to convince every one present, that the so-called Missouri Comptomise dentity done to convince every one present, the so-called Missouri Comptomise dentity done to convince every one present, the so-called Missouri Comptomise dentity done to convince every one present, the so-called Missouri Comptomise dentity done to convince every one present, the so-called Missouri Comptomise dentity done to convince every one present, the so-called Missouri Comptomise dentity done to convince every one present the so-called Missouri Comptomise dentity done to convince every done

protracted one,) before any remarkable feat was been formed, the medium was invariably ordered to take such a position as to render it clearly impossible for her to be privy to it. The presence of several spirits was indi-cated during the evening, and satisfactory tests were made; but the most communicative and efficient one purported to be that of 'Jesse Hutchinson.' It was he who had been playing be-peep with us under the table; and now that the medium was secured, to the satisfaction of all present, he renewed his salutations, not only to us personally, but to nearly every one of the circle The ladies had their dresses and the gentlemen their pantaloons pulled, and their feet patted, in the most emphatic manner Heavy raps were now made on the floor; and on being requested to that effect, 'Jesse' beat a march—it seemed to us Washington's march—in admirable time, and in the most spirited manner: no drammer could have done it more skilfully. He was then asked to beat time, while the company joined in singing several tunes- 'The Old Granite State,' among others-which he did to perfection. He then spelt out the following communications by the alphabet :- 1 an most happy, dear friends, to be able to give you such tangible evidence of my presence. The good time has truly come. The gates of the New Jerusalem are open and the good spirits, made more pure by the change of spheres, are knocking at the door of your souls."

Isaac T. Hopper now indicated his presence to his daughter, who was at the table, and made some physimonstrations. His message, as rapped out, was as follows :- 'I am truly happy to echo back joy and gladness from my happy home. Truth is bearing in way on gloriously, and the subject of spiritualism will work miracles in the cause of reform. My friends, the rock of prejudice begins to yield to the hammer of truth; and now, with the aid of good spirits, you can blast it without the use of powder.' And he subsequently add. ed-'I want you to see that spirits have power to move matter.'

It was next rapped out, ' Put the bell under the to ble.' We accordingly took the bell, (an ordinary table bell,) and put it down at our feet. In a few moments, it was smartly rung by an unseen power, and then fel to the floor. This was done again and again-the bell making the circuit of the table, and ringing so loudy that the servant girl, in an adjacent room, supposing she was needed, came in to inquire what was wanted.

Next, a cane with a hooked handle was laid on the carpet under the table. Immediately, it struck the table violently, and rubbed along the under surface its entire length. It then fell to the floor, and travenel over and under the fect of several of the party, like a living snake-in one or two instances, the foot being involuntarily lifted to enable it to pass under. Its more. ments were exceedingly curious. At one time, recaught hold of the handle as it protruded itself by our side, and endeavored to pull it from under the table; but the resistance was as strong as though another hand was grasping it at the opposite end.

We were now directed to put several things under the table, observe how they were placed, and wait for results. When told to look, we found that a penkils was missing, nor could it be discovered by the nest careful search. On again resuming our seat, we were told to take another look ; and, behold ! there was the penknife, precisely where it had been originally placed!

Next, we were directed to lay some writing-paper, with a peneil upon it, under the table. This was door; and in a few moments, on being told to look, we found the word ' Jesse ' written upon it in a scrawling had, as though made with great difficulty. The same raperiment was again made, and 'Isaac T. H.' (Hepter.) was written very legibly, and in a different hand. A third time this was done, and 'Mary Jane' was recorded-the name of a young lady who had been conmunicating with a gentleman present. The first two autographs we have in our possession.

We now made two requests of 'Jesse,' to convince us yet more strongly of his presence. The first was, to press our right foot firmly to the floor, and to mile loud raps directly under it. This was quickly done, the foot being grasped as by a mortal hand, and vibrating to the raps thus strangely made. The second was, if possible, to take us by the right hand with his own, so as to make the touch palpable beyond a dealt. Keeping the hand carefully in custoly between our knees as we sat, - the hands of all the company, isoluding those of the medium, being on the table,-ve in a few moments had it patted, first on one side, the on the other, briskly and repeatedly, as if by another hand, having a negative feeling, as though there was For the general gratification, the same thing was done to others of the party.

How shall demonstrations like these be accounted for, except on the hypothesis of spirit-agency? If we cannot positively affirm that Isaac T. Hopper and Jese Hutchinson were present on that occasion, we are at least prepared to declare, as our own conviction, as well as that of the entire company, we believe, that invisble spirits, not of this mundane sphere, performed the phenomena we have thus briefly narrated to our readers.

THE CRISIS.

As some of our city subscribers will see this number one day in advance of its publication, we advise then to go to the Tremont Temple this (Thursday) evening, to hear a lecture by Rev. Dr. EDWARD BEECKER, OR The Providential Demands on Patriots and Christian of the present crisis,' Admission fee, 10 cents. This is the second lecture of a course upon American Shaer, to be delivered in this city, at the Tremont Temple, usder the direction of an independent association of gretlemen. The first was given by Rev. HEXEY WARD BEECHER. The third lecture will be delivered on Therday evening, March 9th, by Horace Greeter, of Ser Fork, who will no doubt draw a full house. The remainder of the course will be delivered by John Jr. Esq., Professor Stowe, Rev. Mr. Stone, Rev. F. Hair, d Worcester, Rev. H. M. Dexter, &c. We trust they sa attract as many hearers as the Temple will held.

We have received, in pamphlet form, the Address the Legislature of New York, adopted by the State No. man's Rights Convention, held at Albany, on the 143 and 15th Feb., 1854—as prepared by ELIZABETH COL STANTON, of Seneca Palls, N. Y. The tone of this Aidres is in the earnest spirit of the times that tried set souls,' and characterized by the plainest speech, in regul to the wrongs inflicted for so many ages upon Woman Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow, was evidently the feeling of the author, and of the Casvention at Albany. We should like to publish the whole of this Address, if possible.

We refer our readers in this city and its vielnity to the advertisement of Mr. WILLIAM C. NELL, who the fers his services as a Copyist, Accountant Collecter and Business Agent, at 21 Cornhill. He is richly descript of whatever patronage may be extended to him, ad only on account of his moral worth and exemplar character, but as identified by complexion with that class in this country which is meted out and tredate under foot, for no other crime than that of being fastioned as it pleased the Creator to make them.

The Thirteenth Concert of the Series by the Gernania Musical Society will take place on Saturday etning next, at the Music Hall. The Germanians last won for themselves the highest professional credit, and deserve the most substantial encouragement. Long may they make Boston their head quarters!

We are indebted to Senators Cass, Douglas, seward, Sumner, and Chase, for various speeches and congressional documents. Also, to our friend Gent Smith for similar favors. Mr. Smith has just delivered a radical and able speech in the House, on the distribtion of the public lands.

EF ' Vera Catholica ' must give place, for a tine, Messrs. Barker and Berg, on the Bible question.

A HARD CASE.

We again call attention to the case of Mr. WEARr. of Pennsylvania, who was the associate of DANIEL KAUTERAN in the persecutions of the United States Government, and in the hardships inflicted by Judge Grier and other agents of that Government. It is hope that there will be a handsome contribution from New England, to save Mr. Weakly from utter pecuniarain on account of his kindness to some fugitive slaves. Contributions, of whatever amount, may be transmitted to SAMUEL MAY, Jr., 21 Cornhill, Boston

From the Pennsylvania Freeman.

We wish to call attention to the hardships im sed upon Stephen F. Weakly, of Carlisle, Cumposed upon STEPHEN F. WEAKLY, of Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, for giving shelter to a family of fugitive slaves. For particulars, we estract the following from the Pennsylvania Freeman, of December 22, 1853, hoping that it may in luce the friends of true liberty to contribute for

but it is not known to all. I presume, that there was another party to the hardships of that outrage, and that that party has now, in the final decision become the principal sufferer. I allude to Stephen F. Weakly, the friend of Mr. Kauffman and his associate in the prosecution. The subjoined letter will explain, in part, what I mean; but in order that the whole matter may be more fully under-stood, allow me to recapitulate the principal facts

in pursuit, the chase was given over, and th lution taken to arrest,—not the slaves, for these were now beyond reach,—but those who were alwere now beyond reach,—but those who were al-leged to have aided in their escape. Accordingly, Daniel Kaufman was arrested and prosecuted in a sait at common law, and Stephen F. Weakly and Philip Brechbill, his friends, were summoned as witnesses. The case was tried before Judge Hep-burn, of Carlisle. Mr. Kaufman and Mr. Brechbill refused to testify, on the ground that their testimony might criminate themselves. For this refusal, they were thrown into prison. At the same time, by the advice of counsel and on the assurance of the Judge that their testimony should not be used against themselves, and having, in fact, no alternative, except to remain in jail, they gave their evidence, and Mr. Kauffman was convicted. He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$2,000. From this, with Mr. Weakly's co-operation, he took up an appeal to the Supreme Court of the State, and the decision was reversed. Judge Coulter deliver-ed the opinion of the banch, and in the course of The true question in this aspect of the case cought to be and is, whether in the State of Penn-

sylvania, a citizen who gives a cap of water and a morsel of bread to famishing women and children, and permits them to rest a few hours in his barn, when they are supplicants to his mercy; or even gives them a lift in his wagon, even if it should turn out that they are fugitives from slavery to freedom, does by that offer of mercy and compas-sion break the law and make himself liable for their

which the names of Messrs. Weakly and Brechbill were included with that of Kauffman, and the case was brought before Judge Grier, of the U.S. Circuit Court, sitting at Philadelphia, for trial. The slaveholders of Maryland having made, as is understood, common cause with the claimants, and aided to employ strong counsel, and the bench being strongly in their favor, the defendants had but little ground to hope for a favorable result. There were several hearings of the case, in one of which the prosecutors were non-suited; in another the jury disagreed; and it was not until about eighteen months ago, that the verdict was found in the slaveholders' favor. By this verdict, Mr. Brechbill and Mr. Weakly were acquitted, and Mr. Kauffman found guilty, and sentenced to pay \$2,800. With this, however, the slaveholders were not satisfied. A verdiet against Weakly was their object, man. A verdiet against weakly was direct, they and in another trial before Judge Grier, they for a new trial, which was granted; but the whole matter has been settled by Mr. Weakly's coming forward, and paying off the entire amount of the judgment against Kauffman, with the interest and

