ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNEILL ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

TERMS-Twe dollars and fifty cents per annum, in advance. Five copies vill be sent to one address for TES

pollars, if payment be made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters relating to the pecaniary concerns of the paper are to be directed, (rost PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square in-

se ted three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00.

The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are authorised to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial mittee, but are not responsible for any of the debts

of the paper, viz :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL PRILLIPS. F In the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of every question are inpartially allowed a hearing.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.'- John Quincy Adams,

No Union with Glaveholders!

ords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their escent to the Constitution, three special provisions to seconds the perfective of their dominion over their

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

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PUBLITIVE SLAVES—an

ngagement positively prohibited by the laws of Ged. lelivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, futal

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

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor representing the oppressed ! . . . To call government thus con

stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection 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 preserving the African slave trade; the second

CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH

VOL. XXIV. NO. 11.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1854.

WHOLE NUMBER 1206.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From John Mitchel's 'Citizen.'

ANTI-SLAVERY.

on Tuesday evening, the twelfth of the course of Anti-Slavery lectures was delivered by Mr. Wendell Phillips, of Boston, to a large audience in the Tabernacle. The lecturer is well known as one of the foremost of the disunionists; and his discourse, though not so bad as we have heard from him, was quite sufficient to sustain his character. He looked his lecture. There was not a genial smile about him. A malignity played about his mouth quite worthy of the un-American and thoroughly British doctrines which issued therefrom. His lips curled at the very corners, hyena-like and treacherous, as he laughed at the oath to the American Constitution, and profered the homage of his nature to the English Government. His invective was not without point; but he falls on it himself. Mr. Phillips believes in nothing. He laughs the forty thousand pulpits of America to scorn; he has no faith in white man of 'woman hears'. The State he uttalk mandida. born.' The State he utterly repudiates. The Church, the State, the bedy politic, hath in him no

His denunciations are without measure, and we fear he is but too ably doing that business for the English, which his superior skill as a speaker prevents the Garrisons and George Thompsons from do-ing. He is more adroit than the former, and not glishman by birth, like the latter. Consequently, he has an advantage over both, and uses the same to the vilest and most unnational uses. The cold-blooded contempt of America uttered by Mr. Phillips, and his withering jeers at the clergy,

Mr. Phillips, and his withering jeers at the clergy, were quite original.

He said England and every country of Europe, except Russia and Spain, had abolished chattel slavery. Those countries had all been making progress. The United States had made progress in every thing, except one. In that, she had actually retrograded. In reference to the black race, her prejudices were growing stronger, broader, deeper, till, instead of 700,000 slaves, there were now 3,000,000, and instead of being confined to a small state of the progression of the p spot, slavery spreads over more than half the country. George Washington, a Southerner, a Virgin-ian, was a slaveholder, to be sure: but he apologized for slavery, and he would not take back his fugitive slave from New Hampshire, till he was sure his doing so would not offend the prejudices of the cottagers of the Granite Hills.

In the present day, he saw an anti-slavery paper eulogizing a clergyman who had exhorted his flock to obey the Fugitive Slave Law, whether right or wrong, and Daniel Webster sustained the institu-tion of slavery by bread-and-butter arguments—an peal to the pocket. Such was the tone of the oudest fruit of American institutions—the Godike statesman.' There was, therefore, an epoch between the time of Washington and Webster, and he selected these two great men to represent their respective times. When we go to Europe, we find the same evidence of this change for the worse in the United States. A great man came here the other day—a fugitive from the bondage of another land. He came from Australia, where he was exiled When a great man comes into another country, he searches out the idea characteristic of the country, in order to compliment it. John Mitchel found this in slavery. Kossuth paid his compliment by being silent. John Mitchel openly, by saying he had no objection to hold slaves. Never mention a halter to a man whose brother was hanged. John Mitchel, a distinguished patriot and Protestant, in the year 1854, is rightly of opinion, as an European, that slavery is the dis-tinguishing characteristic of the American people.

ANTI-SLAVERY .- MR. EMERSON .- The concluding lecture of the Anti-Slavery course, was delivered on Tuesday evening, by no less a person than Ralph Waldo Emerson. There was considerable curiosity to hear how this practised elaborator of exquisite to hear-how this practised elaborator of exquisite sentences would set about composing such senten-ces as should fit the taste of the Tabernacle. We had certainly formed no high estimate of Mr. Em-erson, as a thinker, that is to say, a coherent reasoner; yet, we did expect that he would give us either fancy or logic, either poetry or vigor, either rhyme or reason. We declare that we were disaprhyme or reason. We declare that we were disap-pointed in this reasonable alternative anticipation. We went to hear something Emersonian, almost rising to be at times Carlyleau; we heard a tame repetition of Parker and Phillips, nay, a dilution of Beecher and a rechauffée of Miss Lucy. In studying to be plain, he became flat, and closed the course with so dull a performance that one is glad the lecture season is over.—Ibid.

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troy-the lind. No ns.— sept. dress

We fear the [Binghampton] Republican im-oses too hard a task upon Mr. Beecher, when it says the reverend gentleman ought to have made his antagonist sensible that slavery is a sin against the universal order of creation. After all his ar-guments, Mr. Mitchel would probably persist most obstinately in believing that it is the abolitionists who are guilty of this sin.

Order is Heaven's first law; and this confess'd, Some are, and must be, greater than the rest, More rich, more wise; but who infers from hence That such are happier, shocks all common sense.

The fat, healthy, contented negro in Georgia is happier than your Beechers, Garrisons, Gerrit Smiths, or any of the whole tribe who are laboring so hard to make the African race miserable.

The Tribune of Saturday contains a document purporting to be an address to the Editor of the Citizen, signed by over forty 'Irish Mechanics,' as they call themselves. It is not a very dignified way in which the Tribune carries on its abolition war against us. Perhaps, however, the editors of the Tribune do not know—what we know on the first glance at this production and its signatures—that the poor devils who signed it are precisely the sort of Irishmen, out of whom the English Government selects its 'jurors' and assassins:—Orangemen namely. We know them by their biblical slang and by their surnames; and by their reference to the North of Ireland, can trace them at once. They have seen Mr. Mitchel, they say; very possibly; he has seen 'Sandy-Row' rioters in his day; and has labored ere now, in what they call 'Courts of Justice,' in those parts, to convict Protestant Christian cut-throats and fire-misers, who had commemorated their Dutch Deliverer by against us. Perhaps, however, the editors of who had commemorated their Dutch Deliverer by who had commemorated their Dutch Deliverer by who had commemorated their Dutch Deliverer by wrecking poor Catholics' houses, and beating Catholic women and children. Generally labored in vain, however,—their fellow-Christians in the Jury-box stood by them. The ermined Orangemen on the bench charged with them like any Enniskilon the bench charged with them like any Enniskilon dragoon at the Boyne. Very gladly we would forget those hateful scenes forever: but they have been recalled to unwilling memory by the impudence of forty fools.—Ibid.

Mr. Haughton, of Dublin, with hard-heartedness and cruelty. He calls on us to retract what we stated about his having kept corn or flour in his store till it grew damaged, and so having lost it. Now our correspondent is requested to observe, that we charged Mr. Haughton not with cruelty, but with political economy and misplaced philanthround with political economy and misplaced philanthround women and children in Ireland, these last six years, than any 'cruelty,' or hard-heartedness, any battle-carnage or cannibalism could have done. Further, we took care to admit twice, that he is an amuable man, which is much, considering he is laden with the two dreadful sins aforesaid: so that it is evident we attribute no greedy malignity to den with the two dreadful sins aforesaid: so that it is evident we attribute no greedy malignity to the man—no more than we would attribute greedy malignity to a Bengal Tiger, who devastates a village merely in obedience to his instinct. Now, Mr. Haughton obeyed his instinct as a Political Economist and Human Progress man. And this fatal instinct has desolated more villages in Ireland (for the sale profit of England) than all the Bengal tigers. Perceion welces and Barbary nivetes have gers, Pyrenian wolves and Barbary pirates have done, all the world over, since the beginning. That Mr. Haughton unfortunately lost some breadstuff by holding it too long, is true enough; but this was no cruelty; it was a commercial misfortune; and we condole with him; and with the relatives of those who died of hunger for want of that bread-stuff .- Ibid.

THE CLIMAX OF INSOLENCE.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, delivered himself as follows, in the U. S. House of Representatives, a

'Well, gentlemen, you make a good deal o clamor over the Nebraska measure, but it don't alarm us at all. We have got used to that kind of talk. You have threatened before, but you have never performed. You always caved in, and you will do so again. You are a mouthing, white-livered set. Of course, you will oppose the measure—we expect that: but we don't care for your opposition. You will rail, but we are used to your railing. You will hiss, but so do adders. We expect it of adders, and we expect it of you. You are like the devils that were pitched over the battlements of heaven into hell. They set up a howl at their discomfiture, and so will you. But their fate was sealed, and so is yours. You must submit to the yoke, so don't chafe. Gentlemen, we have got you in our power. You tried to drive us to the wall in 1850, but things are changed. Then, and before, you were imperious and grasping, and would not agree to run the line of 36 deg. 30 min. to the Pacific, and take all the territory north of that line.—
You were greedy, and wanted more. But now you will lose the whole. You went a-wooling, and have come home fleeced. Don't be so impudent as to complain. You will only be stapped in the face. Don't resist; you will only be lashed into obedience. The Legislature of New York, of Rhode Island, of Massachusetts, the northern divines, the opponents of Nebraska everywhere, are merely adders whose vocation it is to hiss; they are simply howling devils, who shall be sent to hell.'

may be used to divide the democracy of the north from the democracy of the south, that they may from the democracy of the south, that they may len, and may again, but the party has been true to conquer. Now it is Nebraska—a God-send to those men who supposed that they had got to retire from the field of political action. They feared that the obstacles aside, and strode forward in the expanmen who supposed that they had got to retire from the field of political action. They feared that the subject was exhausted. The fugitive slave law and the compromise measures of 1850 had been about the compromise measures of 1850 had been about on this subject, even if the north ever had any right on this subject, even if the north ever had any right on this subject, even if the north ever had any right on this subject, even if the north ever had any right on this subject, even if the north ever had any right on the subject was exhausted. used up. Freesoilism had 'lost its occupation,' on this subject, even if the north ever had any right like poor Othello. It was waiting for something to it, because the natural tendency of things is on to seize upon. There happened to be an occasion our side; therefore, when the south say to us, as for organizing a territory. Then came out, as if it southern men we are willing to leave this to the peo-were a new discovery, this lold doctrine of federal-ism, these assumptions of undelegated powers of this, the South is making more concessions to us congress, the old doctrine of consolidation and anticongress, the old doctrine of consolidation and anti-State rights, that has taken all manner of different forms within the history of this country in opposi-tion to the democracy, but had always the same birth, the same death, and the same burial. (Cheers.) It is only a little primer edition, as it were, of the Wilmot proviso. (Laughter.) The sectional party men who have no breath of life but in agitation, are shocked at agitation! They say in agitation, are shocked at agitation! They say that Senator Douglas, that President Pierce and the administration, that the senate of the United States, and that the democratic party, north and south, who are sustaining this measure of self-gov-ernment for Nebraska, notwithstanding their prom-ises at the Baltimore convention, are now violently agitating slavery! These gentlemen whigs and free-soilers, who are again coalescing on the Buffalo platform, are very much distressed at the idea of having this subject agitated! But it seems to me that agitation is just like a bargain—it cannot be done without there are two to make it: and if those tender-hearted opponents of the Nebraska measure are so very anxious to avoid agitation, why don't they keep still, and hold their tongues? That is all they need do to put a stop to the agitation they

ter.) once said that nothing was good or could do good unless it was agitated. Even the pool of Siloam had no virtue until its waters were troubled. But remember that it was an angel that came down and agitated the pool of Siloam, and not a demon in the form of black abolitionism and disunion! in the form of black abolitionism and disunion!
(Applause.) Now, if this spirit chooses to agitate,
let it. We will lay the spirit before long, in Nebraska, as it was laid in the Wilmot proviso, and
it will be quiet again; only you take care and lay
it before the 14th of the present month, because it
has once in the course of a half century, obtained
an influence over you here, and you did not get rid
of it for six years. I trust we shall have no reproduction of that. (Applause.)

Now, people, do you want to get rid of agitation!
Do you want this principle! Do you want to
leave the old slaveholding States free to take some
steps of their own for emancipation, which they

leave the old slaveholding States free to take some steps of their own for emancipation, which they never can do while the abolitionists of the north assail them! If you do, then you will go for the Nebraska bill. If you do not, then you will go against it. It is the plainest proposition in the world, and it is a practical principle, lying at the foundation of free government. If some people will use this free government to establish domestic slavery,

Mr. Haughton, of Dublin, with hard-heartedness and cruelty. He calls on us to retract what we stated about his having kept corn or flour in his liquor law, or to sell town paupers to the lowest

plause.)
But when driven from the States, by the force of the argument, they fasten upon the territories, and have been insisting, ever since 1818, that congress should prohibit slavers in the territories, while the south has never pretended to ask congress to establish slavery in any territory. But congress has no delegated never over the account of the records. delegated power over the property of the people of a territory. The only power given is over 'the territory or other property belonging to the United States.' Mark that.

Now we say that therefore, that is up to the com-

promises of 1859, expediency, and not principle or constitutional law, has been allowed to govern; and congress has intermeddled in a matter outside of its jurisdiction, both as to States and territories. Therefore, in 1850, when this was to be settled, or we were to have two republics or anarchies, one on either side of that same Missouri compromis line, the democratic party went back for their platform to the first great compromise and compact, the very principle apon which the original States came together and formed this general government, and gave congress the only powers it holds.

That first principle was made the basis of the compromise of 1850, which was non-intervention by congress in legislation concerning slavery. The Union whigs went with the democrats nobly in sus-Union whigs went with the democrats nobly in sustaining that great principle. Then came the nomination for the presideacy. The democrats, north and south, by their delegates, met in convention in 1852 at Baltimore, and they adopted a platform in exact conformity with this principle of non-intervention. Permit me to say, that I have some right to affirm what that platform meant, as I decay it up myself, and previously, and at the time, had discussed it, personally and by correspondence, with a great many gentlemen of influence from all sections of the Union.

of the Union.

These federalists opposed the war of 1812; they opposed the annexation of Florida in 1814; they opposed the Mexican compromise in 1820; they opposed the annexation of Texas in 1845; they opposed the Maxican war in 1845; then they brought in the Wilmot proviso, and that Wilmot proviso deceived some of the very elect; a great many democrats stumbled over it, and for a while seem-Extracts from a Speech of the Hon. [??!!] BENJAMIN F. HALLETT, of Boston, on 'Nebraska, and the They will have to come back, and sit on the stool of

agree among themselves about anything else—made up of twelve of the most opposite extremes in congress, to be handed down to future generations as the opponents of this bill.

SELECTIONS.

From the Atlas AN OPPICE-HOLDER ON THE STUMP.

The Boston Post of Friday announces, with great apparent satisfaction, that the United States District Attorney for the district of Massachusetts, has taken to the stump in New Hampshire. He began his 'labors, dangers and sufferings' on Friday evening, at Nashua. Where he is to hold forth decry.

A somewhat distinguished individual, who used to belong to you here, but who has found that New Hampshire has not a good climate for men like him; a man who has been a candidate for the presidency, and who might continue to be a candidate, if he lived to the age of Methusaleh, without being if he lived to the age of Methusaleh, without being in he expresses the belief that said office-holders in the continue to the age of Methusaleh, without being in he expresses the belief that said office-holders in the continue to the age of Methusaleh, without being and to office-holders interfering in elections, wherein the continue of the age of Methusaleh, without being and to office-holders interfering in elections. manifest more immediate interest in their own bread and butter, than they do a proper regard for the public welfare. So ardent and consistent a believer in the infallibility of Jefferson, must surebeliever in the infallibility of Jefferson, must surely be grieved to see his precepts and opinions thus trampled upon and disregarded, especially when we are coolly informed by the Post, in the same breath, that this very meeting is called by those 'who cherish the principles of the Jeffersonian Democracy.' As we may not doubt the correctness of the Post, whose veracity is so remarkable and distinguishing a feature of that journal, we must presume that these ardent cherishers of Jeffersonian Democracy had quite forgotten so important a chapter as his opinion of the interference of office-holders, when they permitted an office-holder to address them. The Post should therefore lose no time in refreshing their memories.

rights and privileges as American freemen, by a paid emissary of power.

As it is quite possible that some of our Democratic friends in New Hampshire are not familiar with the antecedents of the gentleman who has condescended to take upon himself the task of teaching the people of that State their political duties, we invite their attention to the following sketch of the present U.S. Attorney, drawn to their hand by the most reliable Democratic authority, the Boston Post, and published in that paper, April 20th, 1837. If the portrait is any too flattering, if it does its subject any less than strict justice, we beg our friends in New Hampshire to bear in mind that we take no responsibility in regard to it. The present Naval Officer of Boston was then, as now, the responsible conductor of that journal; and if the portrait fails to set forth the characteristics and features of its subject in a light so strong as they deserve, we must attibute it to the evident partiality and prepossessions of that many them the propose of the witer as he put down, in black and white, the creed which places him in the position of an outcast in the civilized world.

It is some satisfaction for us to know that we cannot be utterly ruined in the estimation of honest method with the creed which places him in the position of an outcast in the civilized world.

It is some satisfaction for us to know that we cannot be utterly ruined in the estimation of honest method with the creed which places him in the position of an outcast in the civilized world.

