ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

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

of the paper, viz :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY LOBING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL PHILLIPS. of in the columns of The LIBERATOR, both sides of every question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



Our Country is the Word, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders!

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

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

SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

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

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PUGITIVE SLAVES OR

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

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor repre-

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

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

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the

government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the

free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SIGRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.' - John Quincy Adams.

VOL. XXIV. NO. 14.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1854.

WHOLE NUMBER 1029.

GENTLEMEN: -In looking over the Memorial or Remonstrance against the bill for the organization Remonstrance against the bill for the organization of New Territories, now before Congress, from the Clergymen of various denominations in the City of New York and its vicinity. I have been struck with the fact, that they seem to have overlooked the point, that the bill in question opens to freedom lengthering in which the salemn sanctions of lengthering in the salemn salemn sanctions. territories in which the solemn sanctions of law now permit the establishment of slavery. Some of these signers have been known as leading Abolitionists; and now we find them doing desperate battle to support a law, which, in effect, authorizes slavery over a large section of Territory over the United States. I would like to know how Joshua Leavitt and H. W. Beecher explain and justify their position in respect to the opposition they are making to the repeal of a law which invites and making to the constraint of the united states. Consistency is a jewel, which men, in the heat of controversy, are very apt to forfeit. The heat of controversy, are very apt to forest. The Memorial speaks of a region consecrated to free-dom by the plighted faith of the nation. Have the memorialists forgotten, that there is another region by the same plighted faith consecrated to slavery? The Compromise is as broad as it is long; it goes as far in one direction in favor of slavery, as it does in the other in favor of freedom. This Compromise is like all compromises; there must be a concession of claims by the parties. And as it concerns a great moral question, does it not involve such a concession of principle, as essentially im-pairs its lawful or righteous character! If slavery is such a wrong as some of the signers of this me-morial have thought it is, how can they, with a clear conscience, compound it, as the Missouri Compromise clearly does! Better leave slavery

where the Constitution leaves it.

A lewnames attached to this memorial, such as Dr. Spender's of Brooklyn, and Dr. Krebs's, of our city. I felt surprised to see, for I know them to be gentlemen always strongly opposed to the abilition agitation which has been kept up by Garrison, Phillips & Co. They remonstrate against that part of the Nebraska bill which permits the inhabitants of the Territories to govern themselves in respect to the introduction or non-introduction of slavery, as tending to produce alienation of feeling between different sections of our beloved country, great agitation, and perilous dissension.' I wish these gentlemen would read Judge Bronson's wish these gentlemen would read Judge Bronson's letter on this subject, recently published. It concentrates about as much good sense in a few paragraphs, as I have seen lately on a subject upon which there is just now so much difference of opinion. It shows that the passage of this bill will remove the slavery controversy from the halls of Congress. Garrison, Parker, Phillips, and other avowed enemies of the Union as it is, may continue to rave and rage against slavery in the South, but they will not be able to put the apple of disord into the councils of the nation, nor disturb, as they now do, the peace of the country. The truth is, the Missouri Compromise tends to sectionalize the country; it is most admirably adapted to this end; such has been, such is now, and such will ntinue to be its influence, so long as it is regarded as operative to any extent or degree. Sir, in-stead of signing such a memorial as these gentlemen have signed. I would sign one for the abrogation of that Compromise.

The Clerical Memorialists remonstrate against 'the deliberate and unnecessary extension of the evils of slavery.' But the removal of a prohibition, and leaving the whole subject just where the Constitution of the United States leaves it, cannot be an extension of slavery. Most of these men will not assail the Constitution of their country. Moreover, the most enlightened Senators, North and South, such as Everett and Badger, the opposers as well as the friends of this bill, have declared that slavery can never exist, by reason of the cli-mate and soil in the territory from which the prohibition is proposed to be removed. And perhaps freedom may take possession of some of that soil from which its prohibition, by the same act, is proposed to be removed.

In looking over the names attached to this Me-

morial, I have been struck with the great number (and I am pretty observant of public men, and have lived in the city of New York, and its immediate vicinity, for more than a dozen years,) of which I never heard before. I notice several who were once preachers, but have no pastoral charge, and if I mistake not, are now devoted entirely to secular pursuits. I was glad to see that the names of some of the oldest, and most venerable and influential of the pastors of the city, were not to be found on the Petition; such as Dr. Spring's, (clarum et venerabile nomen) Dr. Berrien's, Dr. Cone's, Dr. Phillips's, Dr. McElroy's, Dr. Knox's. I look in vain for the names of the accomplished Bethune, Alexander, and Muhlenberg. I look in vain for McLeod's, Hardenberg's and Cutler's. If these names could have been obtained to the Petition, I think, to say the least, that they would have been valued quite as much as any equal number that can be selected from it.

A CLERGYMAN.

As there is so much trickery affoat about this Nebraska atrocity, we think it proper to say that the author of the above is what he professes to be, A Clergyman, and paster of a Presbyterian Church.—[Eds. J. C.

From the Washington Union. THE THREE THOUSAND PREACHER PRO-TEST.

The profane protest of the notorious three thousand chrgymen, who recklessly assume to speak 'in the name of Almighty God,' against an act of just and honorable legislation, has not been received with the respect usually accorded to the opinions of American divines. In a country like ours—a country occupied by a people who are both religious and patriotic—there is a vigilant sensitiveness in regard to the interference in politics of ministers of the Gospel. These ministers are too often simply reverse and ridical are the country are the country and ridical are the country and ridical are the country are the country and ridical are the country are the country and ridical are the country are the cou often simply narrow and ridiculous. They are an organization set apart by common consent from the contentions of the law and the disputations of the forum; and we look to them, not for advice in temforum; and we look to them, not for advice in temporal affairs, but for the counsels of the Sacred Book, and the example furnished by the personal purity, practical benevolence, of blameless lives. The pulpit is not the place from which to thunder the bitter polemics of parties. The clergyman is not the man to give way to the passions of the political controversialist. Nor will a congregation of Americans patiently or quietly submit to be rated and criticised for their views on public questions, by men who are paid, not to inflame resentments, but to calm, on God's holy Sabbath, the