Persons disposed to contribute to his aid are requested to address themselves either to Chas. Wise,

In the letter of Mr. Weakly, referred to by Mr. McKim, he states that the whole sum which he has been compelled to pay, amounts to \$3,160! This leaves him penniless. A case like this calls for the deepes sympathy and the promptest aid, on the part of all who believe in hiding the outcast, and refusing to betray the fugitive.

lowing sums for the relief of S P Weakly .

aum sums for the tener of pr tr mentil .	
Wendell and Ann Phillips, Boston,	\$25 00
Francis Jackson.	10 00
Elmund Jackson,	10 00
Andrew Robeson, New Bedford,	20 00
George R. Russell, Jamaica Plain,	20 00
Warren Delano, Fairhaven,	5 00
Samuel Philbrick, Brookline,	5 00
Nathaniel Barney, Nantucket,	5 00
Rev. R. Hassell, Mendon, collections,	7 00
Samuel May, Jr., Boston,	5 00
Friend, "	1 00
	SECTION DISC

See the statement of Mr. Weakly's case, above SAMUEL MAY, JR.

	STREET, STREET			\$500 \$500 YES
DONATIONS	RECEIVED	FOR	CAPT.	DRAYTON.
8. N. Bre	ed.		17 CE	\$2 00
Hetty Ha	skell, Gloucest	ет.		1 00
E. B. B.	and A. G. B	two ch	Mdren.	1 00
Nathaniel	Barney, Nant	ucket.		5 00
Daniel S.	Whitney, Sou	thboro		0 63
	erry, Hanson,			2 00
March 1.		FRA	NCIS J	ACKSON.

If BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, formerly of Virginia, will call at Divinity Hall, Cambridge, or upon T. Parker, No. 1 Essex 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. Parker.

Col. Greene, of the Post, the disinterested patrio visited Washington at the commencem Gen. Pierce's administration, for the estensible object of obtaining the Naval office for some of his Democrat-ic friends, and who proved false to his trust, and snatched the office for himself, is now in a state of perpetral excitement lest he should lose his place. The manner in which he prostrates himself at the feet of Frank Pierce and Caleb Cushing, is truly humiliating. he repudiates all his former professions, eats his own words, cringes under the lash of his lask-masters, and Years like the merest slave at the feet of his owner. Well, there is a beautiful consistency in all this. An office obtained by mean treachery, may be retained by low billingsgate and crawling subserviency,—Allas.

to assert, that these clergymen represent the sentiments of our whole people, except the few office-holders, or the aspirants for office.—Ibid.

If In the U. S. Senate—Mr. Everett presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts against the repeal of the Missouri

Ar. Summer presented the remonstrance of Mrs.
Rarriet Beecher Stowe and 1100 women of Andorer,
Mass., and also of 1100 men of the same place, against
the repeal of the Missouri Contromise
Mr. Pettit presented a similar petition from Indian. Mr. Hamlin, a similar petition from Maine.

LECTURES OF ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS. Boston, Feb. 26, 1854. DEAR GARRISON-I have just returned from the las

of a series of lectures by Andrew Jackson Davis, delivered in this city on the Harmonial Philosophy and the ered in this city on the Harmonial Philosophy and the Physiological Vices and Virtues. His great object has been to show the true nature of Conjugal Love, its relation to the organization, character and destiny of man, and the causes and consequences of its misdirections. A large number of men and women, in the city, among the married and unmarried, have felt a deep interest in these lectures. To those who have heard them. terest in these lectures. To those who have heard them they have come like messages from the Fountain of Love and Wisdom. The topics are wisely and happily arranged; the thoughts are manly, and happily con-ceived, and forciby as well as chastely and delicately expressed. There is nothing in the sentiments or expressions at which a pure-minded man or woman would take offence. To the married and unmarried, of would take offence. To the married and unmarried, of both sexes, they cannot but be of great use to guide them in seeking the fulfilment of those wants of their natures which look to marriage and parentage. They are adapted to guide the unmarried, in entering into the conjugal relations, and to guide husbands and wives in their treatment of each other and their offspring. No in their treatment of each other and their offspring. No man or woman, who has an opportunity to hear, should fail to hear the lectures on the causes and consequences of the misdirections of conjugal love-of what Mr. Davis terms ' Extremeism' and 'Invensionism.' The Gospel taught in these lectures can hardly fail to prove the 'power of God and the wisdom of God' unto salvation by all who receive and obey it. Who is responsible for the existence of children? Who

is responsible for their organization and constitutional tendencies ? How may man and woman be prepared to bestow on their children the priceless boon of a healthy body and a healthy soul? What appetites and practees are to be avoided by all who would enter into true marriage and parental relations? These questions are discussed by Mr. Davis, in these lectures, in a clear and impressive manner. It is to be hoped that the friends of Reform, in various places, will not fail to pro-cure these lectures to be delivered and heard as widely as possible.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the meeting, this evening, at the close of the lecture. HENRY C. WRIGHT.

Whereas, we have listened to a course of lectures in Boston, on 'the Harmonial Philosophy,' and 'the Physiological Vices and Virtues,' by Andrew Jackson Davis ; and whereas, we believe that these lectures are presiminently adapted to interest and benefit all to whom they may be delivered; therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby express our gratitude to Mr. Davis for the instruction and entertainment he has afforded us; also, our conviction, that his lectures, as to thought and expression, are peculiarly chaste and clear, and free from every thing that can give offence to the pure in heart, and adapted to present the subject of Conjugal Love, and the relations based upon it, to the young of both sexes, to the married and unmarried, of all on the subject of slavery. ages, in a most true and acceptable manner, and that

Resolved, That we regard Conjugal Love, on which this course of lectures so ably and justly treats, as the basis trines it attempts to ridicule. of our hopes of the progress and perfection of mankind ; and we earnestly urge all to embrace every opportunity to hear and examine a subject, which, above all others, is most intimately connected with the organization, de-

obtained, to deliver the course to which we have listened with so much profit to ourselves, hoping and believing that all who hear them will receive a like benefit. A BINGHAM, Chairman.

ANTI-NEBRASKA MEETING.

EDITOR OF THE LIBERATOR:

Sin-At a meeting of the citizens of Marlboro' (without distinction of party,) on the evening of the 20th February, to consult on the subject of the Bill now before the United States Senate for the repeal of the 'Missouri Compromise,' the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :-

Resolved, That we look upon the efforts now making we have yet witnessed from the spirit and understand ing in which our fathers established our republican form of government; as a gross violation of that compact which guarantied all our territory North of 36 deg. 30 min. to freedom forever; and as just cause of alarm for the perpetuity of our free institutions.

our State Legislature, and our Dolegation in Congress, to use all honorable means to prevent the consummation of the Slave Power's last crowning act of infamy and shame.

Resolved. That should the nefarious plot against Lib erty, now under discussion in Congress, devised for the promotion of an unhallowed personal ambition and sectional domination, be successful, and if, in reckless violation of the faith of a solemn compact, setting it apart to Liberty forever, the vast region called Nebraska shall be opened to the polluting footsteps of Slavery, ther every Northern man should feel that the Law of 1850 for restoring Fugitive Slaves has no longer any binding force or obligation, and should utterly disregard its requirements, and demand its immediate repeal.

Resolved, That whenever our National Union shall have become perverted from its original and avowed object, which, as expressed in the preamble to the Constitution, was ' to establish justice,' ' to promote the gen eral welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty' to the who live under it-and shall be employed to extend the accursed institution of Slavery, and to perpetuate the predominance of the Slave Power in our Government; then, to seek the continuance of that Union will no longer be the duty of any lover of his country, or any friend of his race.

GEORGE S. RAWSON, Sec'ry.

POREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The last intelligence from Lesser Wallachia, via Bel rade, represents that country as in a most disturbed state. The peasants are so harassed with exactions, that they prefer any fate to their present one. The greater number of the inhabitants of two villages are mentioned as having absolutely refused any longer to comply with the requisitions of the Russians, and have withdrawn en masse to the mountains. Prince Gortschakoff, on hearing of this unexpected act, sent troops to surround the villages, and announced that if, on the instant, the inhabitants did not themselves submit, and answer for the return of their companions, fire and sword should be set to work. The peasants refusing to sword should be set to work. The peasants refusing to answer for the absent, the villages were burned to the ground, and a great number of persons were massacred. This dreadful piece of unnecessary cruelty had excited indignation in the whole country. The mountains were being filled w th guesilla corps, composed of the young peasants. To of these bodies consisted of no less than 1,200 men. Unfortunately, they have very few guns and ementation.

Turks crossed the Danube, routed the Russian outpets, and attacked the town, after which they retired.

We learn that another action had taken place at a distance considerably over 200 miles down the Danube, from Giurgevo. The following is the account: Last accounts from the Danube announce, in the most positive manner, a fresh success gained by the Turks, between Galatz and Ibrail.

A cannon-shot, fired from the right bank Danube, which fell class.