It is some satisfaction for us to know that we take no responsibility in regions of right and wrong, so long as they feel assured that we are governed by our conscientious convictions; but the moment we deviate from that bear in mind that we take no responsibility in regions of right and graph of the creed which places him in the position of the creed which places him in the position of the creed which places him in the civilized world.

It is some satisfaction for us to know that we are g the evident partiality and prepossessions of that gentleman. Here is the sketch :-

From the Boston Morning Post, April 20th, 1887. Mr. Hallett was emphatically a SOLDIER OF FORTUNE, and had successively fought for, and be-trayed, every party and faction that had arisen since his entrance into political life. MERCENARY AND UN-SCRUPULOUS, HE HAD FOUGHT FOR PAY, CUNNING HE HAD ACQUIRED IN HIS VENAL PROFESSION, AS A LEGITIMATE distrasteful to him in Ireland.' This is not true—I SOURCE OF REVENUE. About ten years since, always believed the contrary, although I Mr. Hallett became known as editor of the Provi-dence Journal, a paper holding about the same rank in the Whig party of Rhode Island, as the Boston Atlas did in Massachusetts. After a few years, he left, or was dismissed from that establishment, and was soon engaged as editor of the Providence American, a Whig paper. To resuscitate his fall-ing fortunes, Mr. Hallett came out a flaming, intolerant, persecuting temperance man, and called loudly upon the friends of temperance to sustain him and his paper. But it was like calling spirits from the vasty deep—they would not come. Mr. Hallett run down his humbug, and when it would no longer answer his purpose, behold—Presto! change!—out he came an anti-mason of the first change!—out he came an anti-mason of the first water. In this new cause, he enlisted with quite as much activity and zeal as if he had really been influenced by general feeling and honest principle. Attracting the notice of his new coadjutors, he was soon employed to take charge of the Boston Advocate when he has long toiled for THIRTY PIEUES OF SILVER per week, and where he has richly earned this heigh registered in the character and except

rief notice of his character and career.

Perceiving that his party was crumbling away, 1835) and that he would soon be left without suport, it finally became necessary for Mr. Hallett to make some extraordinary movements to attain a new position, and for this, an opportunity soon oc-curred. The Whigs having determined to nomin-ate Edward Everett to succeed Gov. Davis, as Chief friends into the Whig party, by calling an AntiMasonic Convention a few weeks before that of the
Whigs, and anticipating that party in the nomination of Mr. Everett. The manœuvre was executed,
and greatly did Mr. Hallett rejoice in its accomplishment. The Advocate was loud in Mr. Everett's
praise, and zealous in his support. But it was not
sincere: for when loudest in his praise, and most
zealous in his support, Mr. Hallett was secretly
making overtures to the friends of Mr. Morton, and

You strive to convey the idea that I am a man making overtures to the friends of Mr. Morton, and offering privately to neutralize what he was daily publishing in his paper, and to give Mr. Morton that I am a hypocrite, desirous to gain popularity publishing in his paper, and to give Mr. Morton the aid of his secret influence. He was notori-ously up for the highest bidder in the political narket, and his greatest fear was, that neither

party would bid for him.
Mr. Everett was elected—and Mr. Hallett was rociferous for his reward. He published as many columns of figures to show that the Anti-Masons had elected him, as he has since done to show that the Democratic party has risen from six to thirtysix thousand, in consequence of his joining them.

Nor did he confine his importunities to the columns of his paper, but seeking an interview with

Governor Everett, he there pleaded in person the
merit and services of himself and friends, and demerit and services of himself and friends, and demanded official appointments in return. He did not succeed. MR. EVERETT KNEW THE MAN—HIS LACK OF SINCERTY—HIS TREACH—HIS DOUBLE DEALING: HE KNEW THAT, LIKE JUDAS ISCARIOT, HE KISSED ONLY TO BETRAY; AND HE REFUSED THE CONLY TO BETRAY. DEMANDED BOON. Hallett saw that he had no other resource than to follow the advice of the elder Adams, and the example of the younger, and turn DEMOCRAT."

From the same. A REMINISCENCE.

A REMINISCENCE.

In 1849, Col. Charles Gordon Greene, the Naval Officer of this port, and responsible editor of the Boston Post, was a member of the Democratic State Gonvention, and assented to the adoption of certain resolutions, which Benjamin Franklin Hallett presented. These resolutions were not only passed unanimously, but were afterwards endersed by the Post: they have, therefore, our amiable neighbor twice committed to endorsement, in the two-fold position of delegate and editor. These resolutions are somewhat in opposition to what are presumed to be the present views of that individual, or of the unbought convictions of his journal. Then he nobly resolved that he was 'opposed to slavery in every form or color, and in favor of freedom and fake soil, wherever man lives throughout God's heritage.' What a philanthropist the Colonel was then, to be sure! Then, too, he not only resolved that he was 'opposed to the extension of slavery to that he was 'opposed to the extension of slavery to that he was 'opposed to the extension of slavery to the was 'opposed to the extension of slavery to the was 'opposed to the extension of slavery to the was 'opposed to the extension of slavery to that he was 'opposed to the extension of slavery to the was 'opposed to the extension of slavery to the was 'opposed to the extension of slavery to that he was 'opposed to the extension of slavery to the was 'opposed to the extension of slavery to the was 'opposed to the extension of slavery to the was 'opposed to the extension of slavery to the province of their fellow-creatures.

Until within the last week, no man uttered a word in disparagement of John Mitchel in my presence, (and many were the invectives I have had to with stand, that I did not step forward as the defender of his integrity. Deeply, indeed, do I sorrow, that he has forced me into the ranks of those who have insisted that he was a mere selfish demagogue. Again, this miserable reasoner has fallen into another error, in his attempt to shield himself by maligning a m then, to be sure! Then, too, he not only resolved that he was 'opposed to the extension of slavery to free territories,' but he went still further—he was 'in favor of the exercise of all constitutional means to assign to the exercise of all constitutional means to assign to the exercise of all constitutional means to assign to the exercise of all constitutional means to and deepest thinkers in the world are on my side. I do not condemn as criminals, and hold up to the may crist by the Local laws of the States.' Such was the editor of the Post in 1849. How is he now! Instead of opposing the introduction of slavery into territories now free, he even seeks to violate a solemn compact, that it may be let loose over the immense domain of Nebraska.

From the Dublin Nation. JAMES HAUGHTON AND JOHN MITCHEL

To the Editor of the Irish exiles has replied to my words of solemn remonstrance. The abovenamed has done so, and set principle at defiance. In his paper, he has published to the world his apostacy. In bold and defiant words, he has proclaimed that it is just and honorable—lawful in the sight of God and man—to hold men and women as slaves; to buy them, and sell them, and to extract Citizen; for it is the emanation of his own disor-

serving of any censure.

This astounding doctrine is put forth by this

Mr. Mitchel has placed himself in this miserable position; and, ere long, he will find to his sorrow, that he has miscalculated the feelings of mankind. that he has miscalculated the feelings of mankind. Henceforward, his name will be held in scorn, and as he has bowed himself down before the foulest idol ever worshipped upon earth, he will early learn, with dismay, that his sacrifice is rejected with contempt, and that the demon he has sought to conciliate will spit upon him and reject his fel-

aware that he did not entertain my strong senti-ments on the subject; still I believed him to be an honest and true anti-slavery man, a real friend of

universal liberty.

This noisy champion of freedom in Ireland, and who professed to glory in its extension in every land; this man, who stirred the embers of rebellion against haughty England, because she refused to the Irish people the right to manage their own af-fairs; to stand on American soil, and declare that slavery is a holy institution—the hypocrisy is mon-strons; and the degenerate Irishman will soon fine his reward, in the utter contempt of all men, even of slaveholders; who, with all their faults, are too high-minded to keep companionship with a man so

There is not a native-born American citizen. I There is not a native-born American citizen, I verily believe, capable of giving utterance to such language in favor of their 'peculiar institutions'—as tils propriets of the Chime has unbloshingly put forward. I feel for my country's degradation in the person of this man, who has stood prominently before the world, as the guardian of the rights of man. I believed him to be sincere; I thought he was 'as true as steel,' but he has been found wanting; and as the penalty of his apostacy, his name will henceforward be held in disbonor.

It will be perceived that, in the reply of Mr.

It will be perceived that, in the reply of Mr. Mitchel to my remonstrance, he avoids the true issue between us: and, like a man deprived of his Magistrate of the Commonwealth, and this determination having become generally known, Mr. Halin an attempt to blacken my character. Suppose lett made a desperate rush to throw himself and I am the bad Irishman and the wretched Shylock riends into the Whig party, by calling an Anti- he has chosen to depict me, what has that to do

> by expending my sympathies on objects of oppres-sion at a distance. 'If the gods did not deprive of reason, those whom they meant to destroy,' you would have seen the folly of such an argument, in would have seen the folly of such an argument, in the fact that, so long as I considered you a true-hearted man, I labored with you for our country's good. I was one of the Council of which you were a member, and if I was not respected by you, you stand self-condemned, as you expressed regret when I quitted your councils. Why did I retire from that Council? Not, as you well know, because I felt no sympathy with my wronged fellow-countrymen, but because I am a man of peace; I objected to steep the land in blood; I thought moral means would secure the object, we had in view, and that these two cardinal points, so I retired. In no instance, I am bold to say, was there ever an expression of opinion opposed to the rights of man of every clime and color, or of approval of those who made merchandize of their fellow-creatures.

views for restriction, would lessen me, by an appeal to passion, in the estimation of my countrymen, in whose service I have spent a large portion of my life—not in pandering to their prejudices, but in endeavors to increase and to strengthen their

dered brain. It is founded on an accusation which was really made against me, I believe for purely party purposes, but the folly of which was its own sufficient refutation. It was said during the Irish famine, that our house held a large quantity of American flour, and that we threw a considerable portion of it into the river, in order to enhance the

portion of it into the river, in order to enhance the value of the remainder.

Such is the wretched story upon which this man, with whom I cordially acted so long as my judgment told me he was right, and whom I have never offended, save by imploring him to be an honest and true man, and to do honor to Ireland in the land of the stranger, has trumped up a charge against me, which, if true, would justly entail upon me the con-tempt of all honest men.

which, if true, would justly entail upon me the contempt of all honest men.

My countrymen, we have long been looked upon as an unstable people, as a race not to be trusted, having just views of right and wrong, but little firmness of principle to rule our actions. Our leading politicians have too frequently justified these imputations on our national character; and in no instance in our history, more flagrantly than in the case under consideration. His name cannot be forgotten, as it deserves to be, because it is identified with our history, upon the page of which it will be a blot for ever. But let us take warning, and redeem lost time, by being honest and consistent men ourselves, and by visiting with unsparing reprehension every departure from principle on the part of our public men.

I am deeply grieved, my dear sir, to be obliged to trespass on your kindness, by asking you to give a place to this letter in The Nation. I hope it is the last occasion on which I shall have to ask you to allow me to hold up in your columns, to public re-

the last occasion on which I shall have to ask you to allow me to hold up in your columns, to public re-probation, any act of flagrant dereliction from prin-ciples, on the part of Irishmen. America has been the grave of much noble Irish feeling.

I hope Mr. Meagher will soon reply to my letter himself, and repudiate all participation in the dehumanizing and God-dishonoring sentiments of Mr. Mitchel. Mr. Mitchel. I remain very truly, yours,

JAMES HAUGHTON.

P. S.—I hope Editors who have published Mr. Mitchel's calumnies will give their readers my refutation of them.

J. H. 35 Eccles street, 6th February, 1854.

We publish a letter from Mr. Haughton, in reply to Mr. Mitchel, whose attack upon him was entirely unprovoked and entirely unjustifiable. Mr. Haughton was among the earliest Seceders, and an active member of the Confederation till his Peace principles, which were well known beforehand, induced him to reture. A deputation from the Council, of whom Mr. Mitchel was one, urged him to return; and he has certainly done nothing in public or private, since that time, to alter their opinion of him. It was in his house the movement for the liberation of the State Prisoners (on which Smith O'Brien commented in so noble and char-We publish a letter from Mr. Haughton, in reply Smith O'Brien commented in so noble and characteristic a manner) commenced; and he had pre-viously taken the chair at a public meeting to protest against the ill-treatment of O'Brien in Maria Island. It is hard to conceive a man better enti-tled to the consideration of a Seceder of '46, or a Prisoner of '48.-Dublin Nation, Feb. 11.

The 'Banner of Ulster,' with all the rancor of a renegade, assails *The Nation* on the ground of Mr. Mitchel's defence of slavery, as if we were a party to it. We are not a party to it, we were a party to it. We are not a party to it, we utterly repudiate and abjure it; and we know not a single man among the founders of the Irish Confederation who shared or who shares his opinions. They will need, we apprehend, to say as much for themselves, sooner or later, for the American papers contain the most angry and damaging comments on the Irish race and the Irish cause. Even the Hon. Horace Greeley, a member of the Irish Directory of '48, and the only American of his station who attended the late dinner to Mr. Mitchel, holds all the Exiles accountable for the sentiments of one, and predicts the rain of Irish hopes on the strength of it. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher—brother to the writer of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' though his feelings are strong on the subject, is more just and considerate.

"We do not believe that Dillon and O'Gorman, O'-Brien and hosts of memorable others, are so sordid and so selfish in their conception of human rights and lib-erty as to take for their motto, "My liberty everything; man's liberty nothing."

On Mr. Mitchel's declaration, however, he is un

paring.
The Irish at home understand thoroughly that it The Irish at home understand thoroughly that it does not become refugees to turn agitators against the institutions of the country which gave them shelter: but the buying and selling of slaves, the scourging them, the separating families at the will of their master, and the frightful immorality of the system, are as much detested in Ireland as in New England.—*Ibid*.

JOHN MITCHEL CHALLENGED.

George L. Lloyd, a colored man of Peterboro', in New York, says the Buffalo Express, has challenged John Mitchel, not to mortal combat, but to a public defence, in debate, of his position, that it is not a crime or a wrong, or even a peccadillo to hold slaves, to buy slaves, to sell slaves, to keep slaves to their work by flogging or other needful coercion. Lloyd affirms that it is a crime, and a wrong, &c., and takes Mitchel at his word, when he says that he will not be silent when occasion calls for a speech, and makes tender of a challenge in the following terms:

lowing terms;

'I, the said George L. Lloyd, a native of Nubia, Africa, challenge you, John Mitchel, a native of Ireland, to meet me in the City of Boston, on the first Monday in the month of April, 1854, in a public debate between you and myself, before the thirteen first officers of the city of Boston, which gentlemen shall decide by the weight of the argument produced by Mr. Lloyd, that it is a crime, &c., &c., or by Mr. Mitchel's argument, that it is not a crime, &a., &c. I, the said Mr. Lloyd, will secure the use of the most commodious hall in the city at my own expense, and in case your honor accepts this challenge, I will forward you a free pass from New York to Boston and back. Now, Sir, if you can make your word good and keep silent, very well; if not, come on, John Mitchel, and a pillow of adders under his head who first backsout!"

We do not see but that Mr. Mitchel is likely to We do not see but that Mr. Mitchel is likely to find employment in his own peculiar line. He voluntarily opened the door for the discussion, to which he is challenged by this son of Nubia, and seamont honorably decline it. Certainly, not on the score of personal character or national birth: for Lloyd does not exhibit less assumption, self-conceit and pluck than his adversary, and can claim nativity in a country whose people, under a proper culture, could develop more John Mitchels in intellect, (not in principle, we trust,) than Ireland herself. Will John carry the war into Africa, or will he back down! We shall see.—Cleveland Democrat. IRISH MECHANICS AND JOHN MITCHEL

[We had not designed any further extended dis-cussion of Mr. John Mitchel's fondness for slavery; but do not think proper to refuse the request to publish the following letter from a highly respectable body of his countrymen.]—Ed. Tribune.

JOHN MITCHEL—Sin: The subscribers to this letter were all natives of the same country as yourself; many of us heard your eloquent appeals at Belfast in favor of the Repeal of the Union with England; all admired the earnest zeal you display-ed in the cause of liberty. All of us felt a deep and abiding interest in your case, while you were under trial, and sympathized most sincerely with you during your exile from your native country and your confinement in a distant land. We believed that you were a true-hearted and a genuine friend and advocate of the freedom of the whole human race. When we were informed that you had made your escape from Australia, our hearts all fairly leaped with joy, and surely none in this broad land more cordially approved the triumphant welcome accorded to you by the almost unanimous voice of the American people. We all rejoiced to believe that another true and eloquent friend to liberty, to universal freedom, was added to our number. We rejoiced in the belief that Ireland had sent abroad an apostle of universal emancipation at least as sincere, earnest and disinterested, if not so eloquent, as the noble orator of Hungary. As Irishmen we were proud of you. Ireland had sent her Montgomery and many other gallant, trustworthy men to lead, and thousands of equally gallant, though more humble men, to fight the bat-tles of America in her struggle for liberty and in-dependence, and we hoped that you were to be the modern and more successful Montgomery of the great effort to establish and maintain the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence. We had flat-tered ourselves with the hope that you were to become an active and zealous friend of the Constitu tion of these United States, which was adopted to 'establish justice' and 'promote the general welfare.' Certainly, we never dreamed that a man who had declaimed so earnestly against the weight of the little finger of the British government, should speak lightly, much less approvingly, of the crushing weight of American Slavery. Judge, then, of our surprise, our mortification and disgust, when we heard that you had become the apologist of American Slavery, that accursed system which converts men made in God's image into chattels, articles of merchandize. You have declaimed long, and well too, against the exactions of the British government. and yet, Sir, permit us to say that that government has never chattelized man. You, Sir, were brought up from childhood to manhood under that government; there you received an education, could read your Bible, could contract marriage with the woman of your choice, a marriage which would be protect and educate the children of your love, fear-less of any separation from them, and undisturbed by the crack of the whip of any brutal overseer.— There no master and slave trader could chaffer and higgle about the price of the wife or the children

It is true, Ireland was oppressed by taxation and unequal laws; but the wife of your bosom, the children of your love, were secure to you. The very law which pressed so heavy upon you pecuniarily,

sanctified and protected those objects dearer to every good man than all other earthly objects.