but to calm, on God's holy Sabbath, the excited feelings of an angry week, and to prepare

sail the Constitution of the United States! They become the volunteer allies of the wild votaries of pit. The great Methodist Church South, is the that demon spirit, which, applauded and fostered by the monarchies of the Old World, is the source candor and Christian sincerity in this matter, sewing the source candor and Christian sincerity in this matter, sewing the source candor and Christian sincerity in this matter, sewing the source candor and Christian sincerity in this matter, sewing the source candor and Christian sincerity in this matter, sewing the source candor and Christian sincerity in this matter, sewing the source candor and Christian sincerity in this matter, sewing the source candor and christian sincerity in the source candor and christian sincerity in the source candor and christian sincerity in this matter, sewing the source candor and christian sincerity in this matter, sewing the source candor and christian sincerity in this matter, sewing the source candor and christian sincerity in this matter, sewing the source candor and christian sincerity in this matter, sewing the source candor and christian sincerity in the source candor and christian sincerity in this matter, sewing the source candor and christian sincerity in this matter, sewing the source candor and christian sincerity in this matter, sewing the source candor and christian sincerity in this matter, sewing the source candor and christian sincerity in this matter, sewing the source candor and christian sincerity in the source candor and christian sincerity in this matter, sewing the source candor and christian sincerity in this matter, sewing the source candor and christian sincerity in this matter, sewing the source candor and christian sincerity in this matter sewing the source candor and christian sincered candor and chris by the monarchies of the Old World, is the source candor and Christian sincerity in this matter, sever-of apprehensions to millions of human beings in ing all connection with brethren of the stiletto, the this country, who feel and know that the success assassin's knife, and the surplice at the North.'

this country, who feel and know that the success of abolition can only be effected amid scenes of war and of death. What an occupation for the followers of the meek and lowly Jesus!

But these reflections may be justly and profitably pursued. Have these three thousand pious protesters reflected that they have placed themselves in the companionship of men who not only defy the law of man, but rail at the laws of God—who glory in proclaiming their contempt for the Bible, and who delight in condemnation of the sacred and pressure usages and customs of civilized society! nessary usages and customs of civilized society

There is another aspect of this protest,

we are charitable enough to believe, would have induced these political preachers to hold off from this most indecorous interference with the legislation of the country, had it occurred to them. Not only have they contributed the weight of their high offices to the abolitionists, but they have sought to hold up to scorn and indignation some of the most cherished patriots in the land! With the voters. arrogant impiety, they claim a charter from the Highest—speaking even 'in the name of Almighty God'—to stigmatize and condemn a solemn act of legislation, consummated by the votes of some of the purest, most respected, and most venerated men now living. Did these ministers of the Gospel, whose duty it is to preach against injustice and dishonor -whose province it is to deal candidly and righteously by all men-who, if not recreant to their sacred and solemn pledges, should recoil from misepresentation or calumny as from a thrice-poisoned eptile—did they find in the Bible the warrant for olding up such men as Cass, as Badger, as Douglas, as Clayton, as Hunter, as Mason, as Brown, Fitzpatrick, Brodhead, Slidell, Thompson, Clay, Rusk, Gwin, Butler, as guilty of a most grievous sin, and as fit subjects for national condemnation! because these legislators are so, to all intents and purposes, if the protest of these three thousand preachers be sincere and true. Now, with all proper regard for these gentlemen, and without taking advantage of the fact that they have litertaking advantage of the fact that they have literally unchurched themselves by this uninvited and scandalous meddling in politics, we dare to say that in seeking, no matter how indirectly, to damage such men as those we have named, in the opinion of the country, they undertake a task, not only of great magnitude, but unworthy of the pious prayers of those who should cherish the national respect for our public ment as among the first duties of the citizen. We tell them, too, that the zealously aim to rid ourselves of all slavish defendence in the part of the Northern Professors, the South will the part of the Northern Professors, the South will the part of the Northern Professors, the South will all orger submit to the degradation of patronizing which onght to be encouraged and fostered by every menus in its power. They are worthy of only or dangerous fanaticism is there installed. They are especially worthy of it, because they are only or the stalled. They are especially worthy of it, because they are our submit to reduce they are ours, and because no only of great magnitude, but unworthy of the part of the Northern Professors, the South will longer submit to the degradation of patronizing to the part of the Northern Professors, the South will longer submit to the degradation of patronizing the part of the part of the Northern Professors, the South will longer submit to the degradation of patronizing the part of the part o American people are not willing to exchange their grateful recollections of the services and patriotism of the Senators who advocated and voted for the Nebraska bill, for the endorsement of the obscene rance of even the letters of the alphabet, than be suband treasonable doctrines of a set of demagogues who rail at the ordinance of free government and at the injunctions of the Bible, at one and the same time! God indeed below the contaminating influences of Northern instructors. same time! God, indeed, help

What would these three thousand preachers have! Do they deny to the southern people the same heaven which they seem anxious to circum-scribe to the Phillipses, and the Garrisons, and the Hales! Is it their object to divide the church in twain-the one side consecrated to the work of defaming the other, and both animated by the emotions of imbittered and hostile armies they want all this, or else they have ignorantly and madly rushed into the arena, before they have anderstood the responsibilities they have accepted. And what a choice of alternatives is this for Amercan clergymen!

In all time, that nation which has confided its ivil trusts to the clergy has rapidly degenerated History is full of examples; and we shall not cite them, though we might find enough to show that hey are not confined to a single denomination. The politician, whose ambitious purposes are con-cealed beneath the pious phrases of the clergy-man, is always a dangerous man. He can do no good; he must do much harm. This truth has been illustrated and enforced by the best and ablest of the sacred profession.

There is a time, however, when the American

lergy should speak out. Like the veteran Muhenberg, who, in the midst of his affectionate congregation, preached his greatest sermon, and drew his sword for liberty as he closed his prayer to Heaven. When the Union is in peril, and the guarlians of the Constitution fall or fly, then let the pulpitring with appeals to the popular heart. But until that hour arrives, the destinies of the people are safe in the hands of that great power, under whose providence we have advanced to so dazzling an eminence before the nations, and by whose aid the descendants of the heroes and sages of the past will be found equal to the duties of the present, and the responsibilities of the future.