The Worcester Transcript prints a copy of a remonstrance against the passage of the Nebraska bill, signed by one hundred and fifty elergymen of the county of Worcester. These gentlemen say: 'We appeal to the justice and wisdom of our national councils

A great Anti-Nebraska meeting was held at Auburn, N. Y., on Wednesday evening. Was one of the largest meetings ever held in the city Several ministers, Methodist, Universalist, Presbyteria and Baptist, made speeches on the occasion. One of them was Mr. Hesmer, editor of the Northern Christian Advocate.

Anti-Nebraska Meeling in Hartford .-

The Nebraska resolutions against the at rogation of the Missouri Compromise, passed the Senate of Maine on Tuesday last, by a vote of 24 to 1.

Steamboat Calamities .- The St. Louis Re publican states that, from the 1st of January last to the evening of the 4th of February, thirty-eight steamboats have been badly damaged or totally destroyed, on Western rivers. Eleven were consumed by fire, thirteen sunk and entirely lost, and fourteen badly damaged by snagging and other accidents. And besides the steamboats, there have been, in the same length of time, between one hundred and fifty and two hundred coal-boats and barges sunk on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The number of lives lost in these calamities is large, but can never be definitely ascertained. large, but can never be definitely ascertai

By Poole's Statistics of the Massach setts Legislature, it appears that, of the 350 members 100 are farmers, 46 lawyers, 46 merchants, 99 of var ous other avocations, and three gentlemen !

Death of an English Veteran Journalist .-We have received intelligence by the Europa, of the death of Robert Alexander, Esq., the founder and senior editor of the Liverpool Mail. Mr. Alexander was justly esteemed as one of the ablest English journalists. He was, some years since, the editor of the Londo Morning Journal, and suffered a year's imprisonmen in Newgate, for libels on the Duke of Wellington and Lord Lyndhurst, as ministers of the crown.—N. P.

Uncle Tom's Cabin is having a run in New Orleans. Although they borrowed the idea from Mrs. Stowe, it is hardly necessary to state that the play is somewhat modified from its original form as played in this quarter. It is made to suit the locality.

Wm. Forster, a distinguished member

A new play has been brought out i they cannot fail to be of great use to all who may hear Washington, D. C., called 'Woman's Rights.' A correspondent of the Star speaks highly of it. None will be the star speaks highly of it. more rejoice at this popular mode of bringing thei movement into notice, than the advocates of the doc

Rev. Mr. May .- We mentioned, recently that this gentleman had been arrested in Kentucky, on a charge of inducing slaves to run away. From the Madison (Ind.) Banner, we learn that he was arrested velopment and destiny of individual and social man.

Resolved, That, as we understand Mr. Davis intends to spend a few months in the lecturing field, we cordinally commend him to all by whom his services can be Governor's warrant. He immediately left the place.—

> Death of Gen. Armstrong. - A despatch from Washington states that Gen. Armstrong, the pro-prietor of the Union newspaper of that city, died on the 27th ult.

Crossing the Atlantic in four Days .- The Scientific American contains a communication of H. A. Frost, of Worcester, in which he claims to have invented a 'marine locomotive,' which will cross the Atlantic in four days. Another distressing shipwreck has taken

On the night of the 27th of January, the ship W. H. Davis, from Liverpool for New Orleans, went ashore of the rocks near Vatersay, within a short distance of the in Congress to repeal the 'Missouri Compromise,' for, the purpose of opening the vast Territory of Nebraska to the ingress of Slavery, as the most fearful departure were drowned, 30 in all. Several of the bodies had

A tornado occurred at Harrison, Ohio last Tuesday, which destroyed and very badly injured over fifty buildings. Several persons were hurt. Lo

The Washington correspondent of the Resolved, That we hereby enter our most solemn Protest against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and call upon our sister towns in the Commonwealth, The husband of Mrs. Davis is of the U. S. Senate.

The annual income of the Church of

England is upwards of \$25,000,000. A Large and Valuable Cargo. The clippe ship Charriot of Fame sailed from Liverpool for Boston on the 11th of January, with a cargo of three thousand tons weight, valued at \$100,000. It is said to be the largest and most valuable cargo that has ever been tal en from Liverpool to the United States.

M. M. & F. T. White, of Cincinnati, in herited recently an estate in North Carolina, a part of which (such are the terms that must be used, even whe speaking of human beings) was eleven slaves. F these they were offered \$10,000; but preferring to lo a little money, rather than traffic in such property, they declining selling,—and liberated the chattels; who (anomalous institutions will disturb the pronouns) are

Over thirty tons of silver coin are now for distribution, at the United States min

Affray at Washington .- Ex-Senator Clem ens and Willis P. Harris had a very serious fight in Washington, Feb. 23d, Harris being badly beaten.

One of the neatest juvenile papers we see is the Jurenile Instructor, by Lucius Matlack, Syracuse. It is the only anti-starery juvenile paper the country. It is issued once in two weeks.

" The Massachusetts Register for 1854" is "Inc Massachusetts Register for 1854" is a very valuable book of reference for business men, and all others who wish to be 'posted up' in the knowledge of whatever appertains to the State in its various local matters. It has been prepared with great care, and, from the well known accuracy of its publisher, Geo. Adams, Esq., is no doubt perfectly reliable, and worthy of general approbation. For sale by Mr. Adams, at his Directory Office, 91 Washington Street. Another Victim of Slavery .- A friend writes

from Tennessee, that a worthy young man, recently from Ohio, was arrested the fore part of last month, for aiding a slave to escape, and is now lodged in jail in White county, awaiting his trial. If convicted, he will be doomed to the penitentiary for not less than fifteen years. So says our correspondent. Hard it is, that honorable sympathy for freedom should be thus punished by agovernment in the hands of professed Democrats and Christians.—[A. S. Bugle.

Touis Napoleon has written an autrograph letter to the Sultan, regretting the Sinope affair, an assuring Turkey of his support.

Tween Galatz and Ibrail.

A cannon-shot, fired from the right bank of the Danube, which fell close to the quarters of Prince Scarmanoff, were the words, 'Good morning to you, Prince Gortochakoff!'

Letters from Constantinople state that British and Frence officers are tracing the outlines of the fortifications with which it is proposed to surround the capital.

Among other significant orders recently given by the French government, is one for three millions of cannon balls.

Yankee Calendar.—Austin Bearse, 11 Cornhill, advertises what he calls a Yankee Calendar. It is really a 'cute' contrivance—showing at one view the day of the week and of the month, and the number of days in the month, for any periad of the year. It is made to revolve, and, like a watch, only needs winding up once a day to enable the possessor to see at a glance just where he is in the march of time.—Bosion Trav.

**F We join in the Traveller's commendation of this ingenious contrivance, which should readily find purchases in the capital of the week and of the month, and the number of days in the month, for any periad of the year. It is made to revolve, and, like a watch, only needs winding up once a day to enable the possessor to see at a glance push where he is in the march of time.—Bosion Trav.

**F We join in the Traveller's commendation of this ingenious contrivance, which should readily find purchase the proposed to surround the capital.

The Picayune has a capital hit at John in the puddle of slavery, looking dreadfully we gone, and decidedly sucked in. Horace Greeley lands Gordon Bennett are subjects.

gone, and decidedly 'sucked in.' Horare Greeley and James Gordon Bennett are enjoying the spectacle, while Uncle Sam proceeds to inquire what he is doing there: Citizen John Müchel—'Sure, I'm thinking to sail my little cock-hoat in it! An' as for the puddle, they tould me ye wer proud iv it, and took delight in smellin' iv it, an' that if I rowled mesself over an' over in it, ye'd like me all the betther for it!'

Uncle Sam—'Guess not! The puddle's thar, an' was thar fore I owned the farm, an' I have to let it be, seein' that it smells all the worse when stirred. But I don't like a feller to go dabblin' in it of his own choice, an' yeou must be a nasty boy, or you wouldn't be thar.'

John Mitchel is out strong, in favor of the Nebraska bill. All right—the South can afford to give him a farm in Alabama, 'well stocked with ne-

The Rev. H. H. Hawkins, a colore The Rev. H. H. Hawkins, a colored preacher residing in Canada, formerly the slave of Gen. Taylor, of Newport, visited this city last week, and while here, made some statements that will arrest attention. He states that there are in Canada West four hundred slaves, who absconded from their masters, living in Kentucky, within a distance of one hundred miles from this city. Hawkins himself ran away from Gen. Taylor, but his colored friends have since purchased his freedom from the heirs of the estate.

There are in Canada thirty-five thousand fugitive slaves, who are represented as in a flourishing condition just now, owing to the high price paid for labor.—Cincinnati Com., Feb. 11.

Norfolk, Va., is in great tribulation. Norfolk, Va., is in great tribulation. It has one woman in jail for teaching little negroes how to read—no new thing there it seems—and was terribly agitated at the facts published and generally circulated through that city in regard to it, by one of its own citizens. A few days since, a quakeress caused great commotion there by preaching a sermon, in which she condemned Slavery very pointedly. A devoted plous woman in jail, in Norfolk, for teaching negroes to read the Bible, did not deter this Quaker woman from declaring her testimony against slavery, right in the face of the slaveholding jailors of Mrs. Douglas. The women are a great trouble to our Norfolk neighbors. If they want peace, they must expel all Christian women, especially Quaker women, from their city.

Emancipated Slaves .- Thirty-four negroes Emancipated States.—Thirty-four negroes, semancipated by the will of William M. Clogin of Taylor County, Ky., who died about sixteen months since, passed through Cincinnati on Wednesday, on their way to Shelby County, Ohio, where the executors of Mr. Clogin have purchased a home for them. By the will of their master, they were given \$4000 in money, and horses, wagons, farming utensils, &c., sufficient to give them a fair start.