You, however, were not content with the protec-tion there afforded you; you would agitate for a repeal of the union which gave birth to such legis-lation, and for this agitation, we have no thought of censure.
At length, however, you reach America—the land

where more than three millions of human beings are held and owned, just as cattle and horses are owned, where the marriage ties and parental relations, of those unfortunate beings have not the strength of cob-webs against the will of a greedy or needy master. In Ireland, taxation leaves to th people little more than sufficient for a comfortable support of the family and the education of the children. In America, every hour of the life of the slave is at the nod and beck of his owner, and that slave may toil from childhood to old age, and then not have a coat or a hat which he can call his own Yet even this, bad as it is, and worse as it is that what you complained of and so eloquently denounced in Ireland, is by no means the darkest feature of the American slave system. The unfortunate American slave, while he is wearing out, year after year, his life in daily toil, may have the wife of his affections torn from him and consigned to a speedy death in a distant cotton-field or sugar plantation; while the children of his love are annually, one after the other, sold to the slave-trader, to be scattered over the broad territory extending from Chesapeake Bay to the borders of Mexico.

such results that you apologize; it is a plantation in Alahama, thus supplied with stout, hearty ne

groes, that you wish to possess!

Some persons, Mr. Mitchel, have supposed that
the British government were anxious to get rid of the British government were anxious to get rid of you, and secretly connived at your escape. We shall, now, express no opinion on that subject. But certainly it would be a most deep and Machiavellian stroke of policy on the part of the British Ministry to permit you to escape and come to America, upon condition that you would become the apologist of American slavery. Suppose some of your friends in Ireland should again attempt to agitate, how easily could the ministerial papers confound and easily could the ministerial papers confound and silence them by reminding the people of the renown-ed patriot John Mitchel, who so bitterly condemned the British Government, and then apologized for American Slavery! What reply could your friends make! Would they not be confounded! What would Daniel O'Connell, that great man, say of your late conduct, were he now alive! What would your late conduct, were he now alive? What would the hundreds of Irishmen who heard your denunciations of the English government have said, had you interposed some apologies for American Sla you interposed some apologies for American Slavery, and some earnest prayers for a plantation in Alabama, stocked with fat, hearty negroes! They would, at least, have concluded that Curran's Genius of Universal Emancipation had departed from you, and that some miscalculation, as gross as it was base and selfish, had misled you. We trust that you will soon discover that your 'base bowing of the knee' and kissing the foot of 'the dark spirit of Slavery' was as stupid as it was base, and thus have leisure to repent of a course which has not only injured you pecuniarily, but degraded you even in the estimation of a large portion of the slaveholders. You will not be the first to learn the painful lesson, that the treason may be loved and the traitor scorned. We have no apology to offer for our plain speaking. We approved your course in Ireland, sympathized with your sufferings in Australia, rejoiced at your escape and arrival in America, and now kick at and scorn your apos-

Had Kossuth been guilty of the baseness apologizing for American Slavery, Austria would have held a jubilee over his apostacy, and he would have rapidly sunk to that low level which you are fast approaching. The noble-hearted, high-souled Germans would have shaken him off with the same scorn that we now feel toward that man of whose

James McMaster John Thompson John Porter Sam'i McEiroy Thos. Mitchell Jos. McConnell William Mateer, Thos. A. McMaster Finlay Torrens
Francis B. MoCo
Rob't Aikin
John A. Reid
John Mateer
William Boston Arthur Walker Robert Palmer

James Robb John B. Sande

John McGill

Gabriel Barr Wm. Clendining David A. Grier George Leech Robert Flemming John Robb Wm. C. McMaster wm. C. McMaster
James Lowry
Rob't Crothers
Joseph McMaster
Joseph Allen
Henry McGeary
John Henon
James Marshall
James Cassidy
Wm. M. Marshall
Thomas Daviss Thomas Davison
James Thompson
Thomas Dickson
William Dickson.

WANTED, A PRESENT OF SLAVES. The fire-eat JOHN MITCHEL, it seems, advocates slavery in h John Mirchel, it seems, advocates slavery in his New York paper. Anxious to receive a present, he wishes 'that he was owner of a plantation of negroes in Alabama.' All in good time. He has not yet got the plantation, but one of the Berchens (Mrs. Srown's brother) has, in a scourging letter, supplied the 'patriot' with the lash. That,—as an inseparable element of slavery,—is something to begin with.—Punch, Feb. 11.

ment under which the inhabitants of Nebraska are to live. It is Congress which imposes the constitution upon them, and whether they are pleased with it or not, they cannot change it; the federal government does not permit them to do so. If the State of New York were obliged to receive its constitution from the federal government, without the power to alter it at pleasure, we should hardly admit that we enjoyed the privilege of governing ourselves.

A community in the exercise of self-government elects its own Governor. In the case of Nebraska, the Governor is to be appointed by the President of the United States. The people of the territory may make certain ordinances, but they cannot exmay make certain ordinances, but they cannot execute them. The President sends them a man to execute them—a man vested with the appointment of all the subordinate executive agents. If that man does not choose to carry into effect the ordinances made by the territorial legislature, the people of the territory cannot compel him, cannot punish him, cannot remove him; he is not responsible to them; he is responsible only to the federal

al government.

A people which governs itself appoints, either directly or indirectly, the judges who sit in its courts and administer its laws. Its judges are not sent to it from without. But, in the present case, Mr. Douglas's bill provides that the judges shall be appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate. Whatever ordinanal government. ces are passed by the territorial legislature will be ees are passed by the territorial legislature server and applied by judges who are the creatures of the federal government. If the territorial legislature should pass any law prejudicial to the interests of slavery, the judges, who will represent the administration at Washington, may annul it,

Those who govern themselves, create their own legislature. The Nebraska bill assigns a part of the legislative power to an agent of the President -to the Governor whom he shall appoint. It gives the Governor a right to send back to the territorial legislature, with his veto, any bill passed by a majority,—which can then only become a law by a vote of two thirds of both houses. The course of legislation is thus obstructed by the agency of a power without the territory.

Again, no people can be said to govern itself which has not the power to prescribe who shall exercise the right of suffrage. In the territories, the practice has hitherto been to allow all the inhabitants to vote as soon as they have fixed themselves in the country, without requiring any process of naturalization. In that way, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin were settled. Every man, whether from Ireland, England, Germany, Norway or France was allowed a voice in the territorial elections This was a reasonable arrangement, in a country where the inhabitants were few, and where in many neighborhoods, the sole inhabitants were recently from Europe. Douglas's bill disfranchises all this en, and puts them on a level, so far as their political rights are concerned, with the slaves exported from Arkansas and Missouri. There will, in all probability, be settlements in Nebraska. with two or three planters from those states, and a considerable population of recent emigrants from Europe, who have not been long enough in the country to become naturalized citizens of the United States. The two or three planters will elect members to the legislature, and this class will control the legislation of the state. In this respect

the bill before Congress allows the inhabitants a far less share in the government of the territories than was permitted by the former laws.

What did Mr. Cass mean when he said that the passage of this bill was the triumph of squatter sovereignty? It puts the squatter of foreign -the Celt, the Teuton-on a level with the African. Its effect will, of course, be to exclude the white emigrant, and to Africanize Nebraska With what face can these men talk of non-inter With what face can these men talk of non-intervention by the federal government, when the federal government appoints the Executive, appoints the Judiciary, and appoints an agent to interfere with the legislative power! Dishonest pretences are frequent in these days among politicians, but the assertion that the Nebraska bill leaves the people of the territories at liberty to govern themse and frame their own institutions, is a hoax of the grossest and most shameless character.

From the National Era.

RESPECT POR THE PEOPLE.

The Senators from New Hampshire, Connecticut, New Jersey, Michigan. Penusylvania, and Indiana, who voted for the repeal of the Missouri Compro-mise, are professed Democrats. Democracy is the government of the People by the People. Its es-sential element is, respect for the rights and opin-ions of the People. These Senators are full of lipservice in the cause of Democracy; but by their vote in the Senate, they have dishonored it. Pro-fessing devotion to the principle of Popular Sover-eignty, they have violated it; and the doctrine of the binding force of Legislative Instructions, they

have trampled under foot.

The New Hampshire Legislature, as we showed the other day, at five successive annual sessions, passed resolutions, instructing their Senators to vote for the principle and policy of positive Congressional enactment against Slavery in Free Territory. These resolutions are unrepealed, and yet Messrs. Norris and Williams have just voted to repeal positive Congressional enactment against Slavery in the Free Territory of Nebraska, defying and

affronting the Legislature and people of their State. Similar resolves stand on the journals of the Legislatures of Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Indiana, passed during the controversies of 1848 and 1850. No attempt has ever been made to repeal them—no legislative ac-tion has ever superseded them—and yet, Senators Pettit, Cass, Stuart, Brodhead, Thompson and Toucey have just voted for the abrogation of the conduct of Mr. Toucey is rendered still more offensive, by the fact that recent State Conventions of both the old parties in his State have protested against the abrogation of this policy.

This is Democratic regard for the right of In-

struction! This is Democratic reverence for Popular Sovereignty!! Ah!—there is a Power in that Senate, mightier with those Senators than the will of the Legislatures or people of the States they represent. It is the Political and Pecuniary Power, represented by twelve hundred millions of dol-lars, vested in human bones and sinews.

SELF-GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE OF A TERRITORY.

'It is too late! The day of the people has come, and the dwellers in every new Territory will have the right of self-government.'—Ohio Statesman.

As must be evident to all, when it is remo that Mr. Chase obtained in the Senate but ten votes for an amendment providing that the Governor. Secretary, members of Council, and Judges of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, should be chosen by the people thereof, instead of being appointed by the President! O, yes—three cheers for the Ne-braska Bill, which strips the people of the Territories of the rights of self-government! Hurra for Douglas, who voted to deny them the right to elect their own Executive officers and Judges! Who now can deny that the era of Popular Sovereignty is upon us, that 'the dwellers in every new Territory must, shall, and will, have the right of self-government'!—Ibid.

From the Ohio A. S. Bugle.

duced to present to you the enclosed 'thirty pie

The pretence that the bill which has just been passed in the United States Senate, allows the inhabitants of the new territories to govern themselves, is utterly groundless. It is, in fact, simply a falsehood.

A people which governs itself chooses and frames its own form of government. In the present case, it is Congress which dictates the form of government own form of government of the present case, it is Congress which imposes the constitution of the present case, it is congress which imposes the constitution of the present case, it is congress which imposes the constitution of the present case, it is congress which imposes the constitution of the present case, it is congress which imposes the constitution of the present case, it is congress which imposes the constitution of the present case, it is congress which imposes the constitution of the present case, it is congress which imposes the constitution of the present case, it is congress which imposes the constitution of the present case, it is congress which imposes the constitution of the present case, it is congress which imposes the constitution of the present case, it is congress which imposes the constitution of the present case, it is congress which imposes the constitution of the present case, it is congress which imposes the constitution of the present case, it is congress which imposes the constitution of the present case, it is congress which imposes the constitution of the present case, it is congress which imposes the constitution of the present case, it is congress which imposes the constitution of the present case, then much more are you worthy of this reward, it is confidence in unit of the present case, then much more are you worthy of this reward, it is then much more are you worthy of this reward, it is then much more are you worthy of this reward, it is then much more are you worthy of this reward, it is then much more are you worthy of this reward, it is then much more are you worthy of this reward, it is then much more are you worthy

law, and whose blood is called for by no maddened populace, but by cold blooded avarioe and the worst of passions.

Without portraying this horrid picture further, may you receive the enclosed 'thirty pieces of silver,' as a testimony of our regard, and ere you follow the last act of Judas, may you repent in deepest sackcloth, this most nefarious betrayal of liberty.

Signed by 103 ladies. 'Alliance, March 1st, 1854.

THE CLERGY AGAINST THE NEBRASKA

The Clergy of New York and its vicinity have a ength spoken out against the Nebraska iniquity. The subjoined petition was signed by the most conservative and moderate of the order, all uniting with common consent against the half-finished atrocity at Washing

ton. These signatures represent many thousands of men and women, likewise the most conservative and moderate classes of the community. Let apostates to Freedom, and those who would sacrifice Liberty to the Moloch of Slavery, read and tremble !

MEMORIAL

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled :

The undersigned, clergymen of various denominations in the city of New York and vicinity, desire respectfully and earnestly to remonstrate against the bill for the organization of new territories, now before Congress, allowing the ietroduction of Slavery into a region consecrated to freedom by the plighted faith of the nation, in long standing and 'irrepealable' enactments, and by the divine and natural claims of religion and of liberty.

We remonstrate on the ground that the parties

hose rights and interests are, and are to fected, cannot be restored to the position of equali-ty occupied by them respectively before the enact-ments solemnly established in 1820. The security for freedom then given to the one party, cannot be taken away without the grossest violation of jus tice, good faith and law.

We remonstrate, because the deliberate and un

necessary extension of the evils of Slavery would be positive guilt, and, as committed by Congress, the guilt of the whole country, and not of any par-ticular State alone; and we feel bound to protest, in the name of religion and humanity, against such egislation.

The responsibility of determining the prevailing nstitutions of future generations of many million of immortal beings is inconceivably great and solemn. We remonstrate against preparing the way, or providing the means, of establishing Slavery as a part of the radical and organic life of a vast fure empire in our land.

We remonstrate against such a procedure, as tending to produce alienation of feeling between different sections of our beloved country, great agi-tation and perilous dissension, and exposing us to the righteous judgment of Almighty God.

[Signed by Bishop Wainwright, Rev. Drs. Stephen H. Tyng, G. T. Bedell, Henry Anthon, and 148 other elergyman, of various denominations.]

How far the sentiments of the North have changed in respect to dough facery it is easy to per-

1. The merchants of New York were the first to rotest against the Nebraska bill.

3. Then the clergy.

In fact, the protest is universal, except with a handful of employes of the Government, or of shabby expectants of office, who would sell not only Nobraska but 99-100ths of all mankind into Slavery of the protection of the pr for thirty pieces of silver. In addition to these classes, the bill is also supported by the Journal of Commerce and The Herald.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE LIBERATOR. No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, MARCH 17, 1854.

THE VOICE OF THE RELIGIOUS COM-MUNITY.

More than three thousand clergymen of all denomi nations, resident in Massachusetts and the other New England States, have signed and forwarded a remon strance to Congress against the violation of the Missouri Compromise. It is manly and dignified, and breathes a high moral tone, which will be responded to by a vast majority of the people. We give it below :

'The undersigned-Clergymen of different relirious denominations in New England-hereby, in the name of Almighty God, and in His presence, do solemnly protest against the passage of what is known as the "Nebraska bill," or any repeal or modification of existing legal prohibitions of sla-very in-that part of our national domain which it is proposed to organize into the territories of Ne-braska and Kansas.

'We protest against it as a great moral wrong; as a breach of faith eminently injurious to the

moral principles of the community, and subversive of all confidence in national engagements; as a measure full of danger to the peace and even the existence of our beloved Union, and exposing us to the righteous judgments of the Almighty. 'And your protestants, as in duty bound, will

This truly Christian remonstrance was promptly for warded to Washington, in charge of the Rev. H. M. Dexter, of Boston, and was presented to the Senate by Hon. Edward Everett, on Tuesday last. What reception it met with-how the Billingsgate demagogue Douglas behaved-how Mr. Everett crouched and cowered like a spaniel before him-and how nobly Houston, of Texas, vindicated the petitioners and their remonstrance-will be seen by reading the following telegraphic account of the affair. Thank God for this new development of the Satanic spirit of Slavery ! With renewed energy we raise the cry, 'No Union with Slaveholders, religiously or politically ! '

Mr. Douglas called for it to be read. He said it was not respectful to the Senate, and he desired to say a word upon it. He then, in very strong lanpronouncing them atrocious slanders, &c. He wished to call the attention of the Senate to the memorial. guage, condemned the statements of the me memorial. 'It is,' he said, 'presented to the Sente as a protest against our action, in which certainly two-thirds of the body concurred. It protests against our action as being a breach of faith, as involving a moral wrong, as destructive of all as involving a moral wrong, as destructive of all confidence, and as subjecting us to the righteous judgment of the Almighty. It is presented, too, by a denomination of men calling themselves preachers of the Gospel. It has been demonstrated that there is not a particle of truth in the allegation of a breach of confidence. It has been demonstrated so clearly that there is no excuse for monstrated so clearly that there is no excuse for any man in the community who believes it any longer; yet here we find that a large body of preachers, perhaps three thousand, following the lead of a circular calculated to deceive and mislead the pub-JUDAS—HIS PRICE PAID.

The ladies of our neighboring village of Alliance, have forwarded to Stephen A. Douglas the following letter accompanied with thirty pieces of silverbright new three cent pieces. He has now only to go out and hang himself, and the parallel between him and his prototype will be complete.

To Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois:

We the undersigned, wives, mothers and daughters of Stark Co., Ohio, feeling grateful that our boasted 'land of the free and home of the brave' is yet so free that WHITE husbands, sons and brothers can yet enjoy their own liberty, are in-

it involves a subversion of morals, whether bjects us to the judgment of the Almighty, a subjects us to the judgment of the Almighty, as are these political preachers who do not understand the question. It is evident that these men know not what they are talking about. It is evident that they ought to be rebuked and required to confine themselves to their vocation, instead of neglecting their holy religion, and violating its sacred princiciples, and truth and honor, by getting up a document here which is offensive, and which no gentleman can endorse without violating all the rules of courtesy, propriety and honor. Mr. Douglas spoke much further to similar affect.

Mr. Houston defended the memorial. He saw nothing infernal or monstrous in it. Nothing that offered any indignity to the Senate. The memorialists charged that the Nebraska bill was a violation of the national faith. He had made the same charge in the debate, and had proved it. He then

charge in the debate, and had proved it. He then told the Senate that the passage of the bill would lead to excitement and agitation. It was then denied by Senators, but this memorial, signed by the 3000 ministers of the living God, was evidence

Mr. Misson was in favor of the right of petition, and hoped never to see the day when this would be denied in the Senate. But this memorial was of a character that did not entitle it to any favor from Senators. Its language was not respectful, and he moved that it be not received.

Messrs. Butler and Adams also opposed its re-

Mr. Houston again defended it.
Mr. Everett said that it was due to the Senate that he should explain his connection with the petition. He was called from his seat, a few moments before he presented the memorial, to the door of the his cloth, that there is no pious twaddle, no professional Senate, where he was requested by a gentleman to take charge of the memorial, and to present it to the Senate. The gentleman who had trought it was introduced to him as a most respectable gentleman of the clerical profession. That gentleman requested him to present it to the Senate. The memorial was volumynous; he called one of the Senate attendants, and told him to carry it and lay it on the Secretary's table, where it now laid. A few minutes after, he presented it as it was on the few minutes after, he presented it as it was on the . He had not read it at that time, nor did he read it until he did so with the Senator from Il-linois. He thought this explanation of his connecand others, to the Senate. He thought the memo rial ought to be received, and that it was wrong to ascribe to its authors unworthy feelings and mo-

Mr. Pettit spoke in severe terms of the clergymen who signed the memorial, and proposed that it be referred to the Rev. Henry Slicer, Chaplain of the Senate, with instructions to inquire and report whether the Nebraska bill was a violation of the laws of God, and whether the Senate was in danger of provoking the judgment of Heaven by passing it. The discussion was continued by Messrs. Douglas, Pettit, Houston, and Seward; the latter defending the memorialists at some length.

Mr. Badger replied to Mr. Seward, and moved to lay the subject on the table. Agreed to.

CORRECTION. The Editor of the Commonwealth, in a late number of that paper, declared that our friend Joseph Barker, in saying, in the Liberator of Feb. 24th, that Mr. Spooner's note to the Commonwealth had been 'rejected,' stated what was 'entirely untrue.' The mistake, however, was one which Mr. Barker very naturally fell into from the circumstances, and the casnal nature of his conversation, on that point, with Mr. Spooner.

Our own reference to the subject, in the last Libe rator, was the result of a mistake. The notice was written and intended for the Liberator of the week be fore, when it was expected the matter would be set right in the Commonwealth of the next morning. By 'Fine fellows,' to be 'food for powder'! some mishap, we did not see the Commonwealth of the next morning; and not knowing that the Editor had expressed his satisfaction of Mr. Barker's innocence of any intention to misrepresent him, we felt it right to our ladies thought him one of the most splendid men from any such suspicion.

MR. SUNDERLAND. We have hesitated about publish- lars like the following :- 'We established ourselves at ng under a desperate chronic disease wi thing else.

THE DEATH PENALTY. There have been two hearings before the Legislative Committee on Capital Punishment, at the State House, within a few days past. Among the speakers were Wendell Phillips, Dr. Channing, Mrs. C. S. Brown, W. L. Garrison and Rev. F. all that fervor of spirit and force of argument which render his speeches on moral questions so effective and convincing. He clearly demonstrated that the effort in from a 'morbid sympathy' for the criminal, but from the desire to afford a better safeguard to society against the crime. We should be glad to give a summary of his speech, but our columns are already crowded to over-

in this city, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, of last week, on Woman's Rights. The first lecture was well attended,—the second, owing doubtless to the very throp to be present. . . The donkeys ran well under unpropitious weather, not so well. The lectures were secere tohipping, and the horses made fair speed. There highly interesting. The second, especially, was a very clear and convincing argument to show the indisputa- moralizing. Whatever turns up is acceptable. ble necessity that Woman should claim and obtain for herself the right to vote. This was supported by an array of facts which rendered the lecturer's position impregnable. The speaker's manner was natural and nodest, and at the same time earnest and spirited. Some, who came only from curiosity to know what a woman would say, declared themselves perfectly convinced of Woman's right to vote, and of the absolute necessity that she should enjoy that right. A strong wish was expressed by many that Mrs. Nichols would, at a not distant day, repeat her lectures in this city.

and Bela Marsh, 25 Cornhill. This is an extremely interesting, well-written and

atisfactory Letter, on a subject of universal curiosityto wit, the Spiritual Manifestations. Whatever com from the pen of Mr. Newton is marked by rare skill in composition, decided logical ability, and a most praise-

The excellent poetical effusion in our last paper, our gifted correspondent 'CARRIE,' of Barre.

A CLERICAL TOURIST.

THE CRUISE OF THE STEAM YACHT NORTH STAR; S to England, Russia, Denmark, France, Spain, Italy, Malta, Turkey, Madeira, &c. By the Rev. John Overron Choules, D. D., Author of the 'History of Missions,' 'Young Americans Abroad,' &c. Boston: Gould & Lincoln, 59 Washington Street. 1854.

The building of a Steam Yacht, of large dimenons, (2500 tons burthen,) and at great cost, by Mr. VANDERBILT, to enable him to take his family, and a elect number of friends, on a pleasure voyage to the principal scaports of Europe, is one of the many illustrations of American enterprise which excite the sur-prise and admiration of the civilized world. So far as the Yacht itself is concerned, it was, no doubt, money wisely expended; but whether the excursion justified a large an expenditure as it must have required, every reader must decide for himself. The invited guests numbered twenty-five, a majority

of whom were ladies.

Dr. Choules is one of your free-and-easy clergymen who seem to have mistaken their vocation, and to be on the very best terms with themselves, the world, and all that is therein-jovial, gustatory, facile, good-natured, epicurean, and amusingly egotistical. His book is merely a narration of the good things eaten and drunk the honors paid and received, the places visited, the curiosities seen,-without a single moral reflection, or useful criticism, or suggestive thought, from beginning

At the start, he says- It was agreed that prayer should be attended every evening at 9 o'clock, and that grace should be said at all the meals on board ship. tion with it ought to be made, as the memorial was It affords me great pleasure to record, that nearly all considered offensive by the Senator from Illinois the party regularly attended throughout the voyage, as well as at the Sabbath-day services, when a sermo was preached at 11 o'clock.' With this important announcement as to these mechanical performances, all signs of moral or religious feeling disappear for the remainder of the voyage. Next we have a puff to the following effect :-

'In relation to the style of living on board the steamer, I may say that, with all our knowledge of the splendid accommodations of the ship when we commenced our voyage, yet I think none of the party expected the luxurious fare with which we were provided. I hazard no contradiction-from any of my messmates, when I say that, on our voyage from New York to Southampton, our table was equal to that of any hotel in America, and the desserts rivalled in richness and variety any thing that I have witnessed in the As-tor, Metropolitan or St. Nicholas.'

Shades of the Apostles! what a theme for clerical boasting ! After this, the 'grace,' and 'prayers,' and Sabbath-day services,' must have been extremely edifying, and highly preservative both in an unctuous and

Arriving at Southampton, he remarks-' A steam frigate came into the dock to receive a part of a regiment bound to a foreign port. The soldiers, as they marched along, looked like fine fellows, and many of them had their wives to embark with them.' The words we have made emphatic are the sole commentary passed upon a profession utterly opposed to the spirit of the gospel, and inherently demoralizing and brutal.

Of the Rev. Thomas Adkins, an Independent min ister in S., it is chronicled- He certainly was the finest looking man I saw in England, of his age; and insert the notice, by way of vindicating Mr. Barker they had ever seen.' That throws the soldiers into the shade-the 'church militant' takes the palm. The porous vanity of the Doctor is seen in particu

ing 'A Plain Statement,' on the last page, because of St. James's Hotel, in Jermyn-street, and found good its personal character; but as the complainant says he accommodations. Two or three noblemen reside in this was induced to try the professional skill of Mr. Sunder- hotel; and one. Lord Blavney, has made it his city resland, in consequence of seeing Mr. S.'s advertisement idence for many years.' Only think of that! Genin the Liberator, and as he appends his name to his ar- tility and the Gospel! Again- Having finished our ticle, we have concluded to let him be heard-leaving business with Mr. Woodman, the prince of tailors, and it optional with Mr. S. to take such notice of it as he Forr, the best shoemaker in Paris, we took the train of may think proper, through the same medium. From cars for Rouen, &c. The Dr. laments that he could his own showing, the complainant has long been labor- see the town of Cintra only at a distance, inasmuch as th, probably, he desired to meet with is immedicable; at any rate, he says Mr. S. prescribed former voyage had given him so much pleasure-the for him nothing new, and recommended nothing more Honorable Mr. Haddock, who represented the United potent than water porridge, (better that than some poi- States at the court of Portugal.' Again, speaking of sonous drug,) exacting money therefor, which he had Mr. George Peabody, the American banker in London earned with great anguish of mind and body, and keep- he says- Mr. P. proffered Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbill ing it after he had sent back the prescriptions given to and ladies the use of his boxes that evening at the openim. If every disappointed applicant for medical ra, and as long as they remained in town.' At a levee, treatment (whether of the old or new school) should regiven by 'our minister at the Court of London,' we are sort to our columns to record their disappointed hopes told that 'the party was a very fashionable one,' and and feelings, we should not be able to find room for any that ' the display of diamonds was very brilliant.' How very remarkable! And how exactly comporting with gospel simplicity! Again-the Doctor is careful to print the card of invitation which he and Mrs. C. received to the banquet which was given by the Mayor, merchants and traders of Southampton, in honor of Mr Vanderbilt and his Yacht. This is so characteristic ' The wines were of first rate quality, the champagne W. Holland, in favor of the abolition of the death penalty; and Dr. Lyman Beecher, and a gentleman by the name of Rice, in behalf of the gallows. The speech of W. Wyld,' (O, solemn mockery !) and then 'the health next? 'Grace before meat was offered by the Rev. J. Mr. Phillips, at the second hearing, on Monday afternoon last, was particularly able, and distinguished by that of Prince Albert-and next, that of 'The present President of the United States of America,' the toas being received with ' loud and long-continued cheerfavor of the abrogation of the death penalty sprang, not arrant hypocrisy all round the circle! Monarchy, Aristocracy and Republicanism 'hail fellows'! Next, we are informed that 'Mr. Vanderbilt and so

of the gentlemen attended the Ascot races,' but no hint is given as to the demoralizing tendency of such races or of such an example. Surely, they bear very little LECTURES ON WOMAN'S RIGHTS. Mrs. C. I. H. NICH- affinity to 'the Christian race.' On p. 258, the Rev. ors, of Brattleboro', gave two lectures at the Meionaon Dr. says- We had the good fortune (f) to reach Malta on St. Roch's day, the 16th of August, on which day the annual races occur, and were advised by Mr. Win At Cronstadt, he says- 'We found the town withou

any particular charm ; but the arsenal and navy-yard, with its ships, impressed us most favorably. The navy is as fine-looking as could be desired.' Remember, the eulogist professes to be an ambassador of the Prince of Peace, and a disciple of Him who came to save men's lives, not to destroy them, and whose command it was, Love your enemies, and bless them that persecute

At Peterhoff, he remarks-' Just as we were talking the band struck up a very solemn air ; all hats were of instantly, and a death-like silence, for a few moments ANSWER TO CHARGES OF BELIEF IN MODERN REVELA- pervaded the vast assemblage. It was the evening TIONS, &c., given before the Edwards Congregational prayer, [mummery,] and is observed by the military (! Church, Boston, by Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Newron; with great solemnity. I have not often observed with great solemnity. I have not often observed embracing, also, a Message to the Church from its more devotional (!) observance than that which I wa late Pastor; the Withdrawal from membership; and so happy as to witness on that occasion' !!! Hor the subsequent Discussion before the Church. Bos-ton: Published by A. E. Newton, 5 Washington st., Christian rebuke for its hollowness and shocking incon gruity, is made the occasion to bestow a religious com

While at Peterhoff, he saw several fine-looking boys rom ten to fifteen years of age, who were military co dets. 'Some of the little fellows, who had green un forms, were made to look ridiculous by large cocke hats.' The Dr. appears to have seen nothing wrong is the training of 'the little fellows' for such a murder ous purpose; though a distinguished British officer coul entitled 'Martyrs,' should have had the signature of once frankly say to his associates, 'Gentlemen, it must he confessed that ours is a damuable profession !

At the Hotel des Princes, ' we were shown into a m. perb parlor, and immediately the waiters spread a ta-ble, and placed on it bread, butter, anchovies, caviare, claret, sherry, brandy, ice, and cakes, in variety. The excellent lunch was very seasonable, as it was now twelve o'clock, and the day intensely hot.' Clare sherry and brandy, to reduce the physical temperature on a hot day! The Doctor has net, apparently, ere heard of the temperance cause; cr, if he has, shows himself to be spiritedly defiant of it. On another occasion he is careful to state- We had an excellent dinne furnished at a short notice, which was fourteen rubbe for thirteen persons, inclusive of good claret.' At another time, a few of us partook of an elegant lunch which we shall often think of with pleasure.' Again-Mrs. T and I quietly retraced our steps, and found the comfort of a good dinner, no mean restorative of wearled nature." The Dr's alimenfiveness is never is active. 'The smallest favors,' in the line of good et. ing, 'thankfully received,' either with or wither

On visiting St. Petersburg,-

The room containing the diamonds and regalia er cited the interest of all in our party; and on no consideration (*) would we have been depirted of the pleasure of seeing this unrivalled collection of treasures. Rubing diamonds, emeralds, and pearls,—why, the room was full of them! The imperial crown pleased me behave than any diadem I have seen in the regalia of other timedoms. And this from a moral and religious teacher, free

from democratic America and evangelical New England What an occasion to denounce despotic avariciousness and to exhibit the childish and criminal felly of the heaping up useless treasures merely to be gazed at, while the masses are suffering for daily bread! But the Dr. was delighted, not saddened, by what he saw. He gravely records the fact, that at the shrine in the

Kesan cathedral, 'old Kutuzoff performed his solers act of worship, (!) before he took command of the b. my in 1812. This church is adorned with militare trophies in great plenty.' No comment is made upon such a mockery of all that is sacred.

Next, ' we had the honor to welcome ' to the quarter. deck of the North Star, 'the Grand Duchess of Older. burgh, the niece of the Czar, and her family, in chun of Field-marshal Toltog. The Dr. thinks, that, the yond all doubt, she is a decidedly Christian character'whether it was because she inquired after that lit. spittle of Hunkerism, Slavery and Autocracy, 'he very dear friend, good Dr. Baird, of New York, or to some other reason, we are not informed. 'The duchen at leaving, he adds, begged me, if ever I re-visited & Petersburg, to report myself at once at her palace! On a subsequent occasion, ' refreshments vere

brought to the company, and the band played Hall Co. lumbia, God save the Queen, and the Emperor's Murch' The Dr. left Russia with exalted opinions of the visdom and patriotism (!) of the Emperor,' and express great regret at 'not having seen the great and god man '! In another place, he speaks of 'the many are which adorned the official career of that pure patriot (and enlightened statesman, (!) Millard Fillmore, the signer of the Fugitive Slave Bill, without whose signs ture, it could never have become a law. And yet the Dr. makes some pretensions as an anti-slavery man He is altogether too facile. To borrow the language which he puts into the mouth of a son of the Enerald Isle, ' Holy Father, Jimmini ! what a thing manis!' The Dr. asks- ' How long it will be, ere nature's query shall again furnish us with other Clays, Calbons and Websters?' Never, it is to be hoped, 'throughout the boundless ages of eternity."

Napoleon's tomb is spoken of as ' befitting the greatest man who ever ruled France,'—the man of blood, a the altar of whose infernal ambition, six millions of

At the Rouen cathedral, there is a painting, 'my resenting the Father, (!) surrounded by angels, with music.' At Florence, in the Pitti Palace, there is a 'strangely beautiful' picture,- God the Father, () appears in celestial glory, surrounded by cherals, his arms supported by genii, (!) and resting on theer, ha and eagle !' Over this picture, the Dr. tells us he lagered longest; but this foolish and impious attempt to delineate the invisible and eternal God on canvas, or cites no feelings of amazement or disapprobation, a la

On a certain occasion he tells us- Cigari vet again in brisk demand, and the temperature was wise as we could desire.' On another occasion he say-'! lighted my cigar from the chibouque of a solemakering Turk.' The Dr. being a smoker, it is to be take for granted that he is also ' up to snuff.

Arriving at Malaga, on Sunday, July 31st, he ford the market just opened, and hundreds praising ther fish, flesh and fowl. There came a boat full of god things, vegetables of all sorts, but, best of all, grapsthe grapes of Muscat, the Frontinac and Sweet Water' Quite a sabbatical traffic. Not a hint is give bout 'remembering the Sabbath day, to keep it holy.' The tediousness of two days' quarantine was relieved

girls :- ' We had on board our ship, that day, some a he prettiest girls I ever saw; and the elder ladies, to, had eyes of wondrous power.'