THE CLERICAL REMONSTRANTS.

Referring to the recent memorial to Congress, gainst the Nebraska bill, signed by Bishop Wainwright and other clergymen of various denomina-tions in New York, the Richmond Examiner says-

'The remonstrants say, 'the introduction of The remonstrants say, the introduction of slavery into a region consecrated to freedom by the plighted faith of the nation, in long standing and irrepealable enactments, and by the dicine and natural claims of religion and liberty. We will not stop to comment upon the historical falsehood, the bigoted ignorance, and impious blasphemy, that are packed away together in this short paragraph; having to quote other unblushing violations of truth, common sense, decency, and Christian modesty and charity, that are perpetrated in succeeding para-

period, are prompt to use the stiletto and the slong- ever contended. shot, in the manner of the militant divines whose whose are appended to this paper. We should crats who voted for the Nebraska bill, equally with the President, mean to contend that this doctrine thould be filled by mean like Thouldes Parker, bill

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

CLERICAL MEMORIAL.

To the Editors of the Journal of Commerce:

ORNTHEMEN:—In looking over the Memorial or Ornthemen whose trade it is to asprofer their aid to the memorial or the Memorial or Ornthemen.—In looking over the Memorial or Ornthemen whose trade it is to asprofer their aid to the mem whose trade it is to aspr

THE CLERGY SCORNED.

We speak of clergymen, who, not content in their vocation, profane it by making it subservient to political designs. We speak of ambitious, overbearing, dogmatical demagogues in clerical garments, who, when they go up into the pulpits for religious purposes, and see around them persons differing from them in matters of political opinion, cannot content themselves until they have denounced that difference of opinion as among the unpar-donable sins. We speak of ordained politicians making stump speeches in the sacred places to which they have been called of God—making them where, by the laws of the land, no answer is per-mitted, and where a text of scripture at the begin-ning and an "amen" at the end, can be resorted to as convenient artifices to increase their effect upon

'Ignorant professors and insolent divines, whose brains have never been matured by practical know-ledge, may degrade themselves, and insult the Senate, and outrage the public intelligence, and dis-gust the good taste of the people, by unworthy exhibitions; but they will not be able to effect anything more than to soil themselves.

These hedge parsons, these Friar Tucks, who carry the Bible in one hand and the quarter-staff in the other, who now pray with a nasal twang and now declaim with demagogue fury, deserve chastisement at the hands of all who value pure religion, and have regard for the sacerdotal character. - Washington Sentinel.

WITHDRAWAL OF PATRONAGE.

The Richmond Whig is angry at the proceedings of the New Haven Anti-Nebraska meeting. It says We have only to ask whether, after a public exhibition of such temper, and such sentiments on the part of the Northern Professors, the South will

same time: God, indeed, the pas, when we become accustomed to disregard and to reject the brave services and wise precepts of the first, for the Perhaps no five southern States are at this time villified one-tenth as much as is Virginia. Greeley has selected the quiet, proud, placid Old Dominion as the object of his most improbable and outrageous lies. And, of all the Southern States, there is not bitter blasphemies and reckless practices of the one but would feel such attacks more acutely than Virginia. Such is the dignity of her position, such is her controlling influence in the Union, that the assaults of a miserable, mendacious assassin, like Greeley, disturbs her citizens no more than the howling of a chained dog annoys the moon. The eagle, conscious of his power and strength, as lit-tle heeds the boys upon the sea shore who shout and cast sand at him as he soars high above their heads, unconscious of their ludicrous assaults. looks down from her (elevated aristocrat. She looks down from her (elevated pedestal upon her parvenu, ignorant, mendacious Yankee villifiers as coldly and calmly as a marble statue. Occasionally, in Congress, or in the nominating convention of the Democratic party, she condescends, when her interests demands it, to recognize the existence of her adversaries at the very moment when she crushes them, or, every now and then, when her interests demand it, she dashes to the earth and grinds to dust the combinations of such pigmies as and no more batred of them than a gardener feels toward the insects which he finds it necessary occasionally to destroy .- Richmond Enquirer .

PIERCE'S CONSTRUCTION OF THE NE-BRASKA BILL

We have never had much faith in the Brigadier's We have never had much faith in the Brigadier's soundness upon the Slavery question. We have never supposed that a man who 'loathed slavery,' and selected Free-Soilers as the special objects of Executive bounty, could feel much real concern about the fate of the peculiar institution. We have never believed for a moment that Mr. Pierce would turn out to be other than a most worthy and exemplary disciple of the Van Buren school—his antecedents, his surroundings, and his course ever since his clavation to the Presidence, all rejecting since his elevation to the Presidency, all rejecting a different conclusion. We were satisfied that the South had nothing to expect from him—that his sympathies were all on the side of Free-Soilers and Abolitionists—and that, sooner or later, he would

mon sense, decency, and Christian modesty and charity, that are perpetrated in succeeding paragraphs of this infernal paper.

'We have more respect, to-day, for open, outspoken, avowed adversaries in the Northern pulpit, than for men professing tolerance, love and charity in general for the South; but who, whenever a malicious blow can be struck at a dark and critical mainly are region to use the stiletto and the slong-

names are appended to this paper. We should prefer that the pulpits of these remonstrant clergy should be filled by men like Theodore Parker, biter and avowed in their hostility to the South, true to their convictions, and bold and positive in the maintenance of them, than occupied with the canting, hypocritical, daugh-face double-dealers, who conceal malice and venom, such as has now broken out in this mendacious fanatical "memorial"—behind long visages, under black cloth, and with hollow, hypocritical professions of Christian sunshine love.

Crats who voted for the Nebraska bill, equally with the President, mean to contend that this doctrine of squatter sovereignty is fully recognized and established. This will be a very popular ground to take at the North, as this doctrine has all the virtue of the Wilmot Proviso. We shall wait impatiently for the several interpretations of all the North, as this doctrine has all the virtue of the Wilmot Proviso. We shall wait impatiently for the several interpretations of all the Southern members in the House will look on this subject closely, and not suffer themselves to be decived, and their constituents cheated by the recognition of any such principle.—Richmond Whig.