Blood-hounds .- The following, which appeared lately in the North Carolina Observer, tells its own story of the beauties of the patriarchal institution: own story of the beauties of the patriarchal institution:

'Sale Extraordinary.—Mr. J. L. Bryan, of Moore County, sold, at public auction, on the 20th instant, a pack of ten bloodhounds, trained for hunting runaways, for the sum of \$1540. The highest price paid for any dog was \$301; lowest price, \$75; average for the ten, \$154. The terms of sale were six months' credit, with approved security, and interest from date.'

Equal Rights .- A Mr. Townsend, of Medina and Lorain counties, has given notice in the Ohio Legislature, that he will, at some future day, offer a bill to so alter the new Constitution as to strike out the words white and male. No distinction will then exist, on account of sex or color, should Mr. T. be successful Huzzah for equal rights!

A Peace Movement. - The London Times tates that a deputation from the Peace Society has just left England for St. Petersburg, to endeavor to induce the Czar to come to terms with Turkey. The deputation consists of Mr. Henry Pease, of Darlington; Mr. Joseph Sturge, of Birmingham, and a gentleman from Bristol whose name we have not heard.

Quick Work .- Just previous to the adjournnent of the U. S. Senate, on Friday, the bill for appropriating three millions of dollars for the construc-tion of six steam frigates, was taken up, and 'was passed in less than one minute.'

A Sign of War .- A significant fact is re ferred to in the private advices of some of our Boston merchants, by the last steamer from Europe, viz: that the English government has recently been buying large quantities of saltpetre. One letter states that they are believed to hold now, one half the entire stock is market. - Boston Traveller.

Thirty-two Insane Persons Burnt to Death. On the night of the 5th of January, a fire broke out in the Public Lunatic Asylum of Bergen, Norway, and out of 368 patients, twenty-two perished in the flames. Short Passage. - The ship Shooting Star,

Honolulu, made her passage in 83 days—this being the quickest passage on record, Fast Passage. - The clipper packet ship. 'Star of Empire,' Capt. Albert H. Brown, made the passage between Boston and Liverpool in fourteen days. She is one of Messrs. Train & Co,'s line.

which arrived at New London on the 19th ult., from

Running Through .- The cars on the Pennsylvania Railroad now run through from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, without changing, in Meen hours!

Colleges in the United States .- In the whole United States and the Territories, there are 234 colleges, with 1651 teachers and 27,159 pupils. Their annual income is, from endowment, \$452,314; taxation, \$15,-455; public funds, \$184,549; other sources, \$1,264,-280-total, \$1,916,628.

An Old Salt .- Mr. Emmons, chief steward of steamship Arabia, has crossed the Atlantic Ocean 225 times already, in the employ of the same line.

The question of an amendment of the constitution, for the speedy enlargement of the Eric and Oswego canals, was submitted to the people of New York State at a special election on Wednesday, last week. The proposed amendment was adopted by a very large majority.

One million two hundred and thirty thou sand letters passed through the New York post office or Saturday, January 21. It is said to be the larges

number known to have been received in one day. The culture of tobacco in Connecticut in

said to be becoming extensive and profitable. In many of the river towns, tobacco is the principal crop grown. The Geneva Gazette says that not less than sixteen axles of railroad cars were broken, on the Central road, week before last. They got full of frost, and snapped off like pipe-stems.

The Senate of Rhode Island have re fused to pass an act repealing the act abolishing capita

The Mansion House at Mount Vernon. is now one hundred and eight years old, having been built in 1745.

The ladies of South Carolina, satisfied that the decision of the Legislature against building a monument to Mr. Calboun, is a final decision that the State will not appropriate money for this purpose, have formed a 'Calboun Monument Association' for the pur-pose of raising money by private subscription to effect the object.

The expense of taking the census in 1790, was \$44,877. In 1850, it was \$1,318,027. The Buffalo people are moving upon the subject of the establishment of a hospital.

From a statement submitted to Congres by the President, it appears that the total coinage a the U. S. Mint and its branches for 1853, was \$64, 357,631. The total amount of the coinage, since mint were established in 1793, is \$381,797,291.

The Richmond Whig says: 'We see it estimated that the value of public lands to railroads, asked from this session of Congress, according to the bills introduced or projected, amounts to the enormous sum of \$350,000,000. That is distributing the public lands, or the proceeds thereof, with a vengance.'

Nearly Four Hundred Emigrants Drowned A dreadful shipwreck occurred in a gale on the 19th of January, in which the Tayleur, a new iron ship of two thousand tons burthen, was wrecked. She struck and foundered in Dublin Bay, with the loss of four hundred line.

Four generations of negroes live in a little but in Pittsfield. The oldest is 'Old Hagar,' who is 110. She fell and broke her thigh last week, but is doing well, and will probably recover.

Died, in Moscow, Russia, in November last, M. Pierre Sonoysky, aged 122 years and 2 months He was born in the reign of the Empress Anna Iosanoyna, in Aug. 1781. Dr. Thaddeus Clarke, the father of Grace Greenwood, died at his residence in New Brighten, Pa. on Wednesday of last week. He was a very old man who had seen much affliction. He lived and died re spected by all who knew him,

TO THE PRIENDS OF THE CAUSE OF

At the Cleveland Woman's Rights Convention, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to obtain the preparation of two essays, one on the Educational Opportunities of American Women, and one on their Busi-

Even a superficial discharge of this duty must in rolve a wider investigation of facts than is possible any one person. Agents have heretofore gaged, in several of the States, to make inquiries. impossible, however, to do the whole work, even in his manner; and the Committee, therefore, respecly ask the voluntary cooperation of all who are inter-ested in elevating the position of Woman. The following are the points on which information is

pecially solicited :-

1. Educational Opportunities of American Women. (a) State legislation respecting Female Education. (b) Statistics and condition of Primary and Gramma hools, to which females are admitted, in the several

(c) Do. of High and Normal Schools.

(d) Do. of Academies and Private Schools.

(e) Do. of Collegiate and Professional Institutions.

2. Business Opportunities of American Women. (a) Statistics of actual employment of Women in va ious parts of the Union. (1) Mechanical,

(2) Agricultural, (4) Professional. (b) Wages paid to them, as compared with those (c) Employments which they might fill, but do not

and impediments in the way. It is important that the information given should in all cases be as definite and systematic as possible. Facts are what we now aim at-not arguments, but the preliminary basis for argument. Let each person who reads this, ascertain what is within his or her reach, and communicate it within six months, if possible. For any very extensive or valuable communications, payment may in some cases be made. Any pamphlets, newpa-

pers or circulars, bearing upon the above subject, will

also be gladly received. Communications may be ad-

dressed (POST PAID, if possible,) to REV. T. W. Hig-GINSON, WORCESTER, MASS. LUCRETIA MOTT. WENDELL PHILLIPS. ERNESTINE L. ROSE, LUCY STONE, T. W. HIGGINSON.

> ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

January 15, 1854

To be held on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY. the 11th, 12th, and 13th of April.

TO THE PRIENDS OF IMPARTIAL PREEDOM In sending out this, our Fourth Annual Call for gathering of those who hate oppression and love justice, we deem the urging of any reasons for so doing wholly unnecessary. The importance of frequent meetings of the friends of this cause for deliberation, counsel and incouragement, is well understood; as is, also, the utility of Conventions for pouring anti-slavery truth upon the hearts of the people. We will only say, that since our last annual Convention, deeds have been done in our midst that warn us not to relax our efforts.

Our city, until within the past year, free from the deep disgrace of having sent back a poor fugitive to his chains, under the Fugitive Slave Act, now stands doubly degraded.

The constitutional rights of our colored citizens to protection have been officially outraged. By a decision of one of our Judges upon the Bench, they are told tha they are to be supposed slaves until they have proved their freedom; and the kidnapper, that he has nothing to fear from legal justice, if his victim has not free papers in his pocket. Thus, virtually, is Ohio made a Slave State.

During the past year, our State has been used more than ever as a hunting-ground, free to all who choose to run upon the trail of the poor black man; and if the efforts now being made by the slaveocrats of Congress are successful, not a foot of the soil of the United State but may soon be trodden by a slave.

And still come wafted to us, on every breeze tha sweeps over our beautiful river, the sighs and groam of millions of our countrymen, upon whose dreary earthly condition Hope scarcely sheds one ray of light. Among the places in which Anti-Slavery Conventions should be held, Cincinnati is prominent. Consid ering its location, its adaptation to the radiating of the light of anti-slavery truth over the darker parts of the land, a more important point can hardly be found; and the success that has attended the efforts that have been made here, attests that there is not a more promising

We do, then, earnestly invite all who agree with u that slavery is a crime against God and man, and ar willing to labor for its abolition, whatever other differ ences may exist among us, to come together again i Convention, to deliberate upon the great work we have to do. And our platform will be free to all, whether friends or opponents, who desire candidly to discuss the great principles of the Anti-Slavery enterprise.

Confiding in the blessing of Almighty God, promise to every true and right effort, we hope to make an im pression upon the moral atmosphere, that shall vibrate to the extreme verge of our slaveholding territory.

Roard of Managers. SARAH OTIS ERNST, MARY MANN, ANDREW H. ERNST. MARY DEGRAW JULIA HARWOOD, JOHN JOLLIFFE, EDWARD HARWOOD. H. P. BLACKWELL, CHRISTIAN DONALDSON, MARY M. GUILD, ELIZABETH T. COLEMAN, N. M. GUILD.

The General Agent of THE LIBERATOR acknowl edges the receipt of the following sums, for account of the persons named :--

From Henry Wigham, of Edinburgh. For James Gulland, Edinburgh, "Christine Scott, Agnes Renton (a donation,) Edinburgh, 10 10 Henry Wigham, From Andrew Paton, of Glasgow For Alexander Hutchison, Glasgow, 10 10 10 10 " John Neilson, " John G. Crawford, "Athanseum,
"Wm. Robertson,
"John Cairns,

10

" Andrew Paton James Anderson, Kirkcaldy, From Robert Smith, of London. For John Mawson, Newcastle, "Dennis McDonnell, London, " I. F. Mollett, Esq., " Robert Smith. £2 11 8

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

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

nen are now anxious to obtain situations as porters o laborers. Apply to WILLIAM C. NELL, 21 Cornhill. Butires of Meelings, &c.