Nothing comes amiss. 'We went to the bull-ring to immense amphitheatre, capable of holding ten thousand persons.' Unfortunately, a great bull-fight came d

by the beauty of the scenery, and the beauty of the

week before their arrival. At Gibraltar, the Dr. met with ' as clever a darin' s he ever knew. He accepted an invitation to dist with the officers of the 44th, at their quarters, spe the Rock. There were twenty four officers at table, al in uniform. The table was loaded with massive plut And now for the main thing-the dinner ! 'Our dinter was one of the best I ever met out of Paris ; indeed, I was thoroughly Parisian. The band played during the evening, but the Dr. * deeply regrets that he cansi lay his hand upon the programme, with which the were provided !' What a loss to the world-what! gap in history! The speeches of the generous, high minded officers of the 44th,' he is sure, will less it remembered by each of their American guests.' Was been companious for one professing to belong pa kingdom not of this world ! But all this, and men more, is atoned for by the fact, that there was so? one Sabbath at sea, on which divine service (!) vis not held.'

In reference to American slavery, the Dr. sig-Only let an intelligent Englishman reside in the Start year or two, or travel through it, and he is aimed sure to correct his opinions, and moderate his censure, upon this vexed point. Man-stealing, the abolities of marriage, the utter abrogation of all paternal and fial relations, the traffic in fathers and sons, and mother and daughters-bloodhounds, bowie knives, revolved slave-hunting-all become less revolting and less help ous on a near inspection !

At the braquet given to the party by the British & cers at Gibraltar, 'there was a general sentiment epressed of strong aversion to the tone of the article which appear in one of the leading London papers, and which most surely are not the just exponents of Liflish opinion and feeling towards the United States This is using language covertly; but we presume it's a thrust at the London Morning Chronicle, for its also and merited reprobation of the American slave sp tem, and all its abettors. Shame!

Aside from this attempt to screen the great iniquity of this land from universal execuation, we find the letoo stolid to make a single moral criticism upon al thing he sees or hears. Whether it is the eternal God depicted on canvass or glass-wine-drinking and me feiting-bull-fighting and horse-racing-Sabbath det cration, (so regarded,) or papal mummery—the tyras Nicholas, or the slave-hunting Fillmore, or Calhon, the champion of eternal slavery, or Clay, the profigur compromiser of immutable justice, or Webster, Northern traitor to liberty—there is nothing but the most entire complacency, or the most sycophantic size lation, in the volume before us. Its moral tendent, therefore, cannot be otherwise than deleterious.

The evening of March 9th was stormy, and the Tremont Temple was but half filled by Mr. Greeley's audience; but their fixed attention for an hour and a half, and their continued and repeated applause, showed the power of the speaker.

He remarked, by way of preface to the lecture, that he necessarily felt embarrassed in approaching this sub-ject, by the fact that he had no specific to offer for the pure of slavery; no Morrison's pill, which, being swallowed, would forthwith remove the disease. Most political doctors had some such to offer, and to one of the plans proposed, (cutting off the diseased part,) he should not have much objection, if he knew where the sound part was, and where the line of separation should be drawn. Where the whole system was implicated in the disease, this remedy was hardly applicable.

The slaveholders show a united Southern feeling. Where was the Northern sentiment which could meet and withstand them? Unfortunately, the intelligence, moral sense and religion of the North go the wrong way. If the Christian Church alone, in the North, would cut itself loose from slavery, that abomination must speedily cease. They had not chosen to do so, and he knew of no better or more speedy remedy for slavery. and all other social evils, than the diffusion of a better democracy, a better Christianity, a better humanity among the people, which was necessarily a slow work.

The published title of the lecture was 'Slavery as it is, with the influences now conspiring for its over-

The earth is full of labor. Even if the efficiency of human labor could be trebled or quadrupled by machinery, it would be still the same. Men are still ignorant that the true wealth comes from the improvement of their kind. The world is divided into two great classes, those who produce, and those who enjoy, and most of those who are able, seek to escape from the former, and to dwell permanently among the latter. This shows a dark prospect for the future, but the wisdom and goodness of God assuredly outflank, and will yet overcome, all evil.

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Many customs at the North are more or less allied to slavery, though slavery is far worse than any of its minor kin. Slaveholders have many good qualitiesnot, however, the fruits of slavery, but of human nature-and a Southerner born and bred is generally less severe and exacting than an apostate Yankee. But even the very excuses made for slavery go against it. If good slaves are contented with their lot, why chattelize them? Why force them with whips and chains to that which they prefer? Slavery is a compulsory force exercised upon the sen-

sibilities, the soul, the character, as well as the labor of the blave, and this is necessarily a hard and cruel process. However true it may be that 'God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, ' it is certain that many lambs die of cold and wet after shearing time. On the other hand, if any slaves have reached that last extremity of degradation, being really insensible to the evils of their lot, why do we send missionaries, with such labor and expease, to the more distant beathen?

It is idle to imbed chronic wrong in law, and expect that, if will not be reduced to practice. You can say nothing worse of a law than that human nature will not sink to its depth; that men will not practice so much evil as it allows. The law permits a Southern master to chest a slave out of the price of his own body and soul; to receive from himself a part or the whole of his market value, wrought out by the patient labor of years, and then sell him to a trader for life. Remember, all the slave can earn, or possess, already, by law, belongs to the master. Of course, there can be no binding bargain between the two. What a contrast does this form with the famous culogy by Hooker, 'Law has its seat in the bosom of God,' &c., meaning, of course, all that is really law.

The great evil is the legal conferring of the power in plied in slavery upon any man. No man is fit to exer-

What are the counteractions, the limitations, the remedies of slavery?

1st. The Church-or, more correctly speaking, the religious scatiment of the country. We must rely mainly upon this. A hired ministry more frequently impedes than forwards the work. A pro-slavery church is a false church; the best thing to be done with it is to bury it. If the present Christianity does not perceive this, we must have a better.

2d. Intelligence-chiefly expressed by the public Great as are the fo and this is much better than silence. For practical effeet, the next best thing to a strong anti-slavery article is a strong pro-slavery article.

Sd. The political elements implicated in the question of slavery are very important. From a one-idea political party, not much is to be expected. Original, radical abolitionism has more force than this. It gives the most intense and emphatic protest against wrong, and must hasten the day of freedom. Yet even this is not

4th. The south is now furnishing material aid against slavery by its agitation, and its rapacious conduct. Examples of these are-the process of slave-hunting in the North; the sending of slaves over the Free States with begging papers; the manner in which slaveholders conduct their argument, by Southern speeches and bearing in Congress, and by personal attacks on Northern members. All these show the spirit of slavery.

Though some recent events have favored slavery, i has been, and still is, steadily losing ground in the opinion of the civilized world.

Moreover, it must be unprofitable in the true and large sense. The lands of Virginia have been constantly depreciating in value, and are now held at a very low rate. But if slavery were abolished to-day, and the State laid open to the enterprise of free labor, the lands would sell at once for a greater sum than they would now bring with the added value of the slaves.

The most vigorous efforts should now be made against the Nebraska Bill; a fixing of impassable limits to slavery is the beginning of its entire destruction.

A comparison of the different degrees of efficiency Against slavery represented by Garrison, Giddings, Gerrit Smith, &c., is useless. They are all doing important

Perhaps Douglas will succeed for the present. * Pride goeth before destruction.' Such enormous success of the Siave Power, foreshadowing its yet greater demands, may supply the very impetus now needed by many before they will act. I thank him who breaks the treacherous calm, and shows the hostile force in its true spirit and real proportions.

At the worst, one comfort remains. In the grave of the Missouri compromise will be buried all compromises. all concessions which make God's image a chattel. By the very success which enslaves Nebraska, the day of justice will be hastened, when all chains shall be stricken from human limbs.

Mr. Greeley's lecture seemed to be wiser than himself; for though he disclaimed the knowledge of any specific against slavery, he clearly pointed out as the sure, though slow means, successfully to oppose it, the very course which the abolitionists have always pursued, and still pursue with assured confidence of success-namely, the inculcation, by speech and the press, of true principles of civil and religious freedom among the people, beginning, of course, at the North. The very tatements of the lecture, that there is no real, effective North, antagonistic to the slaveholding South, that here is no sound part, from which the disease can be amputated, that the intelligence, moral sense and religion of the North go the wrong way, and that agitation and public discussion are the most efficient foes of slaery, all these, I say, clearly-imply that the abolitionists are and have been pursuing the one really effective method of assailing slavery; namely, first to make North, a nucleus in which true principles of freedom shall be held, and the rights of man practically ac-

The weakest portion of it was that in which he echoed thodoxy. The weakest period to the waste in which the series of the sophism not unfrequent of late among reformers, denying the name of 'law' to legal enactments that are or have since regretted signing it, the fault was their

recognize as their ' property,' but only to prevent the nature. extension of slavery. C. K. W.

RHODE ISLAND.

this movement of our citizens. I have it from remain authority, that President Wayland of Brown University, and Rev. Samuel Wolcott, (the same who delivered the Sermon in January, 1853, before the Mass. Legislature,) were the instigators of the meeting; and dress on your side the water? What motive could institute the same to truculency? What object could we nave your side the water what object could we nave your side the water? What motive could institute the same to truculency? What object could we nave your side the water? What motive could institute the same to truculency? What object could we nave your side the water? What motive could institute the same to truculency? What object could we nave your side the water? What motive your same to truculency? What object could we nave your side the water? What object could we nave your side the water? What object could we nave your side the water? What object could we nave your side the water? What motive your same to truculency? What object could we nave your side the water your same to truculency? What object could we nave your same to truculency? What object could we nave your same to truculency? What object could we nave your same to truculency? What object could we nave your same to truculency? What object could we nave your same to truculency? What object could we nave your same to truculency? What object could we nave your same to truculency? What object could we nave your same to truculency? What object could we nave your same to truculency? What object could we nave your same to truculency? What object could we nave your same to truculency? What object could we nave your same to truculency? What object could we nave your same to truculency? Free Soilers had little to do with the matter. Men one universally regarded here. were employed to go through the city to obtain signatures. It was a popular thing to sign such a paper, our document, and not without personal knowledge of

March 4. At this meeting, the speakers were agreed called) having been appointed one of a committee to draft resolutions, said he supposed the speakers ought Bill now before Congress.

1850, with the Fugitive Slave Bill.

Mr. Wolcott, and others, sustained the views of Mr. Payne, and it was finally agreed to, with the understanding that the Resolutions should be on that subject they believe more in than Humanity, to embody any of the papers.

The great meeting was held on Tuesday evening, 7th inst., in the Beneficent Congregational Church, one of the largest in the city, and was crowded. The spacious galleries were filled with females. At a quarter past 7 o'clock, Mr. Padelford, Chairman of a Committee to nominate officers for the meeting, read off the list, officers for the meeting, read off the list, consisting of ALBERT C. GREENE, ex-Senator from this State in Congress, as President, with fifty Vice Presidents and four Secretaries. The list may be seen in all the Providence papers of the 8th inst., and they were accepted at your hands,

The President, Gen. Greene, then took the chair on Doct. Professor Caswell presented and read the resolutions, with a short preface of remarks, saying, The resolutions were confined to the Nebraska Bill, and nothing else, which was the object and design of the meet- My own impression is, that your sentiments have origiing-a protest against its passage by Congress.

The President then arose and gave a pretty good ac count of the Government from its commencement, and of its various acts in relation to Slavery up to the present time. He said nothing very definite, only that he voted against the Compromise Acts of 1850.

It is believed that forty, at least, of the Vice Presidents, were men who were in favor of the Baltimore Platforms, and have done what they could to put a stop to the agitation of the subject of Slavery, and have never been known as sympathising with the movement

Whether the speeches of any or all of the speakers will be published in our papers, is doubtful. Three of them, by Dr. Hall, Rev. Mr. Wolcott and Abraham Payne, were as radical Anti-Slavery as could be wished; and Doct. Wayland commenced with an argument that a man had a right to himself, and not be the property of another, in order to be an accountable being. If any or all of the speeches are published, I will send them to you. But if not, I will give you as good a report of them as I can from my minutes. It was a great emonstration for this pro-slavery city. S. W. W.

[We have another letter from our attentive cor espondent, 'S. W. W., giving some further account of the proceedings at this highly encouraging meeting, which we are obliged to defer till next week.]-Ed.

G. J. HOLYOAKE AND W. J. LINTON.

VINDICATION OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY AD-DRESS OF THE ENGLISH DEMOCRATS. LETTER TO WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, OF BOSTON.

DEAR SIR :- For the prompt insertion of my late letter, I owe you thanks. The Liberator may misjudge its friends; it may abjure those who, to the best of their judgment, seek to serve the same cause; but its columns, at least, are ever open, with a manly impartiality, to counter explanation.

In the Liberator, of September 30th, you insert a letter from Mr. W. J. Linton, who tells you that the Anti-Slavery address from the English Democrats ' has no right to its title'-that 'the signatures were nearly all obtained from among the admirers (and their personal acquaintances') of myself-that 'he knows, too, of those who signed the address without reading it, and who, having read it since, are ashamed that their names should be under it.' Further, that 'it is a lickspittle address obtruded on your side of the water.' You have since seen fit to quote language still more offensive about the address, from the same pen, which I do not pause to transcribe. We have nothing to do with the motive or spirit of your correspondent, but to show that his language is untrue, and to fulfil my pledge of vindicating the integrity of the address on public grounds, and on behalf of the 1858 persons who entrustcd their signatures to us.

knowledged, then to enlarge that area of freedom, and finally, when the sound portion shall have become clearly defined, and the line of separation obvious, to cut loose from the disease. Of course, even Garrison never dreamed of a pro-slavery North separating from a proslavery South on account of slavery. In Calvinistic phraseology, conviction of sin and conversion must precede reformation. In this very work, conducted in this very manner, the abolitionists have labored for twenty years. If victory is yet delayed, it is not for want of the right plan, but of the numbers requisite to carry it out.

Mr. Greeley's lecture contained many grand and noble thoughts, and was based rather upon a philosophical view of labor, its genuine nobleness, its natural and appropriate reward, and its present unmerited ill-reappropriate reward, and its present unmerited ill-re-pute, than upon the technically anti-slavery ground. Slavery, unless accompanied by testimonials of our or-

mjust.

Own. We took a double precaution against it. We Before the audience retired, Dr. Lyman Beecher (who had introduced the lecturer to the audience) gave notice signatures; it was therefore impossible that any could that a protest against the Nebraska bill had been signed sign the one without seeing the other; and we made it by all the clergymen of Boston, and that an effort would a condition that no one should be suffered to sign the be made to obtain for it the signature of every clergy- address, who did not 'deliberately' accept its language, man of New England. He entreated the audience to accord with its spirit, and think it a useful expression of exert their influence in the same direction, and added, anti-slavery opinion. If, therefore, any one signed it (as if to give a practical illustration of the truth of Mr. without reading it, he took trouble to be dishonest; and Greeley's comment upon the unfaithfulness of a hired ministry,) that it was to be remembered that the move- his name under it, all I can say is, his repentance ment in question was, not to despoil their Southern seems to be unreal, as no one has yet communicated the brethren of that which the Constitution and the laws fact to us, who would promptly have cancelled his sig-

The letter you give publicity to describes our docu ment as a 'lick-spittle' address. I will not ask you NEBRASKA MEETING IN PROVIDENCE, whether this is true—I ask you whether it is possible? You were put in possession of the authorship of the address. When did the pen that wrote it lack independ-BRO. GARRISON-It is with no common feelings I ence? You have read the signatures. Have you met commence giving you and your readers an account of with one whom you can suspect as capaple of attaching this movement of our citizens. I have it from reliable his name to truculency? What object could we have I need not say that both of them were opponents of duce us, what end could we gain, what party could we the Compromises of 1850, so called. The signers of the fear? Our exoneration has, however, been spoken by call numbered some 1500 persons. Abolitionists and one of the highest voices on the American shores, and

and den, too, almost every one of them who adopted the Baltimore Platforms and agreed to put down, if Tribune, accompanied by these words, at once a critipossible, the agitation in the country of the subject of cism and a tribute: 'The spirit of this address is so slavery, and who, almost to a man, were in favor of deferential, yet so manly, so devoid of rashness or hasthe Compromise acts of Congress of 1850, including ty censure, yet so faithful to Truth and Humanity, that we earnestly commend it to the gravest and most canthat accursed Fugitive Slave Law.

We earnestly commend it to the gravest and and sign-did consideration. The address, as prepared and sign-did consideration, will remain for some days open to all The preliminary meeting was holden (no account of ed in England, will remain for some days open to all which has been published in our papers) on Saturday, who choose to examine it in our Publication Office, and upon and accepted, viz.: Dr. Wayland, Rev. Dr. Hall,
Abraham Payne, Rev. Sampel Welcett and John Whin,
fact to see for themselves, that among the names of the Abraham Payne, Rev. Samuel Wolcott and John Whip-ple. Doct. Professor Caswell (the man who made a prayer leaning on his gun, during the Dorr war, so fearless British Democrats-men who have not shrunk from peril and suffering in their efforts for the extension and securing of equal rights of All. The names signed draft resolutions, said he supposed the speakers ought or should be confined to the subject of the Nebraska tive in their character—they stand for a class, long de-Abraham Payne; who has been a sort of a Free pressed but unbroken in spirit, and for a cause which, Soiler, said he had agreed to speak, but should decline if the speakers were to be confined to that matter; for if he speakers were to be confined to that matter; for if he speaker, he intended to have free speech, and expected to speak of all confined to have free speech, and expected to speak of all confined to have free speech, and expected to speak of all confined to have free speech, and expected to speak of all confined to have free speech, and expected to speak of all confined to the speak of all if he spoke, he intended to have free speech, and ex-pected to speak of all compromises, especially that of ded itself to their understandings and consciences before it secured their public adhesion."