SELECTIONS.

obvious or more universal than any other, it is this, that every man has a right to himself. He pos-sesses this right as a man, because he is a man, in sesses this right as a man, occase it is right in-virtue simply of his humanity. This right in-cludes his right to his body and his mind, to his material and his spiritual nature. It is the foun-th was made without constitutional authority, and the material and his spiritual nature. It is the foundation of all responsibility, for the moment I cease furnishes an illustration of the mischief resulting to have a right to myself, that moment I also cease from the violation of a principle for the sake of an to be responsible for my actions, either to God or to man. It is this right which distinguishes me from a brute. Brutes are endowed with no such right, and we may lawfully enslave them, slaughter them, and feed on them. Governments are established, and laws are enacted, not to confer this right, it existed before them, but to prevent its violation. It is the sole foundation of the right of property; for if I have a right to myself, I have a right to the product of my own energies, provided those energies are innocently directed, that is, not in interference with this right in another.

But assume the opposite, and what is the result! Suppose a man not to have a right to himself, and what is the consequence! Government is impossible. Every man becomes the prey of every other man. Right personal and right in property are annihilated by a single blow. Turks may oppose Greater Russiane may translate or Turks. press Greeks, Russians may trample on Turks, Austrians may deluge Italy or Hungary in blood, and no right is violated. Nay, more: you, sir, may enslave me, or I may enslave you, the white man may enslave the black man, and the black man may in turn enslave and murder the white nan, and all are innocent of crime. The rising of the slaves universally would thus be justified, and all cause for our aiding to subdue insurrection would be taken away. But it is needless to pursue God, and an outrage on humanity. It deprives a man not of one or another right, but it violates that fundamental law of humanity on which all right rests. I would protest against this iniquity right rests. I would protest against this iniquity anywhere, in the name of humanity, and justice, and universal love; I protest against it here, at home, specially, when this outrage is to be perpetrated on soil of which I and every other American critizen are the sole and rightful possessors. citizen are the sole and rightful possessors.

But, secondly, as an American citizen, I protest

Our government owes its existence to the assertion of the principle to which I have just alluded; that every man has a right to himself. The Declaration of Independence, that bill of rights which made us a nation, affirms, first of all, we hold these truths to be salf-arided; that all hose which made us a nation, affirms, first of all, we hold these truths to be self-evident, that all, men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creater with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.' It was for this principle that our fathers contended in that prolonged struggle, the Revolutionary war. It was for this that blood was

tionary war. It was for this that blood was poured out like water at Concord and Banker Hill, at Bennington and Saratoga, at Red Bank, and Trenton, and York Town. And when they asserted this principle, they asserted it of humanity, without excluding from it any portion of the race. This is abundantly shown by the writers of that time, who were also actors in the War of Independence. To omit the mention of all the men at the North, it is sufficient to call to your recollection the names of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and, in fact, all the fathers of the republic, whose opinions were of sufficient importance to reach to the present day.

The sentiments of these men were fully exemplified by the act of 1787. Slavery existed in sev-

ways, it has been said even obtrusively, claimed for ourselves. It is in this respect that we have held ourselves up in contrast with governments in Nor is this all. This change in the principle REMARKS OF REV. DR. WAYLAND,

AT THE NEBRASKA MEETING, IN PROVIDENCE, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 7TH.

MR. PRESIDENT: I am not surprised to see so large a number of the citizons of Rhode Island assembled, on the present occasion. On this spot, was formed the first government on earth which was formed the first government on earth which

large a number of the citizens of Rhode Island assembled, on the present occasion. On this spot, was formed the first government on earth which such a few declare themselves free, while they hold millions under them in bondwas formed the first government on earth which as soil, and in this city, a measure, which proposes to violate the most sacred rights of humanity, should receive its merited condemnation.

Before I proceed to consider this bill, I think it proper to say, that, while I shall speak with entire plainness on the merits of the question, I shall avoid all denunciation of individuals. It is my good fortune to know and to esteem many of any fellow-citizens at the South, whom I believe to be dishonorable or mean. I will go farther, and any that I have never conversed with an intelligent and right-minded slaveholder, who did not confess slavery to be wrong, utterly indefensible in itself, and the great curse that rests on the Southwest of the government was calculated by the confess slavery to be wrong, utterly indefensible in itself, and the great curse that rests on the Southwest of the most savery year becoming more and more offer them some way of escape from an evil which was every year becoming more and more threatening. Such men, and they form a large partion of the best men at the South, will. I know, hanor us for opposing this bill; and will in their hearts rejoice, if our opposition be successful.

We have met to protest against the bill, now before Congress, for establishing the territorial governments of Nebraska and Kanzas. The feature We have met to protest against the bill, now before Congress, for establishing the territorial governments of Nebraska and Kanzas. The feature
in this bill against which we first protest, is, that
in all that vast territory, now uninhabited by
white men, either free or slave States may be organized at the will of the settlers. On the face of
it, then, it places slavery and freedom on equal
terms; and proclaims that freeom and oppressinn
are looked upon with equal favor by the people of
the United States. It is, I know, said that it is intended to have no practical effect, for that slavery
will never be introduced there. This, I presume,
however, that no one expects us to believe. To
suppose the universal agitation of this subject to
be revived, an agitation so much to be deprecated
by the South, and the reproach of violated faith to
be endured without an assignable object, is to suppose men to act without motive, that is, to
either idiotic or insane. We will not accuse reasonable men of this absurdity. I therefore consider this as a bill to establish slavery throughout
all this vast region.

Now. I cannot but consider this measure as of precisely this character. We united to form a government on the principle of the Declaration of Independence and tho preamble of the Constitution,
namely, to establish justice and secure the blessings of liberty, to illustrate to the world the
truth, that all men are endowed by their Creator
with an inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. This bill reverses this principle, and makes this government declare that men
are not endowed with these rights, and that our
object is not to establish justice, or secure the blessings of liberty, to illustrate to the world
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all this vast region.

Now, against this bill I protest, in the first place, because it proposes to violate the great elementary law on which not only government, but the whole legislation of this country subservient to oeiety itself, is founded.

If there be any moral or social principle more ing, at all hazards, a majority in the Senate.