LECTURES ON THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN. Mrs. C. I. H. Nicuois, of Brattleboro', Vt., (Editor of the Windhom County Democrat for many years,) will lecture in BOSTON, on TUESDAY and THURS-DAY evening, March 7th and 9th, at 71 o'clock, at the MEIONAON (Tremont Temple Building, Tremont St.,) on the great and interesting question of Woman's True

Position in the Nation and in Society.

Mrs. Nucnots will particularly consider the Civil and Political Rights of Woman, befreeing

An admission fee of ten cents, to pay expens will be taken at the door.

ANTI-SLAVERY PAIR IN LEOMINSTER The Anti-Slavery Sewing Circle will hold their AN-NUAL FAIR, at the Town Hall, on THURSDAY, March 9th, afternoon and evening, commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Rev. T. W. Higginson will speak in the evening. Friends of the cause in neighboring towns are in-

For the Circle, CATHARINE A. WHITNEY.

Leominster, Feb. 27, 1854.

vited to attend.

SPIRITUALISM.—ELIZA J. KENNY, of Salem, will speak under spirit influence, at the City Hall, Charlestown, on Friday evening, March 3d, at 74 o'-clock. Admittance 10 cents.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS will lecture on the facts of Spiritualism and the principles of Harmonial Philosophy, as follows; each lecture to be given in the evening of the days named:—

Quincy......Sunday, March 5
New Bedford...Monday and Tuesday, March 6 and 7.
Portland, Me......(probably) Friday, " CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, an Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as Stoughton Friday eve'g, March 8 Lexington Tuesday LincolnWednesday Acton......Thursdi

Bradford......Saturday "
Haverhill.....Sunday REV. ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the fass. Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as Lynn Friday eve'g, March 3. eve'g, Georgetown.....Tuesday "
West Newbury......Wednesday " Newburyport.....Sunday

THE GERMANIA MUSICAL SOCIETY WILL GIVE A

CONCERT ON EVERY SATURDAY EVENING, Until the 10th of March, inclusive.

Performing alternately Classical Music in one, and Lighter Music in the other Concert. A Programme will be published in the Friday afternoon and Saturday morning papers.

Additional sets and half-sets of Subscription Tickets can be procured at Wade's Music Store.

THE PHONETIC REPORM.

Tickets, 50 cents each.

One of the best reforms-having in view the scientific representation of our language by the use of an alphabet of thirty-seven signs, one for each sound—will result in saving to each million who learn to read, a MILLION OF YEARS, bring out uniformity in pronunciation, make correct spelling as easy as pronunciation, and render education universal. THE COSMOTYPE, a journal devoted to Phonetics, and

partly printed in the new alphabet, can be procured by addressing fifty cents, prepaid, to 'Andrew J. GraHAM, Box 730, New York.' MARRIED-In Philadelphia, Feb. 8, by Friends' ceremony, Charles Austin Richards to Lucy E., daughter of Joseph Healy, all of Philadelphia.

FOR SALE, BY AUSTIN BEARSE, No. 11 Cornhill, the YAN-KEE CALENDAR. Copyright secured by D. Et-don Hall & Co., New York city. Agents wanted to sell the same, by counties, in Massachusetts. Business men with small capital will do well to call-and see one of the best things ever offered to the public. Office hours from 10 to 11, A. M.

1000 BOOK AGENTS WANTED. To SELL-PICTORIAL AND USEFUL WORKS FOR THE YEAR

> 1854. 1000 DOLLARS A YEAR.

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

The Books published by us are all useful in their cha-

racter, extremely popular, and command large sales wherever they are offered. For further particulars, address, (postage paid,) ROBERT SEARS, PUBLISHER,
181 Williams Street, New York.

WILLIAM C. NELL, COPYIST, ACCOUNTANT, COLLECTOR,

BUSINESS AGENT. REGISTRY FOR HELP, 21 CORSHILL, (Up Stairs.)

References : Wendell I'h llips, Esq., Francis Jackson, Esq. Wm. I. Bowditch, Esq., Samuel E. Sewall, Esq., Robert E. Apthorp, Esq., James Egan, Esq., Joseph South-wick, Esq., Dr. J. V. C. Smith, Dr. George W. Bungay, Joshua B. Smith, Dr. J. W. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Alcott, J. K. Hays, (Sup't Tremont Tem-ple,) George Adams, (Pub. Boston Directory.)

Attend to your Teeth! J. S. ROCK, M.D.,

(LATE FROM PHILADELPHIA,) A NNOUNCES to the citizens of Boston and vicinity, 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 man ner, and on terms within the reach of all.

A beautiful silver Medal, and a heavy gold Peneil, have been awarded for his beautiful specimens of Arti-

DENTIST.

It affords me pleasure to say a word in favor of Dr. J. S. Rock. I have witnessed his operations upon the teeth, and am much pleased with them. As a scientific man, I shall miss the intercourse which I have so long enjoyed in his acquaintance.—J. F. B. Frace, M. D. D. D. S., New Rhode Island Medical Society, New Pennsylvania Society of Dental Surgeons. Author of Ether and Chloroform in Surgery, Dentistry, Midwifery, S.c., &c. ry, &c., &c.

I can, with confidence, recommend Dr. J. J. Rock as a Practical Dentist.—T. L. BCCKINGHAM, M. D., D. D. S., Professor of Mechanical Dentistry, Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery.

Dr. J. S. Rock is a graduate of a Medical School in Dr. J. S. Rock is a graduate of a Medical School in this city, and is favorably known as a Dental Operator, and much respected by those who have been the recipients of his professional services. Having seen many of his operations in the mouth, also his mechanical adaptations, it gives me great pleasure to bear my testimony to his abilities, and at the same time would ask for him a generous welcome wherever his lot may be east.—
ELISHA TOWNEND, M. D., D. D. S., Professor of Operative Dentistry in Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery.

Surgery. J. S. ROCK, M. D., Deptal Surgeon Office No. 210 Hanover Street. Boston, February 10.

DR. NICHOLE'S NEW WORK ON MAR-RIAGE

MARRIAGE: its History, Character, and Results; its Sanctities and its Profanities; its Science and its Facts. Demonstrating its influence, as a civilized institution, on the happiness of the Individual and the Progress of the Race. By T. L. Nichols, M. D., and Mrs. Mary S. Gove Nichols. Price \$1. Just published and for sale by BELA MARSH, No. 25 Cornhill.

March S. Sm

Mr. Samner presented the remonstrance of Mrs.

A HARD CASE. Most of the readers of the Freeman have heard of what has been called the Kauffman case, and many of them are doubtless familiar with its history;

in the case.

A little more than five years ago, a family of thirteen slaves, escaping from Maryland to the North, took refage in the barn of Daniel Kauffman, of Cumberland county, Pa. Mr. Kauffman gave them food and shelter, and afterwards, as is alleged, put them in his wagon and aided them on their way. These facts becoming known to the party in the chase was given over, and the reso-

price in the mart where men, women and children are bought and sold? Soon after this, a new snit was commenced, in

They wanted a larger sum, and a more responsible counted on obtaining it. They made application

N. E. corner of Fifth and Market Streetf, or to J. M. McKIM, Na. 31 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT. The subscriber acknowledges the receipt of the fol-

To One hundred and fifty clergymen, of all denominations, in the county of Worcester, have forwarded to Congress a firm and manly remonstrace against the violation of the Missouri Compromise. This fact shows the religious sentiment of the community; and we venture to assert that these clergymen represent the sentiments.

POETRY.

For the Liberator. STANZAS. Lord ! in this trying hour, Aid thou the patriot power! Strengthen the brave!-'Gainst th' oppressors' reign, May they not strive in vain :-Forth from his galling chain,

God free the slave ! Sun o'er him shineth dim-Earth bath no hope for him, None but the grave! Fann'd by his struggling breath, Free flow ret withereth ; Life's but a living death,-

God belp the slave ! Curs'd in his cradle rest. Bann'd from his mother's breast. Scothed by a sigh ; Led first by shackled hand, Scarr'd by the scorehing brand. How should be upright stand, 'Neath the fair sky?

How can he lift his gaze In the sun's beaming rays, O'er the free wave, Stained by that basest blot, * Part of some household lot '-Youth for him bloometh not .-Suiles but the grave !

Years bring but growing fears,-Life hath no aim ; Hope's but a sheathed sword ; Faith-a derided word : Love-what is its reward? Sorrew and shame !

E'en on the sacred strand, Hallow'd by Pilgrim band, Tyrant hath been; Veil, veil the sullied shrine ! Freedom no more doth shine. Paled is her light divine, Clouded the scene!

Fling ye the banner far! Lo ! each dim, blushing star, Splender hath none Ay ! cast the stripes abroad ! Flaunt the free heav'n of God ! Shade this degraded sod ! Freedom hath gone !

Upon th' oppressors' head, God! thy just vengeance shed! Cast down their pride ! Raving of freedom still, Wielding the traitor's quill, Working the tyrant's will, Thee they deride.

Crush'd be their golden charm, Crippled their crimson'd arm, Scatter'd their power ! Let not thy glorious sun Smile on the dark deeds done; Give each down-trampled one Freedom's fair dower! Bless Thou the patriot few-

Stars in this midnight hue; True men, and brave ! Fire by thy mighty word, Gird with thy conquering sword, Grant them their great reward-God, free the slave ! Feb. 20, 1854.

ELODIE.