What concerns us to notice is, that you did not feel called upon to question, disown, or resent the circumalone; the old Hunkers, who make money out of the stantial imputation on our address which you publish-South, and who uphold slavery propagandism to a cer-ed, from which it is inferred here (after waiting menths tain extent, not being willing, on account of the Gold Eagle, Silver Dollar and Copper Cent Trinity, which lectively assure you of their sympathy, and invoke that thing in their resolutions (which would be published) ted and antagonistic pen disparages that act. You apspeeches, were they ever so radical, could be kept out dred. At such instigation you publish, without dis-The great meeting was held on Tuesday evening, 7th senting, that our address is a 'lick-spittle' address. It return it. We shall learn with regret what we conject ture with reluctance, that the frank testimony, the honest hate, and advised language of so many independent persons against slavery, cannot be as frankly

Objecting to our proffered sympathy, you were iree the platform (the pulpit having been removed) and to decline it, but our intentions ought at least to have saved us from being branded in the most offensive language by the instrumentality of the Liberator. To do this is to make it a penalty to offer you a cooperation nated in misapprehension.

Mr. Richard Moore, Chairman, and Mr. Colman Burroughs, Secretary of the Circulators of the Address in England, authorize me to include their concurrence with the statements of this letter.

Yours faithfully, and the friend of the slave of every color, GEORGE JACOB HOLYOAKE. 147, Fleet Street, London, Feb. 17, 1854.

These words were printed under each copy of the address sent out to correspondents:— The address ex-presses less indignation than a democrat must feel at negro slavery, but it aims to express that measure and circumstance of dislike which may be of real use against the evil sought to be abolished. We also in the same way gave directions carefully to restrict the names to those who thought it useful. Not inexperienced in pub

LETTER FROM MR. LINTON. BRANTWOOD, Coniston, Windermere, Feb. 22, 1854.

To the Editor of the Liberator : MY DEAR SIB-I have just seen a Reasoner of Feb 19, containing a letter to you from Mr. G. J. Holyoake. It is only out of respect to you, that I take any notice of it. I do not bandy words with a man, whose habits of falsehood I have publicly exposed.

It is quite probable that 'not one-tenth of the 1858. who signed the Address, are persons acquainted with Secularism; ' that I take to be precisely the position of the 'Secularist' party. And I have no doubt 'ninetenths of them are ' as 'Republican in opinion' as Mr. Holyonke himself.

I adhere to the statements in my letter to you, in th Liberator of September 30. I am, my dear Sir,

Yours, most faithfully, W. J. LINTON.

We intended to accompany the letters of Mesers HOLYOAKE and LINTON, of England, with some remarks but are obliged to postpone them this week. As between these gentlemen, we have no personal feelings to grafffy, and do not intend to participate in any 'private griefs' that may exist between them about English af-

We shall publish, in our next number, a very able and spirited Discourse on the Nebraska Bill, by CHARLES E. HODGES, Minister of the First Parish in Barre, (Mass.) from the text, 'And the king of the South shall come forth, and fight with the king of the

opposed to the Nebraska Bill, is to be held at Columbus a the 22d instant, under the most cheering auspices.

CASE OF STEPHEN P. WEAKLY. DEAR MR. GARRISON-From several letters which for anybody's acc have been sent to me, enclosing donations in aid of ence between them, as the Wesleyan very well knows, Stephen F. Weakly of Pennsylvania, I have made the and which it feels stung when reminded of, even by Mr.

S. MAY, JR. Yours, truly,

Extract of a Letter from a friend in New Bedford, ard. I enclose you twenty dollars for the purpose of re-lieving Stephen F. Weakly of the heavy load upon him. more plainly that the Wesleyan feels obliged to resort I should be glad to do more; but something must be to subterfuge. When or where has the Standard, or saved for every day calls. We had to send a poor fel-the American Anti-Slavery Society, whose organ the low away from his family on Saturday night, the same Standard is, 'stigmatized as a crime, the exercise of one who was sought for, a few weeks since, from Nor- the elective franchise for the slave?' We call on the folk, Va. We ascertained that his master was determined to have him, and had offered a reward of as Standard as an able and effective organof the views of the much as he would sell for, if delivered there; and that American Anti-Slavery Society. Very well; does it we must take care of him very soon, which has been not know that the doctrine of that Society, and of the attended to, and I think they will again have to return Standard, is, that a vote under the Constitution of the without him.

Letter from George R. Russell, Esq. JAMAICA PLAIN, Feb. 22d, 1854.

ing themselves free, bear these things? and will any bring all liberty-loving hearts to the one great, subthrough the excess of the contempt bestowed on us, but tution, is a vote against the slave, -in favor of the op-God only knows.

Respectfully and truly yours,

Letter from Warren Delano, Esq. FAIR HAVEN, Feb. 27th, 1854.

from you a few days ago, asking aid for one of the vic- ming. tims of the most ungodly oppression that the sun shines upon. The enclosed is for his benefit, or for any other purpose you may think proper.

Slavery is a hard case-cruel beyond expression. We lack words to name its deformity. This sin of hu- Anti-Slavery Society, and all its members. As one of man slavery is, in this country, national, and about those, as one, too, deeply interested in the spread of all the business attended to in Congress is to guard, true, unadulterated, honest Anti-Slavery, in Great defend, nourish and extend slavery. The South stand Britain,-I have felt moved to reply to the Weslevan's shoulder to shoulder in this cruel oppression, and the charges. That paper, moreover, should better under-North, as a majority, say, Amen. What will the stand into what pecuniary straits those must sometimes wretched partakers of this horrid sin do, when the be driven, who adhere rigidly to principle, in a commuswellings of Jordan come upon them? 'Their mis- nity of unbelievers and scoffers; and the disgrace is not chief shall return upon their own heads, and their vio- the Standard's, that a journal of its ability, and varilent dealing upon their own pate.'

WARREN DELANO. Yours respectfully,

Letter from N. H. Whiting.

MARSHFIELD, March 5th, 1854. FRIEND MAY-I enclose two dollars as a trifle towards the relief of Stephen F. Weakly, who, it seems, has been robbed and left destitute by the ' Peculiar Institution' of this Model Republic, for hiding the outcast, and refusing to betray the fugitive from the hell of Democratic Slavery.

their number suffers, if they can help it, in conse. ed, that the usual Annual Report of the Board of Manquence of feeding the hungry and liberating the cap- agers was not made this year. By a new arrangement,

In the evil times that are coming upon us, growing of the South, backed by the craven and mercenary North, to 'crush out' the spirit of liberty on this continent, there will, doubtless, be many similar cases to and our sense of justice. Whatever may be the result of the struggle between liberty and slavery in this age, so far as this nation and this hemisphere are concerned if we do our duty as these cases come up before us, w shall, at any rate, learn something of the deep significance and saving influence of that maxim of Jesus, 'It is more blessed to give than to receive."

N. H. WHITING. Yours truly,

Letter from J. P. Blanchard, Esq. Boston, (4 Waverly Place,) March 6th, 1854.

DEAR SIR-I have read in the LIBERATOR the touchount of the 'Hard Case' of Mr. Weakly, ju cially ruined for his Christian and humane exertions in facilitating the escape of slaves; and I wish, from a very poor purse, to add my mite (\$5) to the contributions you are receiving for his relief. The remarkable extract from the charge of Judge Coulter, shows how the humanity of nature will burst through the heartlessness of law, which he felt obliged to execute; and I trust cases like this will at last arouse the people of the North to cast off the atrocious Fugitive Slave Law, and all other fetters of abominable slaveholding tyran-Yours, with regard,

J. P. BLANCHARD. REV. SAMUEL MAY, JR.

MR. CHESSON AND REV. MR. HEMMING.

DEAR SIR :- In The Wesleyan of March 2d, there is an attempted defence of the Rev. F. Hemming, now in Eng- workmen and apprentices, housekeepers their domesland, who has there been representing the American been selected by a bare majority of the committee of the his having examined 800 persons in 1853, and pre Manchester Anti-Slavery Union as their agent, several pared written descriptions of 950 .- Com. gentlemen of the minority on that account withdrew from the Union. Among these was F. W. Chesson, Esq., who was the Editor of the A. S. Walchman, and one of the principal movers in the formation of the said Society at Manchester. In the February number of the Phillips :-(London) Anti-Slavery Advocate, Mr. Chesson announces the suspension of the Watchman, and assigns the reasons of the withdrawal of himself and others from the Union. Mr. Hemming has clearly been acting a weak and wily part, and has shown himself wanting in DONATIONS RECEIVED FOR CAPT. DRAYTON those qualities which are needed to command the respect Elliot Channing Clarke, Brookline, and confidence of men acting for the Anti-Slavery cause. Miss Lilla B. Clarke,

Wesleyan (published at Syracuse, and edited by Rev. L. C. Matlack,) replies that the authority of the Standard is not recognized by tens of thousands of the American Abolitionists. Again, the Wesleyan says that the Standard stigmatizes as a crime the exercise of the elective franchise for the slave.' If these, sir, are specimens of the fairness and high-toned Anti-Slavery character of The Wesleyan, of which I have occasionally heard something, I would ask to be commended to their opposites.

Renders of Mr. Chesson's article could not fail to n tice, and the Wesleyan doubtless did notice, the fact that Mr. C. spoke of the 'thorough' abolitionists of America, not of those whose abolitionism is, to a greatsevere stab in his throat from a knife. er or less extent, overlaid by their Sectarianism, or their attachment to a political party. He expressly used a word to define those who had resolved, with the help of God, to make anti-slavery second and subservient to nothing under the heavens, whose single-eyed devotion to the cause could not be disputed, and (on the part of at least the more conspicuous of them,) whose generous sacrifices for the cause's sake, have commanded the respect and admiration of open opponents. Without meaning to deny a qualified abolitionism to that more numerous body, who go to the polls with the Free Democrats or who religiously take by the hand the arowed support ers of the Fugitive Slave Law, we may and ought to make a clear distinction between them, and the make a clear distinction between them, and the make a clear distinction between them. make a clear distinction between them, and those ' thorough' abolitionists who never blink the question, never forget their priceiples, and never seek popularity or

numbers by lowering the moral standard of the ca following extracts, and shall feel obliged to you, if you Chesson, a personal friend, and, for a long time, its can make room for them in the Lieunaron. own English correspondent. The Wesleyan did not act fairly in winking out of sight the very point which gave a meaning to Mr. Chesson's reference to the Stand-

United States is, of necessity, and always, a vote against the slave? It must know this. The Standard has never stigmatized as as a crime any honest effort in behalf of the slave. It has never stigmatized the ballot as a DEAR SIR-I have your communication, relative to crime, when thrown by those who have been able to the case of Mr. Weakly, and enclose twenty dollars persuade themselves that the U. S. Constitution gives no towards his relief. It is indeed 'a hard case,' but in guarantees, makes no compromises, concedes no special keeping with the injustice and iniquity connected with privileges, in favor of the slaveholders. It has endeavthe Fugitive Slave Law. How long shall a people, call- ored to dispet the blindness of such persons, and to thing arouse us to the conviction that this Republic is lime, God-fearing position of No Unrow, POLITICALLY in reality the vilest oligarchy that ever polluted the OR ECCLESIASTICALLY, WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. Its own earth? I have hoped that I should live to see that infamous law repealed, and those about us heartily
ashamed of their connection with it, but it would seem
Slave Power, which have contributed to swell that powthat the cup of our degradation is not yet full, and that er to its present enormous magnitude, it can teach noththe Slave Power has yet abundant insolence and insult ing else than that a vote under it, accompanied, as in store for us. We may, perhaps, be regenerated every such vote is, with an oath to support the Constipressor, and against the oppressed. And therefore, G. R. RUSSELL. when the Wesleyan says that the Standard has 'stig-matized as a crime the exercise of the elective franchise for the slave,' it says what is utterly untrue, and grossly unfair, however necessary it may be to make out SAMUEL MAY, JR.: Dear Sir-I received a note a good case for itself, and its friend, the Rev. Mr. Hem-The Standard will, of course, speak for itself, as it is

abundantly able to do. I have been led to speak on this subject, also, because an attack like the Wesleyan's on the Standard, is an attack, also, upon the American ous interest, dealing, as it does, with the greatest subject of the age, is not able to sustain itself solely by its subscription list. It has resisted all temptations to com promise or lower its moral standard. All the more is it deserving of honor.

NOTICE.

As I have received repeated applications for copies of the Annual Report of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society for the present year, I would take this method of informing members of the Society who were not It behooves the friends of freedom to see that none of present at the Annual Meeting, and all others interestthe Report, which would otherwise have been made at the Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Soout of the desperate efforts making by the Slave Power ciety, is to be made at the Annual Meeting of the AMER-ICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, to be held on the 10th May next, in the city,of New York. And as the series of the Massachusetts Society's Reports has had, for this which now so strongly appeals to our sympathies many years past, a 'national' and not a 'sectional' character, it has been determined to continue that serics, henceforth, as Reports of the American Anti-Slavery Society. It is now several years since a full and comprehensive Report of the Cause and its Progress was nade to the American A. S. Society, and a more than common interest is consequently felt in regard to the forthcoming Report, which is expected to be from the pen of the same gentleman who has drawn up the Reports of the Massachusetts Society for many years past. SAMUEL MAY, JR.

March 14, 1854.

BENEFIT OF SCIENCE. To interest the American peopay.' Phrenology was not admitted to rank among the sciences, (though it crowns them all, since the mind is nobler than the body.) until it was found to be of practical value. When the brothers Powler turned it into the channels of self-knowledge, self-improvement, and self-guardianship, Phrenology come speedily into notice and popularity. At present, the Fowlers have measurably retired from professional labor, but in Boston, at least, they have a worthy and talented partner and successor, in the person of Mr. D. B. Butler. This gentleman occupies rooms at No. 142 Washington st., and we are happy to learn that he is resorted to by crowds of people, of all conditions of life, and especially by the young, who have their own destiny to work out. for advice touching business, education, health, and social duties. By his sagacious discernment of character, merchants select their clerks, mechanics their tics, and in some cases, we have known happy marriages Anti-Slavery Society as an untrustworthy Society, on to be contracted. So clear and life-like are Mr. Butaccount of its infidel character. Mr. Hemming having ler's delineations, that we do not wonder at the fact of

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The following sums have been received for the Massa chusetts Anti-Slavery Society, by the hand of Wendell

From friends in Providence, From Methuen, BAMUEL MAY, Jr., General Agent. March 14, 1854.

and confidence of men acting for the Anti-Slavery cause.

Mr. Chesson having referred to the National AntiSlavery Standard as authority for his statement, that
Mr. Hemming did not 'enjoy the confidence of the great
Mr. Hemming did not 'enjoy the confidence of the great

A. M. Clement, of Dudley, Ohlo,
FRANCIS JACKSON.

Great Landslide .- A great and disastrous landslide has occurred on the Great Western Railroad, near Dundas. No trains can possibly pass for over a

Steamer Burnt — Fifty Lives Lost.—Tho steamer Caroline, running to Memphis, was burnt on Sunday, the 5th inst., near the mouth of the White River. The boat was totally destroyed, and forty or Hone Geo. W. Julian .- It is stated in severa

papers before us, that on the 25th ultimo, a rencontre took place in court, at Centreville, Ind., between M chael Wilson and the Hon. Geo. W. Julian, late At Natick, about 1 o'clock Saturday

morning, March 11, Mr. Hilliard, landlord of the Long Pond Hotel, stabbed a man named Warren with a dirk, inflicting, it is supposed, mortal injury. The cause was a gambling dispute. Rodney French, (Free Soil and Main

Law) has been re-elected Mayor of New Bedford, by 261 majority. The Board of Aldermen, and a majority of the Council, are of the same political faith with the

The Governor of Connecticut has ap-jointed Friday, the 17th day of April, as a day of Fast-ng, Humiliation and Prayer. Massachusetts, April 6th.

Butices of Meetings. &c.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURE AT MELODEON.

The fifth lecture of the Course on American Slavery (under the direction of an independent association of gentlemen) will be delivered at the MELODEON, on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, March 28d, at 74

o'clock. Admission fee, 10 cents.

The remainder of the course will be delivered by the following gentlemen:—Rev. Edward E. Hale, of Worcester; John Jay, Esq., of New York; Prof. Calvin E. Stowe, of Andover; Rev. Andrew L. Stone, and Rev. H. M. Dexter, of Boston.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, of Boston, will leewarren, (Mass.) In the forenoon, on Individual Responsibility in regard to War and Government. In the afternoon, on the Sabbath Question. In the evening on Individual Responsibility in reference to Slavery.

OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY.

A quarterly meeting of this Society will be holden in North Bridgewater, on Fast Day, April 6, 1854, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Let the present state of things at Washington and throughout the whole country rouse us to renewed action and persevering efforts in behalf of God and Humanity. Victory is ours.

Wendell Phillips, Andrew T. Foes, and other speakers,

BOURNE SPOONER, Pres. H. H. BRIGHAM, Sec'y.

SPIRITUALISM .- ELIZA J. KENNY, of Salem, Agent of the Association of Governmentizers, will give a discourse, or discourses, in Georgetown, on Sunday evening, 19th instant, at the Universalist Church, at quarter past seven o'clock.