These measures it is painful to specify. 1 pre-tend not to enumerate them all, but I will mention only a few of the most important.

immediate advantage. Then came the Missouri Compromise. Here, for the sake of peace and the preservation of the Union, as it was said, the essential principle in which the government was founded was held in abeyance, and this territory, acquired from France, was divided, a part being conceded to slavery, and the rest irrevocably de-voted to liberty. It has always been said that even this concession was procured by corruption. 'We wanted,' said John Randolph, 'three dough-faces, and we got them: we could have got three more, had we wanted them.' Then came the admission of Texas. This was done, not only without constitutional authority, but, as I think in opposition to constitutional enactment. By this act, an immense tract prepared for slavery was admitted to the Union. The lamented Dr. Channing, than whom a truer friend of the Union never lived, declared in his letters on 'The Duty of the Free States,' that if ever this was done, the Northern States were bound at once to separate themselves from the confederacy. Next came the Compromise of 1850. In this instance, the free States were grossly insulted, and nothing could have carried the measure but the influence of a great statesman, who, by his conduct in this case, has left a stain on his reputation which his even former brilliant services can never erase. A shor time before, Florida had applied for admission to the Union, with a constitution rivetting slavery upon her to the latest time. When a question was made about receiving a State with slavery so The next State which presented itself was California, with a free constitution. The reception of this State gave rise to an angry debate of six months, and she was admitted at last by a Compromise. The remarkable terms of the Compropromise. The remarkable terms of the Compromise were—1st, that California should be admitted into the Union, and, on the other hand, that four new slave States should be formed out of Texas: that a more stringent and reckless law should oblige the free States to deliver up fugitive slaves, and, on the other hand, that the slave trade, which on the high seas is piracy, should not be carried on in the District of Columbia.

Then came the measure which we are now co nen came the measure which we are now considering. The territory covered by this bill is, in part, the same as was by the Missouri Compromise solemnly consecrated to freedom. It was so considered by Southern men. The measure was carried by Southern votes. It was considered that carried by Southern votes. It was considered that in yielding to slavery the territory South of 36 30, the North made a great concession for the sake of union. It is now proposed to nullify this solemn compact, and devote to slavery a territory, out of which some fifteen or twenty new States may eventually be formed. When these States are organized, and added to those formed out of Texas, the character of the Senate is irrevocably fixed. legislation of the nation is forever Southern.

The sentiments of these men were fully exemplified by the act of 1787. Slavery existed in several of the States. It was acknowledged to be at variance with the sentiments of the whole people, and in violation of the principle asserted in the Declaration of Independence. That it might be forever restricted within its then limits, and thus be more easily extinguished, all the territory then possessed by the confederation was declared to be forever free.

When the Constitution of the save, then, half a million. We have, then, half a million of men governing, in fact, thirty or forty million of men governing, in fact, thirty or forty million of men governing, in fact, thirty or forty millions. An institution unknown to the Constitution will be seen annulling and subverting the Constitution will be seen annulling and subverting the Constitution will be seen annulling and despicable, legislation of the nation is always subservient to the Southern legislation of the nation is always subservient to the Southern legislation of the nation is always subservient to the Southern legislation of the nation is always subservient to the Southern legislation of the nation is always subservient to the Southern legislation of the nation is always subservient to the Southern legislation of the nation is always subservient to the Southern legislation of the nation is always subservient to the Southern legislation of the nation is always subservient to the Southern legislation of the nation is always subservient to the Southern legislation of the nation is always subservient to the Southern legislation of the nation is always subservient to the Southern legislation of the nation is always subservient to the Southern legislation of the nation is always subservient to the Southern legislation of the nation of the nation of the Southern legislation of the Southern legislation of the nation is always subservient t

forever to be sinces, but whether the sons of the Puritans are to become slaves themselves.

Nor is this all. This change in the principle underlying the Constitution, changes our relations to the whole civilized world. The great question which is henceforth to agitate the nations, is the question of human rights. It has been the glory of this country, thus far, to stand forth every where in defence of human liberty. It is the position which we have taken on this question, that has given us our influence among nations, and taught down-trodden humanity, every where, to taught down-trodden humanity, every where, to look up to us for succor. But establish slavery, not as the exception, but the rule; make slavery the law of the land, the pivot on which legislation turns, and we must by necessity ally ourselves with despotism. We expose ourselves to contempt, even now, by swaggering about human liberty, while a pious and benevolent lady is at this moment immured in a dungeon, in Richmond, for no other crime than that of teaching children to read.

What will it be, when such an act of oppression is sanctioned by the whole country! I value the Union as much as any man. I would I value the Union as much as any man. I would cheerfully sacrifice to it everything but truth and justice and liberty. When I must surrender these, as the price of the Union, the Union becomes at once a thing which I abhor. To form a union for the sake of perpetuating oppression, is to make myself an oppressor. This I cannot be, for I love liberty as much for my neighbor as for myself. To sacrifice my liberty for the sake of union, is impossible. God made me free, and I cannot be in bondage to any man. These I believe to be the sentiments of the free States, and therefore it is, as a friend of the Union, that I protest against

But there is another feature in this bill which deserves to be considered. The consequence of its passage must be the destruction of the Indian tribes within the territory which it proposes to establish. These poor red men had begun to culti-vate land, and were advancing in civilization and Christianity, when, in defiance of a hundred treaties, they were savagely torn up by the roots, and transplanted to their present location, and in the removal one-third of their whole number perished. Every guarantee that could bind a moral agent was given them, that they should remain unmolested in their present residence forever. They are now rapidly improving their condition. They have schools admirably conducted, churches of Christ, under the care of almost every Protestant denomination, they are introducing manufactures, and, in fact, will lose nothing by comparison with the whites in their vicinity. Shall these Christian men and women be again driven away! Shall the most solemn treaties ever ratified by the Senate of the United States be again violated? Shall an act of cruelty, unparalleled in the history of civilized man, be perpetrated, because the victims are weak and their skins are red! Has no man any rights, unless his skin is white, or has a just God given permission to white men to defraud and enslave and murder their fellow-man with impunity! Lastly, I protest against the passage of this bill