THE PREEMAN'S LAMENT. Hang your harps on the willows, ye outcasts of Erin, Whose weary feet rest on Columbia's shore, Give a vent to your grief as we bring the sad bier in And rend all your garments-John Mitchell's

In the dark vale of shadows his form is fast fading, We would fain have retained him, but death claims

Said all was his own that was found retrograding-

To the gloomiest limbo in all purgatory, To the limbo of tyrants, his soul has gone down; There fetters and scourges are emblems of glory, And fiends like Legree bear the palm of renown.

But where Liberty's Eagle plumes her bright pinions-Where Hope cheered the world when a Washington Where the victims of despots hall Freedom's domin

There Freedom is shricking, 'John Mitchel is dead !

WHAT SHALL WE POOR ONES DO? The wintry blasts are blowing cold ; They search us through and through ; All work is dull, and food is dear; What shall we poor ones do ?

'Tis said the poor have many friends; The saying may be true ; But if these friends lend us no aid, What can we poor ones do? Oh, may a wish to aid the poor,

Each noble heart imbue ; Nor let us ask without response What shall we poor ones do?

We labor hard, and labor long, But wages small accrue; When winds come whistling 'round our homes, What shall we poor ones do !

Remember, whilst our toil is great, Our comforts are but few ; These comforts daily rise in price-What, then, can poor ones do? Ye rich and blest, come visit us, In lane and dark purlieu ; Bring us a kind and cheering word, And tell us what to do.

PROGRESS Onward ! onward ! raise the cry. Let Paogassa be our watchword high ! Eager youth and bending age Join the upward pilgrimage ! Though the Present darkens o'er us, Though the Future glooms before us. Onward ! girt with truth and right, God's unconquerable might. Fear for no one, love for all-' Justice, though the heavens fall !'
Onward ! dread not despot's frown— Truth can ne'er be fettered down :-Onward! fear not bigot's ire, Truth defies the stake and fire-Tyranny may last a time. Freedom yet shall reign sublime. Rest not! until mind shall be. Like ocean, fetterless and free. Rest not ! till each shackle fall. And men be brother-freemen all. Rest not! till the world exclaims 'Title, rank, are empty names; The peasant toiler at the plough, The poet of the wearied brow, Are noblest of their kind !

True worth alone shall passport be

To nature's noblest majesty-

The majesty of mind !

THE LIBERATOR.

GREAT DEBATE ON THE BIBLE BETWEEN MR. JOSEPH BARKER, OF OHIO, AND REV. DR. BERG, OF PHILADELPHIA. [CONTINUED.]

FIFTH EVENING.

[At six o'clock, the Hall was nearly full. The pe ple were quiet and orderly, being evidently inclined to leave the debate to the champions.]

Mr. Barken.—(Profound silence.) It seems nece

sary to state once more what is the point under discus-sion, and what it is not.

1. The question, then, at present under discussion, is the origin of the Bible. Our opponent says, it is of Divine origin; we contend that it is of human origin. This is all that we contend for at present. Mark ! we do not contend that the Bible is wholly false or evil, but simply, that it is imperfect-of a mixed character. partly true and partly false-partly good and partly bad, like other human books. To prove that it is of Divine origin-that it is inspired, in the Orthodox sense of the word-the book must be proved to be all true, all good, without admixture of evil. On the contrary, to prove that it is of human origin, it is enough to prove that its contents are of a mixed character.

2. We have no wish to destroy the Bible, or to pre vent people from reading it; we simply wish to show men that the book is not of divine authority ; that they are never to believe what it says, unless it looks like truth ; or to do what it bids them, unless they think it would be best to do so. We wish them to know that they have a right, that it is proper, and that it is necessary, that they should use the same liberty with be found in the Bible. It has errors of style, and er the Bible that they do with the works of Newton, Locke, Miton, Dryden, Pope, Webster, taking all that

Roman classics; we would have them all preserved. They are interesting and useful. They reveal to us the thoughts, the customs, the characters of past generations. They show us where the race of man once stood in politics, religion, philosophy and manners, and thus afford us an opportunity of comparing the world as it now is, with the world as it was long ago, and of finding out what progress it has made. Even the errors and follies, the crimes and cruelties, the impleties and blasphemies, the immoralities and obscenities, the contradictions and inconsistencies, the fables and the forgeries of those ancient books, are all of use, when regarded simply as monuments of antiquity, as revelations-not of the mind and will of God-but of the ignorance, and rudeness, and depravity of childish, savage, or half-barbarous times.

4. But those ancient books have much in them that is beautiful, tender, good. They have touching stories, beautiful fables, excellent poetry, noble sentiments powerful eloquence, calculated to arouse and excite the mind, and promote our intellectual and moral develop ment. The man who regards the Bible as a human pro duction may read it with as much pleasure, and study it with as much profit, as he who regards it as a divine production. Nay, more. He can take all the good, and yet feel free to reject the bad. He can admire and love the beautiful, without feeling obliged to forge new rules of interpretation, and do violence to his co sense and conscience, in order to explain away the false the foolish, the immoral, and the blasphemous portions, or to reconcile historical, theological and moral contra

5. Our opponents say we reject the divine authority of the Bible, because its doctrines and its precepts are so decidedly against all vicious indulgences. The contrary, however, is the truth. One of the reasons why we reject the divine authority of the Bible is, that its doctrines and precepts are too favorable to evil. If we wish to lie, and steal, and commit murder, or to kidnap and enslave our fellow-men, or to have a plurality of wives and a number of concubines, and to justify ourselves in doing so, where could we find a book better suited to our purpose than the book which tells us that men who indulged in all these vices were the friends of God, men after God's own heart, and declared by God himself to be the best and wisest men that ever lived? No, friends, the morality of the Bible is too lax. Even ration of the Bible, nor of any other book. the morality of the New Testament, though often unbetter, purer, far better and purer than the morality nal evidence, or any evidence at all, of the divine inof the Orthodox priesthoods and churches of the day, whether Popish or Protestant; but it is not half so pure, so perfect, as the morality of humanity-the address on internal evidence consisted were bare asser no neglect of duty-provides for us no indulgences, no statement. substitutionary victim, no borrowed garments of another's righteousness. It requires unchanging fidelity to duty, or compels us to endure the penalty in full, without the least abatement.

6. We say that the morality of certain portions of Bible. The Doctor, therefore, has not advanced on the Bible is better than the morality of the Orthodox single argument in proof of his position. He has his churches and priesthoods. We go further. In some of work, as the advocate of the divine inspiration of the the Psalms and some of the Proverbs, in portions of the Bible, to begin. book of Job, and in the writings of some of the proph. | 6. This is not all. We have given proof that the ets, we meet with passages so beautiful, so pure, so ten- Bible is not of divine origin, that it is of purely human der, and some so full of the spirit of humanity and phi- origin, that it bears all possible marks of having lanthropy, that to admire them too much, or to prize been composed and compiled by men, who were no them too highly, seems almost impossible. Happy would only as liable to error as other men, but, to some ex it be for the world if the churches and priesthoods tent, by men who were more ignorant, more under the would read and study them, and begin to reduce them dominion of error, than many other writers, whose to practice. In the Gospels and the Epistles, too, we works have come down to us from antiquity. find passages on charity and beneficence, on temperance My opponent says the laws of Divine Providence, or and purity, on the subjugation of the animal part of the laws by which the world is governed, are given in our nature to the intellectual and the moral, -passages the Bible, with a precision unequalled. We, however, on the duty of employing our talents and resources for cannot find them in the Bible at all. the good of our fellow-men, and on our obligations to The representations given in the Bible of the laws by live and labor for the regeneration and salvation of our which God governs the world, and the manifestations o race, which, when favored with that liberal interpreta- those laws in the world, are flatly contradictory. The tion which the enlightened philanthropy of modern real laws of the universe, and the representations given heresy sometimes gives them, are really excellent. We of God's laws and doings in the Bible, are directly opfind much, also, in the examples of Jesus and Paul, posed to each other. and some of their early followers, as presented in portions of the New Testament, well worthy of admiration and imitation. All these things we prize and cherish. We wish both to practise them ourselves, and to bring all others to practise them. But when you have brought mitted by their father. Strange retribution, to execute together every beautiful and valuable passage in the one man for the crime of another ! Suppose that our whole book, you have nothing like a perfect rule of government should act upon this principle, permit life. You must look elsewhere, if you want to be thieves and murderers to escape with impunity, and furnished to every good work. You must study the human system-you must read the laws which are written sons and grandsons !! Should we call it righteous re on your organization, and the laws inscribed on the tribution then? What a perversion of the moral sense world around you, if you would learn your duty fully. there must be to attribute such atrocities to the Divine In short, you must know the laws of your own being, Being! It is an abuse of words to call such atrocities and understand your relations to your fellow-creatures retribution. But the Doctor tells us that God is a sor and to the world of things around you, if you would ereign, but a sovereign has no more right to do wrong either know in which way you ought to go, or be sup- than other people. He cannot abuse his power, and plied with sufficiently powerful motives to induce you commit atrocities at pleasure. to walk in that way

Besides, the good parts of the Bible are so mixed up are tohl. The drunkard and sensualist entail disease blended with low and selfish, with superstitious and swerable for the doings of drunkards and sensualists? unnatural, with illiberal and cruel, with blasphemeus It is blasphemy to charge them upon God. As well and inhuman doctrines, and so obscured with bad ex- may we charge him with the sins of all men. The amples and immoral fables, that it requires a man of drunkard is as really the cause of the disease which he superior intelligence and moral powers to separate the transmits to his children, as the murderer is the cause good from the bad.