To defray expenses, an admission fee of 10 cents will be expected.

REV. ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows .-

Pepperell Sunday March 19.
Townsend Tuesday eve'g, 21.
Westford Wednesday 22.
Chelmsford Thursday 23. ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS will lecture on

Rochester, do...... 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, an Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows:-

Bolton. Friday eve'g, March 17.
Berlin. Saturday " IP.
Feltonville. Sunday, " 19. ESSEX COUNTY.

A quarterly meeting of the Essex County Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Danvers Port, on SATUR-DAY evening, and SUNDAY, day and evening, March Rev. Andrew T. Foss, Charles Lenox Remond, and

other speakers, are expected to be present.

JOSEPH MERRILL, Secr'y. WORCESTER COUNTY NORTH.

The Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Worcester Co. North Division Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Leo-minster Town Hall on Fast Day. minster Town Hall on Fast Day.

The present crisis demands a grand rally; and it is to be hoped that the lovers of Liberty in Worcester Co. will meet the demands of the times.

A. A. BENT, Sec'y.

EF C. SPEAR will deliver an Address in the Univer-salist Hall, East Boston, next Sabbath afternoon, on the Causes and Prevention of Crime.

WANTS .-- An excellent opportunity presents it-self for a good colored Boy to learn the Blacksmith's

Several Girls want situations as book-folders. One young man desires a waiter's birth on a steamer.

Please apply to WM. C. NELL,

At his Registry for Help, 21 Cornhill.

MARRIED—In Chelsea, on the 21st ult., by Rev. Lyman Beecher, Thomas S. Drown, Esq., of New York, to Miss Lucy M. Haskell, daughter of Nathan Haskell, Esq., of Chelsea.

DIED-At Rock Springs, Des Moines county, Illinois, Feb. 28, Mrs. CLARA JAMES, wife of Dr. Edwin James,

THE LAMPLIGHTER.

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ONE OF THE LARGEST SALES ON RECORD; AND A WORK WHICH HAS BEEN FITLY STYLED THE Great American Romance.

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WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY AN AMERICAN CITIZEN. A TIMELY BOOK.

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Far Price 25 cents.

March 17

ON the receipt of \$1, (post paid,) I will send instructions necessary for engaging in a pleasant and honorable pursuit, in which any young man of energy can realize a profit of from \$3 to \$10 per day. This is no humbug. I have been engaged in the business for the two past years, and have realized a profit of \$1500 per year, and am still following it with increasing success. I have a number of young men travelling in various parts of the South and West, who are making a large salary for themselves, and a fair profit for me. To young men and others out of employment, this business offers facilities for money-making of se ordinary character. It is pleasant, honorable, and available at any time or position in life.

Address

B. C. LAMBERT,
Saratoga Springs, New York.

Saratoga Springs, New York. February 8.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HARTFORD BI-BLE CONVENTION,

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DROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLA-VERY SOCIETY, AT ITS SECOND DECADE, beld in the City of Philadelphia, Dec. 3d, 4th and 5th, 1853, with the principal speeches delivered on the occasion. Phonographically reported by J. M. W. Yerrinton. A very valuable historical pamphlet. For sale at the Auti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill. Price 25.

POETRY.

- THE TRUE REPORMER. BY THOMAS L. HARRIS. Behold, engirt by past and future ages, Sublime and strong, the true reformer stands, Through the wild battle-storm that round him rages, Bearing deliverance to the groaning lands. The night-clouds pile above in heavy masses, Tinged in the east by the faint smile of dawn,

And tempests roll adown the mountain passes, And burst infuriate o'er his white-robed form The poisoned darts of falsehood hurtle round him, Shot from the hoary citadels of crime, And, clothed in mail of adamant, surround him The giant sins of every land and time; The martyr-fires yet smoulder where he standeth, True hearts lie crushed in blood-wet dust below; Each lightning bolt that wingeth by expandeth The red, rent flag of some demoniac foe; On pyramids of broken hearts uprisen, Frown side by side the altar and the throne,

While through the dark, from many a viewless pris-Resounds the torturing lash—the dying groan; The warriors marshal on their iron-clad legions, The priesthood consecrate the mighty wrong, And from earth's slave-curst; trampled, prostrate region Goes up the cry, 'How long, O Lord! how long?' The star moves on, though clouds, in thunderous motion

Across its azure way rush to and fro; And while the tempest breaks upon the ocean. Its tidal pulses calm, untiring flow; So, raining splendor on his dark surrounding, That full-orbed soul moves on, serene, sublime; So the great oceanic heart, with every wounding, From its great arteries pours forth love divine. The mighty hosts of martyred saints ascended, Live in his life, and bless the world anew, Their flery spirits with his own are blended, And from his living words his own shines through;

The cloud of witnesses, in countless numbers, Cluster around to arm him for the strife, And cheer him, ministrant upon his slumbers, With open visions of the inner life. So he is strong to overcome the urgings Which pride and luxury press again, again; To meet the daily cross, the hourly scourgings, The dread Gethsemane of lonely pain.

So he is strong to suffer, ever making The universal agony his own,-To overcome the penury and forsaking— To live unfriended, and to die alone. God's greatest miracle, uprisen angel !

Through the poor elay how shines that radiant soul From lip and life now blessed the eyangel, The words of liberty and love that roll. Chains part like flax before his lightning glances, His flame-tipt spear burns through the shield of crime The throne and altar reel as he advances, And morn breaks glorious through the sky of time The priestly pride, the lazar-house, the prison,

Yield up to light and love their new-born dead, Earth unto universal man is given, All hearts have gladness, and all lips have bread. The blood-red flag of war is furled forever, Blended in melody, the discords cease, And the glad nations harmonize together, Bound in the golden zone of endless peace. In social unity the world rejoices, All interests circle in one perfect span And sphere on sphere, the infinite's high voices Echo the bliss of universal man.

Who bringeth on this glorious consummation? Who weddeth earth to heaven as to a bride? Who waveth high the palm of consecration?
Who poureth forth the blest baptismal tide? 'Tis the REFORMER, meek, and poor, and lowly, His life all manliness, his heart all love ; "Tis the REFORMER—pure, and great, and boly, Strong in the might descending from above. Some noble deed wrought out with every hour. Makes holy ground where'er his feet have trod ; Stronger than time, or hate, or bannered power, He moves in majesty, a man of Gon !

O, Earth! thy past is wreathed and consecrated With old reformers, who have fought and bled; They who to strife and toil and tears were fated, They who to fiery martyrdoms were led. O, Earth! thy living years are crowned with splendor. Saints of humanity, stern, strong, yet tender, Making the present hopeful with their life. O, Earth ! thy future ages shall be glorious, With true reformers toiling in the van, Till truth and love shall reign o'er all victorious, And Earth be given to Freedom and to Man.

From the Oberlin Times and Journal. JOHN MITCHEL

BY JOHN CARR MILLER. John Mitchel fled from British thrall, And crossed the frackless waters; A heart-warm welcome he received From Freedom's sons and daughters. They bailed him as the champion All bold, and brave, and fearless, Of those who grind and groan and starve In poverty most cheerless.

They heard the story of his wrongs With honest indignation, For they supposed he sympathized With men in every nation,-With all who struggle to be free From lords and laws despotie : Ah! little did they deem that he Was only PATRIOTIC!

In Erin, tyranny was sin; He crossed the raging billow, And straight declares 'tis not a wrong, Not e'en a peccadillo ! Let all who hate oppression now,

But cross like him the ocean, Our word for it, some other way 'Twill kittle up their notion ! John Mitchel, is't because they're black, You'd treat our slaves like cattle Just look within, for there, forsooth, You're dark as any chattel ! Would you to fatherland return. Disguised as a stranger?

And then there'll be no danger ! But you have proved that black is white. From Holy Writ and Nature : By that same logic you may prove A stone is a potatoe !

Just wear your conscience outside, man !

Suppose you try! if you succeed, Your countrymen will saint you, And on the canvass by the side Of Paul or Peter paint you!

In swate auld Ireland, thousands now Are dying from starvation; God ! give them bread, and free their minds From Catholic dictation ! Reform their lives, and break the spell Which binds their souls to whiskey; When that is done, take wings and fly Across the Bay of Biscay

These all-surprising feats performed. Then come, my Celtish neighbor, And you may prove that wrong is right. That most prodigious labor ! Now, Johnny, take your pen again, And write one more epistle; But, och! we think your honor 'll pay Too dearly for the whistle ! Russell Ohio.

THE LIBERATOR.

THE BIBLE VS. LUCY STONE.

As one among those of your readers who earnestly eth, and the flower thereof fadeth away ; but the word matter) no light in it; and according to which we shall one day be tried, and acquitted or condemned,-I trust you will permit me a few remarks on Miss Lucy contained such and such sentiments, she would lay it reverently behind her, and appeal to her own heart. Sir, here is indeed the point at issue—Is the Bible intended by God, has he so written it, so preserved it, so guarded it, that it is to be our supreme reference in all matters of morality and religion-what it condemns, we must condemn, what it sanctions, we must approve, and wherein it is silent, our conclusions must accord with what is written ? Allow me to say, that I think the deniers of this doctrine handle the subject very delusively, sophistically and dangerously. They assume, as the basis of their argument, what we positively deny; or, in technical language, they begin by begging the question. They suppose the Scriptures may contain things abhorrent to God and his truth. This is the very point at issue, and which we unhesitatingly deny. Then, on this false position, they raise their consequently false and dangerous inductions, viz : that it is their duty to turn aside from Scripture as the supreme arbiter of right and wrong.

Then, Miss S. cannot do as she says she would, viz. lay the Bible behind her, reverently, and appeal to her own heart. As well might she say, were she Queen of England, and the ambassador from the United States presented himself before her with his credentials, 'I shall lay them aside, very respectfully, and conduct myself according to my own views.' There is no respect, but contempt, in this act; there is no reverence. but insult, in the other.

The Bible claims to be 'the word of God.' If it is. then to its decisions we must submit our hearts, minds, will and judgment : if it is not, it must be laid aside, not reverently, but most indignantly, as a blasphemous impostor, speaking in the name of God, and as the very word of God, when God has not sent it, and its words are not the 'word of God;' and man is then left to

religion, as "the word of God," substantiated?' If every other good cause. they are not, even so 'the wayfaring man, though a fool, shall not err therein,' then is it superstitious to Wright, in the presence of a large collection of relatives place '-all a mistake; we have no sure word at all. to die. 'Ye have not His word abiding in you;' no, neither He commenced by saying it was usual, on such occur are we seeking it. 'My heart standeth in awe of Thy sions, to speak of the virtues of the deceased, and to word, said David; 'ours don't,' say these. 'The warn all of the importance of preparing for death. 'He entrance of thy word giveth light, it giveth understand- said he came not to perform such service; he did not ing unto the simple ; ' 'but not to me ; I am above it.' wish to exhort men to prepare to die-but to prepare to Thou through Thy word hast made me wiser than the lire. He spoke of those natural and immutable law ancients; Thou through Thy word hast made me wiser of our being which must be obeyed; and took occasion than my enemies; Thou through thy word hast made to call the attention of those present to the important me wiser than my teachers ; '-but, alas, for poor me ! of understanding those laws; which they must do, or I have no 'word of God' to which to appeal from the suffer the consequences of their violation; which conse-

Father's glory, and the express image of his person '- tion of Nature's laws-said it was not intended by ou who was himself 'the way, the truth, and the life'? Heavenly Father that the child should precede the pa He commends his disciples in prayer to his Father, rent to the grave; but, on the contrary, should live to because 'they have kept Thy word;' and again he smooth the pathway of their declining years, and con prays, 'Sanctify them through Thy truth: Thy word duct their mortal remains to the silent tomb. is truth.' All this, and a vast deal more of the same He spoke of the prevalence in this community of tha description, in both Testaments, must be cut out, and dire disease (consumption) of which the deceased died laid behind us, reverently; and what shall we get in- a disease so frequent among us, owing, in a great measure stead to comfort the peasant in his cot, to restrain, ure, to the occupations of the inhabitants, being confined curb and direct the prince and potentate, and to em- in close and ill-ventilated shops, and breathing impurbolden the martyr in his suffering hour? But, no: air, as among the causes which induced the disease, and shall the unbelief of man make the faith of God of no called the attention of parents and others to the imporeffect? God forbid! 'Yea, let God be true, though tance of considering well their relations to their children every man a liar.' Neither is there one word in all and friends, and the responsibility which attaches to Scripture, cautioning against a too implicit reliance on them, if they transmit diseased bodies and impure minds and obedience thereto; but there is condemnatory lan- to their decendants. He also spoke of the importance guage against those who assume the high prerogative of of eradicating tendencies to any particular disease from judging it: a person floing thus and so is shown in a the system when young; and urged the wife of the de condemnatory light to be judging the law, and so not a doer, but a judge,

VERA CATHOLICA.

A PLAIN STATEMENT.

MR. GARRISON :

Having my attention directed to an advertisement in your valuable paper, over the signature of LaRoy SUNDERLAND, in which he claims to have discovered some new plan for the cure of disease, without drug ging, and having been out of health for thirty years, and strongly desirous of obtaining relief, I was induced to call upon him, he being represented as a man of some considerable ability and honor.

Before proceeding to relate what followed, permit m to make a brief statement of my case. For thirty grave like a shock of corn, fully ripe in its season. years, I have not seen a well day; for ten or twelve years past, I have labored in pain and distress a great. portion of the time. Sometimes, it has seemed as though I must die. For the last four years, I have been able to work only five or six bours a day, and a good part of the time not able to work at all. Added to all this, I have had a family to support, being constantly apprehensive that every job of work that took out would be my last.

These few statements will give some idea of the con dition of mind and body, under the influence of which I visited Mr. Sunderland. It is now about five weeks since I called upon him

fully assured that he had something new-something that I had not tried.

In the first place, he gave me to understand that hi price was twenty-five dollars for a case under treatment for three months. Before this, I had ascertained that for one dollar, I was entitled to what he called a pre-scription, by which I supposed that I should be enabled own duties and their own responsibilities. to judge somewhat correctly of what I was about. Mr. S. sat down at a table, and put a string of questions to me, relative to my complaints, my manner of living, &c. ; in fact, they embraced every thing internal and EDITOR LIBERATOR : external about pains and aches. This tended to throw DEAR SIR-Some one in THE LIBERATOR of Marc around the whole matter a veil of mystery. 'Why,' the poor victim would involuntarily exclaim, 'if he Barker's treatment of the Bible. Now, as far as can understand the relation of these questions to my system, he surely can do me some good.' Well, after have no care for his letter. But I do protest, that I see going through with this flummery, (I can call it by no no more dishonesty in bending the Bible to support slabetter name,) he went out into another room to fill out very than in bending it to support freedom. I wish it the prescription. Now, thinks I to myself, I shall see to bear its own straight-forward testimony, and then let something of the 'elephant,' and be enabled to judge us judge it.

what I am about; and, furthermore, it would cost but I also wish to remark, that Mr. Daniel Mann misons dollar. But I was soon undeceived; for, upon takes when he says that Paul tells slaves, if they may

reading the prescription, it contained not a single idea that I had not known for years—bathing, bandaging, and the like, all which I have tried to my satisfaction.

If I had stopped here, I should have come off very well. This last move of going out of the room, to fill out the prescription, had a tendency to heighten the helieve in the Scriptures as 'the word of God,' of which it is written, 'all flesh is grass, and all the glory of man as the flower of grass: the grass witherand that if he succeeded in effecting a cure, he show of the Lord endureth for ever; or, as it is in Isaiah expect me to pay the other half, if I should be able.

xl., 'the word of our God shall stand for ever;' and This I thought fair and liberal; so I concluded to have 'whatever is not according to this, it hath' (in that the formulas, expecting, of course, that they would contain the great desideratum. Here, again, is change of scene. He goes out of the room to fill out the formulas, as though it was holy work, and could I trust you will permit me a few remarks on Miss Lucy
Storm's speech, in which that lady says, if the Bible out the money, for which it seemed to me I had literally out the money, for which it seemed to me I had literally coined my heart's blood, it had cost me so much pain On his reappearance, I hand him the money, and take what I believe to be the equivalent for it-not stopping to examine the papers until I arrived home. But when I did so, my eyes were opened, and, lo ! I found that ! had got two recipes for making water porridge, milk and sugar added! Why, twelve years ago, I ascertained, from perusing a small work on medicine, published I think, by an allopathic M. D. of Philadelphia, that in chronic dyspepsia, water porridge was one of the best, and, in many cases, the only proper article of diet. And now I had paid twelve dollars and fifty cents for directions for making this same article! immediately took my pen, and informed Mr. Sunder land that it was nothing new to me, and that it was worthless also. As he retains the money, notwith standing I sent him back the papers, I esteem it nothing more than simple justice for me to make a plain atatement of the facts in the case; and my object in doing so is, to warn others similarly afflicted to avoid this snare. Because I think that any man who will keep money, under such circumstances, is not the man whom the poor and the suffering should consult or trust on any occasion, and God knows that I can sympathis with such most heartily.

I never was so completely 'taken in and done for' all my life, and I am now forty-nine years old. And now, if you will give the above an insertion

your valuable paper, you will oblige M. HIGGINS. Your most humble servant, Reading, March 5, 1854.

A PUNERAL SERVICE.