s a Christian.
It is my firm belief, Mr. President, the belief on which I rest my hope of salvation, that the Son of God assumed our nature, and died for our sins, that we might escape the condemnation deserved the redemption of our whole race, for the ignorant and down-trodden African, as much as for his-haughty Anglo-Saxon oppressors. While on earth, he chose the lot of a poor man, and of an oppressed man, thus showing us that it was this class which shared his deepest sympathies. He came 'to preach the gospel to the poor, to proclaim liberty to the captive, and the opening of the prison doors to them that are bound.' He, himself, died by the hand of oppression, and he has taught us that the poor and the oppressed are his representatives always remaining, and that we must manifest our love to him by charity to them. must manifest our love to him by charity to them. 'Inasmuch as ye have done it to one of the least of them, ye have done it unto mc.' 'Take heed,' said he, 'that ye offend not one of these little ones.' Taking Christ, then, for my example, and striving to imbibe his spirit, can I do otherwise than take to my hosom every opprossed and downtrodden child of humanity! Jesus Christ, my master, is not ashamed to call them brethren, and can I have any partnership in an attempt to tram-ple them under foot! The Union, itself, becomes to me an accursed thing, if I must first steep it in the tears and blood of those for whom Christ died. But more than this: hundreds of thousands of these black and red men, whose dearest rights are sacrificed by this bill, are in the strictest sense our Presbyterians, but by far the largest part are Baptists and Methodists. They sit down with us at the same table of the Lord; they are, equally with

same gift of his Holy Spirit, and hope with us to be ever with the Lord. And can Christian men join hands with the oppressors of their brethren! Can we allow it to be declared in our name, as American Christians, that throughout this vast re-gion, our Christian brethren shall be delivered over to brute violence, and that it shall be made a crime to teach them to read the word of their Saviour and ours! Can we do this, and hope to be for-And here let me appeal to Christians at the South. I have conversed with many of them on this sub-ject; they have confessed slavery to be wrong, and they have mourned over its blighting influence on religion and morals. They have told me, and I believe them, that it is their daily prayer that this curse may be removed, that they would cheerfully curse may be removed, that they would cheerfully make any sacrifice for its removal, but that at pres-ent they see no way of escape from it. But could my voice reach them, I would say, Brethren, can

you, as disciples of Christ, aid in extending and

us, members of his body; they share with us the

perpetuating what you know to be wrong? Can you pray God to remove slavery from our country, while you are seeking to fasten it upon the country Could I address Southern statesmen, I would address to them a similar appeal. I have conversed with many of them, men of whom my country might be proud. They have told me that slavery was a curse of the Southern States; that, utterly indefended curse of the Southern States: that, utterly indefensible in principle, in practice it wrought unmixed etil in every relation of life, civil, social, and domestic. I would say to them, can you as lovers of your country extend over this vast territory an institution, which you in private allow to be unmeasured evil, an evil already so gigantic that you are already unable to cope with it. Nay, more, willing, in order to extend and perpetuate this wrong, to overturn the foundations of the constitution and violate your solemnly plighted faith? Can you expect that, after this, we can look upon you as brethren? If you will trample on the essential principles of the constitution, and annul a contract which you declared should be binding forever, in order to attain uncontrolled power over the free States, how may we expect that power to be exerted after it has been attained? If such things are done in the green tree, what shall be done in the dry?

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Once more, could I hope that my words could reach the ear of the President of the United States, with the respect due to the Chief Magistrate of my country, I would address him somewhat in this wise: 'It has pleased Divine Providence, sir, to pince you in the most responsible situation now held by any man on earth. It rests with you to decide whether this vast territory, comprising it may be twenty independent States, shall become the abode of happy freemen or of down-trodden slaves; whether man shall be recognized as a being formed in the image of God, or degraded to a chattel, he shall be sold in the shambles like the beasts that parish; whether in the conflict between freedom and despotism. for which the civilized world is preparish; whether in the conflict between freedom and despotism, for which the civilized world is preparing, the mighty influence of this great republic shall be thrown in favor of the oppressor or the oppressed. You have the right to arrest this measure as a grave departure from the principles of the constitution and a violation of solemnly pledged national faith. Let me then entreat you to look beyond the mists of passion that surround you, and gaze for a moment on that eternal justice which is the habitation of the throne of the Most High. Decide this question in such a manner as will be most pleasing to that great Being, the elements of whose character are spotless holiness and infinite love. Can you as a patriot array your country in opposition to every attribute of the eternal God! opposition to every attribute of the eternal God! Remember also that your life will have a page in Remember also that your life will have a page in this world's history. An impartial posterity will judge you by your actions, and will assign you a place with good men or with bad, with the benefactors or the enemies of your race. And more than all, you must soon appear before a tribunal where you can claim no precedence whatever over the meanest slave that the sun shines upon. The millions whose moral character has been affected for weal or for woe by your act, will meet you there weal or for woe by your act, will meet you there face to face in presence of the universe of God. It. is my earnest prayer that you may, by divine grace, be embled to decide this question in view of these solemn realities, so that, at that day, you may review this transaction with joy, and not with grief, and that the plaudit may await you, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Fellow-citizens, I rejoice that this meeting has been held. Come what will, it will ever be to us an unspeakable satisfaction that, to the utmost of our power, we have washed our hands of this iniquity. Let us cense not to be eech the God of our fathers, to defeat the counsels of misguided men, and if the worst shall come, that he will grant to the free States the wisdom, temper, patriotism and union, which may be needed in this grave emer-

From the Cleveland Leader.

MR. DOUGLAS AND THE CLERGY. The outrageous attack of Douglas upon the Cle gymen of New England has been most truly so-buked by the press. Such scathing articles we have seldom read. The little Giant, who has been designated as a second Judas by the ladies of Ohio will soon find that it is an act of fearful temerity to outrage the feelings of a great nation of free-men, in matters which affect their honor and their

moral sensibilities.