We have, however, no more sympathy with the pre- be mine, because I commit it on the babe before it is tended rationalist, who quarrels with the Bible on ac- born. Give God the credit of his beneficent laws, but count of the good that is in it, than we have with the do not charge him with men's violations of those laws. proud pretenders to superior piety, who make use of the Doctor says, 'God's ways will not square with Bible as a means of blinding and misleading their our ideas of justice.' Portions of the Bible say they brethren, and of raising themselves to wealth and will. The Bible itself says, 'He that justifieth the power, at the expense of their less crafty and more wicked, and he that condemneth the righteous, are both credulous neighbors.

portion of it is of superhuman origin; much less is here any thing in the Bible to prove the whole of the ook divine. Even the best parts are no more than the natural utterances of the human heart; while other parts bear marks of having come from rude, uncultiated, ignorant, and barbarous portions of our race. We have shown, that all Bibles in existence, whet

called translations or originals, whether printed manuscript, abound with contradictions, immoraliti asphemies, and faults and errors of every kind. We have shown, that the Bible in common use, (and it is as good as the Greek and Hebrew Bibles, and, in

n some respects, much better,) attributes to God the weakness and imperfections of humanity.

That it charges him with infinite injustice, and with

That it represents him as the patron of vice, and the pecial friend of enormous, prodigious criminals. That it senctions the grossest and most atrocious crimes, such as lying, theft, and murder; adultery, polygamy, and concubinage; kidnapping, slaveholding and retail and wholesale slaughter; the slaughter the innocent; the slaughter of helpless women and children; the slaughter at one time of thousands and tens of thousands of mothers and their children, in cold blood. We have shown that it sanctions every form of despotism, both in the State, the Church, and the far

ily. We have shown that it abounds in contradictions contradictions in theology; contradictions in morals contradictions in history; contradictions of the mo palpable and irreconcileable character. We have show that it tells the most foolish stories, gives the most un philosophical and childish accounts of the creation and the early history of our race; and we may add, now that there is no kind of error or defect, to which th rors of sentiment. It has errors in grammar, errors in looks like truth and that favors goodness, and leaving nomical errors; meteorological and geographical errors rhetoric, errors in logic. It has geological and astro all that looks like falsehood or that seems to favor evil. historical and biographical errors; errors botanical 3. We have no wish to destroy the Bible, any more and zoological; chemical and physiological; chronthan we wish to destroy the Koran, or the Greek and logical and arithmetical; medical, moral, and pro phetical.

Every charge which we have made in former speec es, we have proved by unanswered and unanswerabl arguments. (Storms of hisses; cries of fair play Moderator, let him go on.) I suppose none of yo think your hisses and cries are any answer to my aruments. The answer must come from my opponent (Renewed hisses.)

Moderator Illman .- All we ask of you, gentlemen , to grant us an impartial hearing. Moderator Силминкя—I do beseech the audience

grant what they ask-it is but fair play. -Mr. BARKER-Not one of our statements has been re fated; not one of our objections has been answered No answer can be given to our arguments, which would not as easily justify any other book, however bac or obscene. There is no book that I have ever had the

opportunity of seeing, that contains any thing work nan what is found in the Bible. There is no book-1. That contains more glaring or more palpable con radictions.

2. There is none that contains more blasphem presentations of God. 3. There is none that contains things more indec

4. There is no book that contains things more unph csophical. 5. There is no book that contains more immoral doc

trines and examples. 6. There is none that contains more foolish or child

ish precepts and stories. So that if it can be justified, any other book can, If the Bible can be proved divine, any book can b proved divine.

What has my opponent done all this while? He has not even defined his terms, or explained ti propositions he has undertaken to prove. He was t prove the divine inspiration of the Bible; but,

1. He has never told us what he means by divine in 2. He has never told us what is necessary to pro-

the divine inspiration of a book. 3. He began an argument on the necessity of a divine revelation; but suppose the necessity of a divine revelation proved, it would be no proof of the divine inspi-

4. The Doctor gave us a long discourse, profenatural and extravagant, is not so strict, so pure, so on internal evidence; but, first, he gave us no definifect, as it should be. The morality of the New tion of internal evidence, and he gave us no proof what Testament, and even portions of the Old Testament, is ever, that what he adduced under that head was interspiration of the Bible.

5. But, stranger still, the statements of which hi morality of what is foolishly and falsely called Infideli- tions, utterly unsupported. He said the Bible stood ty. Our morality, our law, allows no crime-tolerates alone in point of style, but he offered no proof of the

He said the Bible was in harmony with all the dis coveries of science, but he neither proved that it was nor did he prove to us that, supposing it to be so, would afford any proof of the superhuman origin of the

There are a few things in the Doctor's speeches which I would notice.

He says that the seven sons of Saul were hung un by way of righteous retribution for the murder com-

But the same principle is carried out in Nature, we erials—the moral sentiments are so upon their posterity, it is said. Yes, but is God anof the death of his victim. The crime does not cease to an abomination to the Lord.' Prov. 17:15.

We have shown that, though the Bible contains much . The Doctor charged the anonymous letter he read that is good, there is nothing in it to prove that any some unbeliever. I should have given it a different parentage. However, it had nothing to do with the the wrong. A thief picks your pocket; his consc

As to capital punishments, I surpose he may find persons opposed to them among Christians, as well as (Laughter and applause.) Suppose his conscisuamong others.

them no better than our opponen Our view of punishment is this, that it should be

attempt to murder another, if we could not otherwise with—borrow from the Pagans, who lived before them prevent the murder; but when we had got the murder. If the law of progress was universal, the Malays would

says the Doctor. But in the case supposed, there is a the street, have raised up children unto Abraha law, only the man refuses to read and obey it.

One more remark, and I come to the matter

The Doctor says, if I will account for the introduc-

one which is manifestly false and blasphemous. Bible does not teach that the world is 5850 years old; the habit, called on him, and begged him to abstain that it does not say that the world was made in six and he promised he would. In his next sermon, he go days, but 'in the beginning'; and he asked me, with along pretty well until the close, when he could not re a triumphant air, to tell when that beginning was, in- frain from breaking out with, 'And now, brithers, ye'l timating that it endured endless ages. He and his bear in mind the case of Bathshe-och, it's all out. friends seemed to think his retort a triumph. We an- (Laughter and applause.) The case of David offers n

more explicit still. Look at Exodus 20 : 9, 11 :-'Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work.

For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day; wherefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath day, and hallowed it.'

Like all men, he fell short, and needed forgiveness and the sin in the case of Uriah is the only one men tioned, because that sin left the stain of infamy upon his reign, and descended to his posterity. My opponen

And again, look at Exodus 31:17:-

"It (the Sabbath) is a sign between me and the children of Israel for ever; for in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, and, on the seventh day, he rested,

Before these authorities, the Doctor's triumph to a close. The Bible itself, his pretended infallible book, declares that his interpretation is wrong. [Interruption by cries of 'Time, time.'] Not one of the statements he has made in favor of the Bible has been proved-not one of those which we have made has been refuted. [Cries of 'Time.'] Mr. Barker turned to Moderators, who decided that only a few moments remained. No allowance had been made for time lost in interruption. [Cries of ' Berg, Berg.']

Dr. Beng-(Two rounds of applause and cheers.' With your permission, I will now notice my opponent's speech of last Friday evening, and will endeavor to straighten matters with him in this casting up of ac- exposure of which, he must have known, would consign

He said, on Friday, that the name of the Suprem Being, whose existence he recognises, is God; need I and to spare, to accommodate all the animals men-remind him that this is a generic term, abstract instead tioned, but also my opponent and all the members of of concrete? Suppose I should ask him his name, and the Sunday Institute into the bargain; (laughter and he should answer me, Mankind; would the reply be sufficient? Every man has his own individual name, and the heathen gave names to each of their gods; why cannot he, therefore, name his? My God, the God that Christians worship, has revealed his title-it is Jehovah, and he says, 'Beside me there is no other.' It is true that the 'heavens declare his glory, and the firmament showeth his handy work,' but do they reveal pacity, of 1,518,750 cubic feet. This would make a vesall the attributes of God? It is true that the planets set, if we take the modern mode of measuring, of 43, show his glory -

'For ever singing, as they shine, The hand that made us is divine.

But they do not reveal all his attributes. God manifests not only in nature, but in grace, and in his son Jesus Christ, his three-fold character. It is our God said that there were 500,000 species of animals, to each who has made the heavens with its glory; it is he who of which he supposed that one cubic yard should be ashas stretched out the sea; and it is he who hath cloth ed the dry land with its various beauty. Let not my opponent confound his nameless God with ours. Who is his God? Where is he? If my opponent will not answer, I will undertake to do it.

He says that Job was a Pagan Deist. Inimitable discovery! How, then, is it, that he has written an epic poem, which, for sublimity of thought, grandeur of expression, transcendant pathos and beautiful imagery, surpasses every work of merely human genius? Job a Pagan Deist! How happens it, then, that he has put on record those beautiful words, which my opponent and myself have so often heard repeated by the dying Christian- For I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth ' Job 19:25, 26. No; Job was neither a Pagan Deist nor an Infidel Deist. (Slight applause.) He was an humble believer in Christ. And now, mark ! the oldest book extant was written by a man who believed in the coming of the Messiah. Herein is a clear enunciation of the Son of God. Upon its pages is stamped the seal of Divine Intelligence, to prove, in the face of all who reject, that the Bible is indeed the Book of God.

My opponent offered an elaborate eulogy on Thomas Paine. It was in sad contrast with his encomiums on the Bible, but worthy of the sinking cause which my opponent is endeavoring to save from merited perdition. Thomas Paine, the loathsome drunkard, the filthy for this calculation, taken our opponent's own standard, debauchee, who covered all things holy with the slime of his ravings, has found a eulogist. My opponent has abandoned his defamings of the Scriptures for the puragstaff of Infidelity. (Applause, hisses-renewed applanse and cheers.) My opponent says that Paine is landered; that a record of his dying moments is a perversion of the truth. Was he there? If not, what right has he to contradict those who were, and who are does it say? quite as worthy of credit as he ever can be?

quite as worthy of credit as he ever can be?