ABINGTON, March 3, 1854. FRIEND GARRISON

his own corrupt heart, shattered mind, depraved will I have just returned from the funeral of ABRAHA and warped judgment, to determine him through life. RANDALL, who departed this life on the afternoon of And what if the appeal to one's own heart should be Wednesday last, after a lingering illness of more than found at last a supreme folly, and that the word of God two years, which he bore with a patience and fortitud is true, which declares that 'the heart of man is' by such as it has seldom been my lot to witness. During nature 'deceitful above all things: who can know it?' his protracted illness, and especially during the las Only he that is 'greater than our heart ;' and conse- few weeks of his life, his mind was in a peculiarly tranquently, 'he that trusteth in his own heart is a fool;' quil state, believing, as he did, that our future life was and hence the great necessity - A new heart will I affected more by a pure life in this world, and by doing give you, and a right spirit will I put within you.' good to our fellow-creatures, than by being united to The fair way of putting the question is, 'Are the sectarian church, and bowing down to a creed; conse claims of the Bible to supreme authority in morals and quently, he was a firm friend of the anti-slavery and

walk thereby. Then, when submitted to the amputat- and neighbors, who had assembled, notwithstanding the ing knife of those who in these matters of infinite mo- extreme inclemency of the weather. A hymn, com ment invest themselves with supreme authority to determine the right and the wrong, irrespective of a rev- reft,' was, at the request of the aged mother of our de elation from Heaven, how much of the Bible would be ceased friend, read by Mr. Wright; after which, he ad left? 'Holding fast the faithful word' must be cut dressed the relatives and friends for nearly an hour, on out-we have no faithful word. 'Preach the word,' the occasion which had called them together. Although receive the engrafted word, which is able to save the his remarks were far different from those usually mad soul,'-no such thing; cut it out! 'If any obey not on similar occasions, and new indeed to many of hi the word '- We have a more sure word of prophecy, hearers, yet they were listened to with marked interest (or instruction, 1 Cor. 14:3,) unto which ye do well and I doubt not will have a favorable effect, especially that ye take heed, as unto a light shining in a dark as they were of a nature to teach men to live as well as

Then what saith He who was 'the brightness of the He spoke of the death of our friend as being in viola-

ceased to look well to the manner in which she reared her little daughter, that she might be a solace and support to her in her declining years; if she was pre-disposed to the malady of which her father died, to see to it now, before the seeds sown shall have taken so deep root as to cause her premature decay. All of his remarks on these points were very appropriate, and showed conclusively to every candid mind, I think, the importance of observing the laws of our being, and no charging God as the direct author of all our trials sicknesses and premature deaths; but that we are al subject to the unchanging laws of nature which God has established; which, if mankind would but obey, they would live to a good old age, when death would b robbed of its terrors, and they would go down to the

He then alluded to the exhortation usually given mourning friends, to be reconciled; and remarked that he would not urge them to be reconciled; they ought not to be, as it is not God who afflicts us, but our selves.

He closed his remarks by giving his belief as to th present state or condition of the spirit which so recently nhabited the body that lay before us. He said he be lieved that it was free from pain, that it might be pre sent, although invisible ; yes, said he, I believe Mr. Ran dall is here now, giving consolation to the companio who shared a portion of life's pilgrimage with him, cor soling his aged mother, that grief might not break her

Mr. Wright said that he knew not when to stop, whe speaking on these momentous subjects; it was difficult to bring his remarks to a close; but having occupied much more time than is usual on such an occasion, he

E. SPRAGUE.

MR. BARKER'S LECTURES.

3d deems it necessary to give some strictures on M

and tells them, even if they may be free, nevertheless, they had better make use of slavery. reading is sanctioned by the best critics from the time of Calvin; and any other translation of the original is by a process of forcing. This I am ready to make

But how is it that, whilst this Herculean task is ing on of defending the Bible against the charge of alavery-sanction, Mr. Mann and others do not show that the Old and New Testament worthies were anti-slavery in any positive sense. Edward Everett, I suppose, would not write anything to sanction slavery; and if that is all Mr. Mann requires of Paul, Paul will suit him, perhaps,—at any rate, John will. I should rather suppose that we should require of a Book-Conscience that it should be sensitive to wickedness, and should be overwhelming in its testimony against slavery and other evils. But here it is a nice critical question, whether it sanctions evil or does not,—any decided testimony against it being out of debate. Remember that slavery ing on of defending the Bible against the charge of slavery-sanction, Mr. Mann and others do not show that the Old and New Testament worthies were anti-slavery always was in the world.

I know nothing about Mr. Barker, or Mr. Berg, o

and it may be pleasing to many to learn something in relation to that point of life which is so gen-erally dreaded. When the physical energies become attenuated by age, or disease, the soul struggles to cast off its fetters, and death ensues. Under dif-ferent circumstances, the pangs of death differ: but upon physical dissolution, commonly, there is but slight pain. but slight pain,—the most severe pain precedes the falling off of the pulse. When the blood ceases to act forcibly, the heart lessens its beats, and so weak becomes the state of the system, that the lamp of life goes out as sweetly as one would, after se-vere exhaustion, fall into the arms of refreshing sleep. The pain, when one dies from disease of an exhausting character, is seldom severe; but when one is stricken down by an accidental hand, in the full vigor of life, health and strength, the pain is very severe. The spirit commences its de-parture from the body as soon as the heart ceases its beatings, and the blood its ebb and flow.

Usually, as soon as the damp of dissolution seats itself upon the system, the spirit is given the power of perceiving its guardians, who are continually ring about it, to cheer its entrance into the spirit land. This perception of guardians, with me, and, in fact, with nearly all who have died, was given some few moments after my physical powers had been dampened forever. A brilliantly intense light shoots in upon the soul—it sees flitting about it, ethereal beings, familiar in countenance, &c., and hears confused voices, whisperings and angelic music, such as the human ear has not yet been blessed with. It becomes confused and overwhelmed with the scene, and deems the whole a dream: but in a short space of time, the joyful reality bursts upon its vision. Angel friends flock around it to greet its arrival to its new home, and the happy spirit-confidently and joyfully embraces old friends and kindred, and thanks God that it is free from the existence of earth. It finds itself in possession of new powers. Instead of perceiving things through the gross organs of the body, it finds itself intuitively perceiving them. Instead of de-siring to re-enjoy the pleasures of earth, it loathes them, and wonders that it could ever have enjoyed its delights. It is conducted through the blissful regions by its guardians and friends, and by affinity is left to choose its circle of associates and friends. When located, the spirit commences the work of

progression.

I wish, in this place, to correct a few erroneou impressions that have been commonly entertained and frequently honestly entertained, in reference to my own death. When I was upon earth, I was well known to the orthodox world as Thomas Paine, or, in common parlance, as 'Tom Paine', and by my various writings upon theological subjects, that were considerable obstacles in their way, gained the entire disapprobation of the soi disant Christians. When on earth, my name was associated with every thing evil, and used as a sort of accompaniment with the word devil. Children, by their pious parents, were taught to regard many and the same quiet fitness of place that an oak or a mountain might have. The great show their power in nothing more than in their ability to mispead us. In perilous times, men look for some great captain, under the shadow of whose name, inferior men may shelter themselves. He is responsible, and they will not be a soundary of the same quiet fitness of place that an oak or a mountain might have. The great show their power in nothing more than in their ability to mispead used to be a mountain might have. The great show their power in nothing more than in their ability to mispead used to be a mountain might have. The great show their power in nothing more than in their ability to mispead used to be a mountain might have. The great show their power in nothing more than in their ability to mispead used to be a mountain might have. The great show their power in nothing more than in their ability to mispead used as a sort of a mountain might have. The great show their power in nothing more than in their ability to mispead used to be a mountain might have. The great show their power is nothing more than in their ability to mispead used to be a mountain might have. The great show their power in nothing more than in their ability to mispead used as a sort of a mountain might have. The great show their power in nothing more than in their ability to mispead used as a sort of a mountain might have. The great show their power in nothing more than in their ability to mispead used as a sort of a mountain might have. The great show their power in nothing more than in their ability to mispead used as a sort of a mountain might have a mountain might ha a sort of 'devil incarnate,' and, at the mention of my name, would hug closely to their mother's knees, and, reposing their little heads upon her lap, would hardly dare breathe, lest Tom Paine and the devil should happen along, and take them to infernal regions. This superstitious fear impreg-nated the minds of these children with such holy horror of me, that time cannot eradicate it; and hence, at this day, the most foul and scandalous opprobriums that the human mind can conceive. are heaped upon my memory, and my grave is re-garded as the gateway to hell.

Unable to attack successfully my writings, hon-

est (!) priests and laymen have attacked, and still do attack, me personally. Various works are extant, concocted by foul-mouthed villains, entitled, 'Life of Thomas Paine,' which are as destitute of truth as they might be expected to be, coming from the authors that claim the honor of their penning. As to the incorrectness of these books, I will point out but one falsebood,—and that is in relation to my death. It is claimed, and believed by the religious world, that I died a most excruci-ating and horrible death; that my screams for mercy, and prayers of repentance, were so loud as to deaf-en all other sounds within a 'quarter of a mile of a priest to be called in, that I might be prayed for, and find favor in the sight of God; that I denounce ed my writings, &c. &c., to infinity.

I now take occasion to pronounce these assertions and records as wiffully and maliciously false. I died quietly and calmly, with little pain, and no terror. I felt supported and sustained in my dying hour by a consciousness that my life had not been in vain, and that I had lived and acted as an honest man should. I was too independent, too reckless of the favor of the world, to purchase it by being a hypocrite. What I believed, I would speak, and no mortal could prevent it. I believed the world to be in error, as I still do. I fought those errors, and I still intend to fight them, and may be able to throw some truths before the world, that

will give an impetus to religious inquiry.

Be not afraid of death,—it is but a pleasant transit from things of earth to a blissful life in celestial regions, a throwing off of the mortal coil in which the soul is chained, to take up a higher and better life. Let the chief efforts of your earthly life be to attain intellectual and moral worth. and death will bring no terrors, the grave gain no victory.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON AT THE NEW YORK TABERNACLE.

[Correspondence of the Boston Transcript.] NEW YORK, March 8th, 1854.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON delivered a lecture in the Broadway Tabernacle last evening, upon Slave-

be free, use it rather. He tells them the advantages of in the fairy tale, lies upon the greensward and lis submission, and tells them, even if they may be free, tens to the motion of each blade of grass, to the tens to the motion of each blade of grass, to the blossoming of flowers, hears the green leaves opening to the sunshine and the whole harmony of Nature's song, and then tells us—but not often in a language which all men comprehend—what he has heard the grass, and flowers, and green leaves say. His weapon is the glittering lance, rather than the battle-axe, or broadsword, or other implement of war. So the battle continues, and will continue to

terest in the man, and his speech. Of applause there was little, except toward the close; but every eye was on the speaker, and no word fell upon in-

I know nothing about Mr. Barker, or Mr. Berg, or Mr. Mann; but I have studied the Bible too long to hope that, as a book for the salvation of the world, it will be of any value when received as a divine revelation.

Yours, &c.

M.

THOMAS PAINE AND HIS TRADUCERS, 'He, being dead, yet speaketh.'

Extracts from a work, just published by Bella Mansh, 21 Cornhill, entitled 'The Philosophy of Creation: unfolding the Laws of the Progressive Development of Nature, and embracing the Philosophy of Man, Spirit, and the Spirit World. By Thomas Pains, through the hand of Horace G. Wood, Medium:'—

I have passed the valley of the shadow of death, and it may be pleasing to many to learn something. presence of all men, and which the Swedenborgians happily call one's sphere, we lose half the charm of his spoken efforts. Frederika Bremer inaptly compares Emerson to the Sphinx. He is rather like that statue of Memnon, from whose lips came at intervals so strange a music. Yet it is perhaps better the say that seem the status of the say that seem the same say that say better to say that even to those who do not sym-pathize with his peculiar views, the close of his discourse is like the ending of one of Beethoven's Symphonies. Though here and there, the hidden sense has been obscure to our dull perceptions, or a false note has been struck which jars upon our ears, yet the strains of music float in our delighted senses with too sweet a tone to sanction a word of censure, We hear in our memories only the gran harmony that has enchanted us-gladly forgetting the discord and the straining.'

Mr. Emerson told his hearers that he did no

Mr. Emerson told his hearers that he did not like to speak in public, upon the great questions of the day. Only when those questions seemed to reach the closets of students and scholars, to which his habitual view is confined, did he leave his peculiar track. Yet that class of students in some sort comprises all mankind; comprises every man in the best hours of his life; and in these days, in our own land, not only virtually but actually :for who are the readers and thinkers of 1854? Look into the moving train, which from every suburb, carries the workman to his toil, and the merchant to his counting-room. With them enters the small newsboy,—the humble priest of philosophy, and literature, and religion, and unfolds his magical sheets. Then instantly the entire rectangular assembly, fresh from their breakfast, are bending as one man for the second breakfast. Soon Mr. Emerson began to speak of Webster

growing more animated in his manner, and slowly moving his clinched hand to and fro. He said tha in what he had to say of that eminent man, he should not confound him with vulgar politicians of his time or since. There are always those who are base enough, and mean enough, to calculate upon the ignorance of the masses. That is their quarry and their farm. The low can best win the low. and all men like to be made much of. There ar men, too, who have power and inspiration only t do ill. Not such a man was Daniel Webster Though he knew very well, when necessary, how to present his personal claims, yet in his argument he generally kept his fact bare of personality; so that his splendid wrath, when his eyes became lamps, was the wrath of the cause he stood for His power, like that of the Greek masters, was not in excellent parts, but total. He had a great and everywhere equal propriety. He worked with that closeness of adhesion which a joiner uses; and had the same quiet fitness of place that an oak or sponsible, and they will not be. It will alway suffice to say, ' I will follow him.'

From this line of remark, Mr. Emerson passed to a consideration of Mr. Webster's course on the 7th of March; saying that no one doubted, that, with regard to the cause of the South, many goo and plausible things might be said. But the great question then, was not a question of ingenuity, nor of syllogisms,—but of sides. All know where he was found. How came he there? The great question which history will ask in the final hour, is this: In the conflict of forces, when he was force by the peremptory necessity of closing armies to take sides, did he take the side of great principles, of humanity, of justice, or the side of abuse, op-pression and chaos? We are told that he left as a legacy to the State of Massachusetts, his specel of the 7th of March, with its motto, 'Vera pro gratia'—true things instead of pleasant ones—a motto which is praised as the most felicitous of all. Surely, that speech is a ghastly result of all those years of experience. It was like that doleful lament, fulsely attributed to Brutus, 'Virtue, I have followed thee through life; but now I find thee a shadow!

thee a shadow!

Then Mr. Emerson discoursed, for a time, upon the Fugitive Slave law, in a manner which would have made a Southerner's hair to stand on end with indignation; and so went on to say, that, in our instruction as a nation, we have not got be yond the simplest lesson. Events roll; millions of men are engaged, and the result is always some of those first commandments which we heard in the nursery. The events of this very month are teaching one thing plain and clear—that papers are of no use, resolutions of public meetings, platforms of conventions less several events. forms of conventions, laws, constitutions, are of use no more. They are all declaratory of the will of the moment; and are passed with more levity and on grounds much less honorable, than ordina and on grounds much less ry business transactions in the street. You relied upon the Missouri Compromise—that is ridden over. You relied upon State sovereignty to protect its sitizens; but they are driven with con-tempt out of the courts and territories of the Slave States. And now you relied on those dismal guarantees infamously made in 1850; and before the body of Webster is yet crumbled—the eternal monument of his fame and the common Union i constitutions, nor laws, nor covenants—are of any use of themselves. The Devil nestles comfortably in them all. The only hope is in the life itself of

After saying much about the folly of trusting implicitly to the opinions and authority of others, the speaker came to the conclusion of the whole matter, and it was this: That patience and the efforts of good men will at last be repaid, for nature is not so helpless but that it can rid itself of every wrong. It is the stern edict of progress, that liberty shall be no hasty fruit, but that event on event, age on age, shall cast itself into the opthe Broadway Tabernacle last evening, upon Slavery. One has a curiosity to hear what such a man has to say upon such a subject, and how he says it,—a subject which has been beaten to and fro over and over again, but which yet summons new voices to the chorus of the battle-cry, and new assailants to the field. All grades of verbal warriors now try their strength upon it. The musketry of the newly-fledged Congressman and the cannonade of the Massachusetts Senator have just been levelled against its front. Wendell Phillips pierces it with the delicate rapier of his silvery eloquence. Garrison slashes at it with the big battle-axe of fervid denunciation. Theodore Parker stabs at its heart with the crooked, poisoned dagger of his bitter sarcasm. Now and then we hear a pistol-shot—it is from one of the female allies who cease-lessly harass the enemy's flanks. From them, too, come the tiny, barbed arrows,—like unto those wherewith the Lilliputians wounded the great Gulliver—that sting like insects, and ruffle the giant's temper. And now appears once more in the battle-field the great dreamer; he, who, like Fine-Ear

anglue the eyes of men, and now the Nebruka bill leaves us staring! The Anti-Slavery Society will add many members this year. The Whit party will join it; the Democrats will join it; the population of the Free States will join it. I down not, at last, the Slave States will join it. But he that sooner or later, when it pleases God, and whoever comes or stays away, I hope we have come to the end of our unbelief—have come to a help that there is a Divine Providence in the world, which will not save us but through our own operation.

So the speech ended: and those with the state of the speech ended:

operation.
So the speech ended; and those who had then So the speech ended; and those who had eftered the hall, thinking that the speaker could find as new form in which to exhibit his hackneyed subject, no felicity of illustration that had not been pressed into service, found that, in the hands of the master, the old theme wears a new beauty when clothed with the graces of his thought.

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