The North American, in commenting on the reception which the memorial of the Clergy of New England met in the Senate, says well, and says truly

Such an exhibition of impious vulgarity as took place on the part of certain members, is, we ven-ture to say, without precedent in the history of either branch of the national councils, and the intelligence of the proceedings will, we are sure, produce a deep sense of shame and indignation in every section of the Republic. More than three thousand ministers, resident in one of the States of the Union, saw fit in the honest expression of their sentiments to lay before Congress a respectful protest against a measure which they believe to be un-constitutional, immoral, and dangerous to the publie welfare, and instead of that proper civility which the character of the protestants entitled their petition, they were infamously ridiculed and insulted. Mr. Douglas, who is fast gaining for himself a most unenviable fame, by that coarse and violent tone of speech which is characteristic of low demagoguism, may yet discover that the peo-ple will not permit even the high position he occu-pies to shield against their virtuous indignation a representative, who, in his efforts to withhold from a large and justly distinguished class of citizens a clearly defined popular right, has chosen to revile them in a way which must shock the religious senthem in a way which must shock the religious sensibilities of the whole country. And we may remark in this connection, that if he was offended, as he appears to have been, by the language of the remonstrance made by the three thousand clergymen of Massachusetts, against a measure which he is personally so deeply interested to accomplish, he should have been more careful himself in the choice of the terms in which he saw fit to denounce the signature of the prester. the signers of the protest. It was a piece of most im-pudent presumption in him to pretend to accuse them pernicious design in their but he certainly forgot the proprieties of his place, and the obligations of common decency, when he charged them as having come 'forward with an atrocious falsehood, and an audacious calumny' ainst the Senate.

But we have yet to notice a still more revolting against the Senate.

and censurable feature of this disgraceful Senato rial debate. It appears from the report of the pro ceedings, that when Mr. Houston, in defending propriety of the form of the petition, remarked that it was a respectful protest in the name of Almighty God,' there was a burst of laughter, and that subsequently, when Mr. Petrit proposed that the me morial should be referred to the chaplain of the Sen ate, with instructions to inquire and report whether the Nebraska bill was in violation of the law of God, and whether the Senate was in danger of having invoked the judgment and condemnation of Heaven by passing it, the suggestion was followed by 'loud laughter.' We venture to affirm that there is not a reflecting

mind in the land which the narrative of this seen in the national Senate chamber will not shock and thrill with a sense of awe. The occurrence in that place, in the persons of high functionaries sitting there, of so audacious a trifling with the sacred name of the Supreme Being, as well as de-rision of His providence, is a fact which is fitted to cause the heart of the entire nation to shudder with dismay.

It seems as if in the very temple of their liberties

the seems as it in the very temple of their liberties—those blessed and priceless liberties which Divine goodness clearly vouchsafed, and has so conspicutionally preserved to them—the people of the Republic have wilfully insulted God by the most ribald ridicule and blasphemy. It was not enough that three thousand of His ministers, offering a prayer in His name, should be scoffed at and villified on necount of their office—it was not enough that His servant, officiating as the chaplain of Congress, should be made game for the disgusting levity of a low and impious wit—but the climax of legislative profanity was reached when a member of the Senate proposed that an inquiry should be made of the Almighty, and a report returned respecting His judgment upon the action of the body in the passnetion so coarse, so terrible, so bold an impiety that it seems incredible. What man would have imagined that, in an age so moral and refined—in a land so crowded with the evidences of infinite bounty and benevolence—among a people so devotional in their feelings and lives, and in the hall of the highest council of a State which presents more testimonies of having been the favorite care of Heaven than any empire the earth contains-ar instance of irreverence so wanton, vulgar and flagi-tious as that described could have happened? Alas for the Senate of the nation! The glory of its bright resown is sullied with a dreadful shame.— To what melancholy degeneracy has it fallen wher within its walls, even religion and God have ceased within its walls, even religion and God have ceased to command respect; when the ministers of the former are denounced as liars, and the name and power of the Creator are laughed at and mocked? The actors in that infamous scene of which we are speaking deserve, and we trust will receive, the unqualified rebuke of a grossly insulted and outraged popular sentiment. They are answorthy to sit in the clevated place which they have disgraced by conduct and language which would seem appropriate no where, unless in an assemblage of atheists or heathens. So long as they and such as they preside over the public affairs, nothing but evil can be expected, while the national legislature must decline in virtue, until it descends to the lowest ebb of vulgarity, weakness and corruption.

Speaking of Mr. Douglas, the other day, M Benton said, 'Sir, the meanest man in our country is poor white man who marries a woman with niggers.'

From the Dedham Garette.

A CHAPTER ON INPAMOUS MEASURES AND MEN.

The time has been when the American Congress was an honor to the American name, and when an American could have no reason to blush while reading its proceedings. The Senate, especially, was composed of men as renowned for their patricts and to advocate good mensures in the halls of legislation. The right of petition and remonstrance is absolute to all classes of citizens—to the clergy as well as to the laity; and we think the voice of 50,000 Ministers of the Gospel against the Nebrasha body, an American could point with just national pride. But, alas, it is so no longer. That once grave, dignified, high-minded body—the hope of our country, and the guarantee of our freedom—has become a den of political blacklegs, an arena of pugnacious blackguards, a place for drooling drunkards to crack their ribald jokes, and utter their profane and vulgar oaths. Does any one

marked with the most reckless disregard of Constitution, compacts, laws, reason, and revelation; and a body of four thousand ministers of the Eternal Jehovah cannot even respectfully memorialize them without being insuled, and the God in whose name they speak, unblushingly blasphemed. Its history abounds, aye, it is made up, with instances of Constitutional and moral treason, 'as black as ink, and as bitter as hell.' No page in the history of the world's legislation is so dark with infamy, as that which records the enactment of the Fugitive Slave Law. Who, but an American Senator, would have conceived of such a bill of abominations, such a concentration of diabolical wickedness, such an outrage upon humanbolical wickedness, such an outrage upon humanity, such an insult to God, as that statute! And we might go farther, and ask, what other legisla-tive body but the American Congress would have passed it! and what other Executive, but an American President, would have affixed his name to such an infernal document? and what people, but our own, would have submitted to its inhuman provisions, and have suffered the collar of the Southern nunting hound to have been placed unresistingly around their necks! This is but one link, however, in the terrible chain of infamy. which they have forged in that great work-shop iniquity, the corroding iron of which is eating deep into the national soul. The Nebraska scheme

Douglas and Butler, the profane swearing of Atchison and Gwin, the brazen impudence of Petit and Toombs, the devilish malignity of Norris, the babyish sophistry of Badger, the ghoulish episodes of Cass, the obscene and ribald jests of Weller, and the magnificent flunkeyisms of Edward Everett, are each and all calculated to mortify and humiliate every man who possesses one spark of national pride in his composition.