Mr. Barker descanted on the horrors of the hell into which the Bible says, 'the wicked shall be turned, and thou set in the side thereof; with lower, second, and all the nations that forget God.' He represents Christian that the side thereof; with lower, second, and the nations that forget God.' He represents Christian that the side thereof; with lower, second, and the nations that forget God.' He represents Christian that the side thereof; with lower, second, and the nations that forget God.' tians as believing that the vast majority of mankind will be condemned to intolerable torment. Christians believe no such doctrine. The vast majority of mankind die in infancy. It is true, that all men are by nature this translucency or transparency-[Time up. Dr. children of wrath; but if the child is a partaker of the Berg sat down amid tremendous cheering] condemnation by Adam, he is also a partaker of the salvation by Christ; and it is written that of such is the kingdom of heaven. But it is true that the wicked shall be turned into hell. Jehovah is the God of love; and Mn. Garnison : he says that heaven shall not be polluted by those who God to measure His hatred of sin by his love of sin of popular sin.

God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son' to take away the sin of the world. And the ban-easy victories; for it is not the Bible which they care to Son' to take away the sin of the world. And the ban-ishment of sinners suffices to set before the universe the defend, but that interpretation of it which shall justify tremendous truth, that man cannot defy Him, and their absurd creeds and corrupt practices. The controtrample on the cross, with impunity.

and gives you other evidences of the recuperative energy of Nature. But how does the soul show it has the same? Does it bleed? No. Conscience will resent pliedly assents to such statements.

roubles him, and all is right. He keeps your mo cause, forsooth, he has a Savior within himself seared, he still has his Savior within himself, and you As to those who pity the murderer instead of pitying money too. He says that the penalty of the sting the murdered, if there be such people, we should like conscience is one part of the moral law. How lo conscience is one part of the moral law. How long will this sting last? Until the sin is healed. Ther must conscience for ever sting : and as all men have adapted to secure society; and, secondly, to reform, if sinned, my opponent's argument is a strong one in fa-possible, the criminal. We question the wisdom of vor of an eternal hell.

the would kill a man without hesitation who should How, then, did the Jews do what he charges then prevent the murder; but when we had got the murderer safe in our hands, we should feel it a violation of the
law of God, in our nature, to kill him is cool blood.

The Doctor asks, What is a man to do if the light
within becomes darkness? We answer, What can be
done in the case of a man who turns the Gospel into a
patron of licentiousness? They must both take the
child born to him in his old age. His objection is fee-

ble as infant silliness can make it, for God is almighty and if he had chosen, he could, out of the very stones

One more remark, and I come to the matter of th Dr. Berg said I made complaints against the ordi- ark. I had hoped to have had the happiness of connances of Jehovah. I only complained against those gratulating my opponent on making one speech with-who attribute to Jehovah ordinances which are not his. out referring to Solomon's seven hundred wives and three hundred concubines; and in his last, I thought tion of death into the world, he will thank me. But we be would keep clear of it, and, in fact, he only squinted had better have no account of the matter at all, than at it. (Laughter and applause.) He reminds me the Scotch parson, who could never preach a single At the close of his last speech, the Doctor took up the sermon without some allusion to Trinh, the Hittite account of the creation in Genesis, and said that the Once the elders of his church, wishing to cure him o swer, that the Bible expressly teaches that the ' begin- difficulty. He not only sinned in the matter of Uriah ning,' when the heavens and the earth were made, was the Hittite, but he himself confesses that his iniquitie a part of the six days. This is plainly the meaning of were more than he could number. We would interpre the passage in Genesis. Other passages, however, are the Bible as a whole. Its author has given us reaso to be exercised.

> his reign, and descended to his posterity. My opponen may say it is unjust to visit the sin of the fathers upor the children, but the fact is so, and he may settle it injustice with his nameless God. I could not but ob serve how his rank atheistical doctrine glided again int my opponent's speech. He says that the disease of the drunkard's child is not owing to God, but to the crime of the drunkard. Who instituted the law by which the drunkard does entail disease upon his children? (Loud applause.) My opponent is like the Hindoo, who thinks he world rests on an elephant, and the elephant upon a tortoise. He may settle the principle with his God. and when he makes the fact square with his sense of justice, he will get along. Of one thing we are sure God's ways are not Mr. Barker's ways, and his thoughts are not as Mr. Barker's thoughts; and I suspect that Mr. Barker's admiration is not at all essential to His government or happiness. (Applause.) And now as to the ark. I must express my surprise at the want of fairness shown by Mr. Barker, in his statements; the him to merciless ridicule and contempt. I will undertake to prove that the ark was not only large enough vociferous applause, and a few hisses)-though I rather suppose that my opponent and his friends, if they had lived in that day, would have been outsiders. (Tremendous cheering.) I might insist on taking the Egyptian cubit as the standard of measurement, but I will accept that of my opponent. The ark, then, was 450 feet long, 75 feet wide, and 45 feet high, giving a ca-413 tons. Now, if we remember that a first-rate manof-war is only of between 2,200 and 2,300 tons, the ark would have had the capacity of storage of 18 ships-ofthe-line, each of them capable of containing 20,000 with sufficient provision for six months' consumption besides an enormous weight of cannon. My opponen signed. I know not which most to admire, his estimate of your credulity, or the courage he shows in coming before such an intelligent audience as this with such an assertion. Buffon says there are only from 200 to 250 species of animals, from the mouse to the elephant. Cuvier, who has been quoted, includes fishes in his estimate. Well, we may as well heave them overboard, for

they will live quite as well in the water as in Noah's ark. (Laughter.) We may dispose in the same way of the amphibiou animals, who could find a floating log or tree to rest upon. (Laughter.) All the animals we care for, are those inhabiting dry land. We have thus part of Mr. Barker's cargo out, as not included among the beasts, fowls and creeping things of the original invoice. He wished to allow a cubic yard apiece to each one of his half million of species. Why, a pair of turkeys would live with comfort in that space, but the creeping things form considerable items in the number on the bill of lading; and the curious in such matters know that whole regiments of creeping things can be acco dated in very circumscribed limits. (Laughter and cheers.) Just think of allowing a cubic yard to insects discoverable without grandmother's spectacles. (Laugh-

The large animals are very small in number, and but we might have taken the Egyptian measure, which would give us 2,243,521 cubic feet. This would give der for a year or eighteen months. My opponent spoke as if there was but one window, and that only a cubic wide. Indeed! Where did he learn this? Did he consult the spirits? He quoted the Bible, but even that can be quoted not exactly in its right sense. What

The word window is used to signify a means of ad mitting light. At the top, it was reduced to a cubit in size. It was in the roof of the ark, in which was se

MR. BARKER'S LECTURES.

DEAR SIR-I see in the last LIBERATOR, an article are defiled with guilt; but that all the blessed will be complimentary to Mr. Barker in his controversy with Dr. there in washed robes. What father would bring the Berg. I care not who may carry off the laurels from that plague of leprosy into his family, and make of his contest, but I am not willing that the claims of the Bi home a lararetto? Into the portals of heaven, sin and ble should be thought damaged thereby. Dr. Berg candeath cannot enter; and, therefore, the sinner who re- not be accepted, by any true friend of the Bible, as it jects God and despises Christ cannot enter. Hell is the champion, but must be denounced as more infidel and moral lazar-house of the universe. My opponent says that more dangerous in his infidelity than Mr. Barker-more God never forgives sin. I say, out of Christ, never-out infidel, because infidel to humanity as much as to God, of him, there is no Savior, no heaven, no cross, no crown. and more dangerous, because he adds hypocrisy to in-What he says is horrible. Does my opponent expect fidelity, as do all who pervert the Bible to the suppor

trample on the cross, with impunity.

My opponent speaks of the Savior which every man credit of the Bible, when Mr. Barker charges upon it has within hims if. He says that a cut finger will heal, the absurdities of the Athanasian and other creeds, the

My sympathies were with Mr. Barker for his not words against slavery; and I attended his lecture i Boston against the Bible, expecting able, candid, tel decent discourses. I was disappointed. Mr. Barker ability on this subject is much like an auctioneer's gu rulity, who rattles off a practical tan-ta-ra of sounds sentences, fallacious phrases, and plausible sophics His candor allows him to mis-state and misreprese the question-to confound it with irrelevancies-to sume as the teachings of the Bible what its true friend deny-to pervert its clear meaning-to make it respons ble for the untenable and unnecessary claims of und criminating friends, and even to make downright me statements of fact. His decency allows him to make gross caricatures of devotional exercises, and state ments and allusions from which the half-doren female presence should have protected the audience.

It is remarkable how the advocates of slavery and is enemies of the Bible unite to support the same him hood, viz: that the Bible sanctions slavery. To do the both use the same false and absurd arguments for or posite motives. For instance, Prof. Stuart states that St. Paul sent back Onesimus to be a slave for life thereby flatly contradicting St. Paul, who comme Philemon to ' receive him not as a servant, but alore, servant-a brother beloved, both in the flesh and a the Lord.' And Mr. Barker represent the apostle u commanding absolute submission to slavery, her withstanding his injunction, 'if thou mayest be fin, use if, which is exactly the counsel to slave for which he or Mr. Garrison would be lynched South of Mason and Dixon's line, and for which Torrey and Drayton suffered.

In conclusion, I would say to the friends of the Ball that while Mr. Barker's orguments are but harmles falsehoods and sophistries, (as I will further specify if required,) it is essential to be guarded against that more dangerous infidelity which lurks in the teaching of a corrupt priesthood. Put not your faith in priest If I believed Prof. Stuart's exposition, I would at once reject the Bible. Let Christians be guarded against Satan's spies in the camp, as well as against open for and believe God is true, though every priest and infide DANIEL MANN. be liars.

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their superiority.

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