Edward Everett's opposition to the Nebraska willow was a search of the experience of the case of the

rillany was a sham—a result of the craven, cowardly soul the man possesses—a base dodge, which his own friends do not, and dare not, attempt to defend. The 'certificate,' which Mr. Everett's friends saw fit to circulate, is a covering so flimsy, that a blind man cannot fail to see through it at once. It only serves as a circulating advertisement of his treachery and false-heartedness. Had his former course been such as to give him a character for political honesty, and true regard for freedom and the will of his constituents, would he, or would any of his friends, have considered a 'cerwould any of his friends, have considered a 'certificate' necessary for the protection of his reputation at home! Would Charles Sumner—the eloquent and brave-hearted Senator, of whom Massachusetts may well be proud—would he have needed
a certificate of 'sickness,' to have satisfied the
people of the North, had he failed to record his ame in opposition to that bill! No, the man does not live, who would have accused him of dedging the responsibility of a vote upon that 'question of questions.' And why not! Because his former course upon all questions involving human freedom, and his speeches and former votes upon the Nebraska bill, had formed an impregnae fortification, through which the keenest of his bitterest enemies could not reach him .-Charles Sumner has a character for consistency, honesty, and a sincere love of freedom—a character earned, too, by years of devotion to the intercsts of his constituents, and of unvarying opposition to every form of oppression. Had Edward Everett been thus defended by his past acts, he need not thus have advertised himself in the way he has the only affect of which her had been suggestions have been a reliable to the suggestion. he has-the only effect of which, has been to raise suspicions where otherwise none would have

Was Mr. Everett sick, years ago, when he said he would shoulder his musket, march south, and shoot men, women and children, guilty of no crime, but that of manifesting that God-given principle of a love of liberty—the inalienable e made his speech upon the Nebraska bill! speech which has done more towards passing the bill than any other speech made in or out of Con-gress. Coming, as it falsely purported to do, from a northern man with northern principles—from an a northern man with northern principles—from an opponent of the measure, yet conceding more than the friends of it claimed, has made his speech a kind of a Nebraska gospel, which has furnished texts for a thousand high priests of slavery to preach from. Was Edward Everett sick, when he odged the vote on an important amendment to the ill, which was almost as much a test of a man's principles, as a vote on its direct passage, viz.:— that of giving the seeple of a territory the right of prohibiting slavery—an amendment offered by Mr. Chase, of Ohio! Was Mr. Everett sick, when he presented the memorial of the New England cler-gymen, and bowed his kingly head before that moral leper, S. A. Doughas, and the cold blood flowed from his pale face to his coward and palpitating heart, in consequence of his temerity in thus offending the great national Moloch, in whose burning arms are sacrificed every sixth man, woman and child in the land! Was he sick on these occasions, we ask! Where are his sponsors! Where are his 'certificates'! The people must see them, before they can believe Edward Everett other than politician of such infamously poor dough, that eaven refuses to do its proper work upon hi

In 1820, Mr. Everett gave utterance, on the floor of the House, to the following contemptible senti-

This was so outrageously infamous, that even slaveholders were disgusted, and indignantly re-buked him. It was on this occasion that John Randolph, a slaveholder, arose in his seat, and, in a manner indicating the most supreme contempt for the man, said, as he pointed his lean, but eloquent, finger at Mr. Everett :

'Sir, I envy neither the head nor the heart of that man from the north, who rises here to defend slavery upon principle!'

But such was Mr. Everett in 1826, and such is Mr. Everett in 1854, his certificates to the contrary notwithstanding.

IS A CLERGYMAN A CITIZEN?

The New York Mirror puts this question at the ead of a paragraph in which it carries the war into One would infer from the slang of certain reck

less senators, partisan editors, and Pewter-Mag spouters, that a clergyman has no right to express an opinion upon any public measure or political subject. Three thousand educated and intelligent ministers of Christianity have no business, we are ministers of Christianity have no business, we are told, to sign their names to a petition or remonstrance to go before the Congress of the nation. It is only your rum-hole rowdies that have a right to be heard on questions of vital interest and importance to the State and to humanity. These patriots of the grog-shop, these frothy demagogues, alone have the right to discuss the affairs of the nation! In a country where all sects are tolerated, there

drunkards to crack their ribald jokes, and utter their profine and vulgar oaths. Does any one doubt this? If so, let him read the proceedings of the presentsession, and especially of that memorable night on which the Nebraska bill was passed, and he can doubt no longer.

To say that the Senate has become a disgrace to the American name, would be stating a proposition too palpable for proof. Its proceedings have been marked with the most reckless disregard of Constitution, compacts, laws, reason, and revelation; and a body of four thousand ministers of the Eternal Jahovah cannot even respectfully memorals. following terms:

When it is remembered that among the men who are thus outraged, defied and spit upon, are such as Dr. Wood, President Lord, Dr. Walker, Dr. treaNo
highest honor for their learning, plety, and their
long and useful services to the most precious interests of the Church and the State; that in thus remonstrating with their representatives, they have only exercised one of their birthrights as American cirizens, and in their union have only reflected the universal sentiments and feelings of the most pa-triotic and virtuous portions of the community, the utterance of such paragraphs as we quote must strike every reader as a most extraordinary and pregnant occurrence. We feel ashamed to reproduce them, but do not know but it is necessary they should be read, to obtain a just view of the exactions and tyranny of slavery.—N. Y. Ecangelist.

From the Cleveland Herald.

THE RESCUE CASE AT MILWAURIE. iniquity, the corroding iron of which is eating deep into the national soul. The Nebraska scheme is another link in the same, and yet unfinished, chain. This bill also originated in the Senate, and its paternity is generally accredited to that political fungus from Illinois—S: Arnold Douglas.—What the next one will be, is hard to decide. We are prepared for any outrage, no matter how palpable a violation of the Constitution or of justice it may be.

No man, with American feelings, can read the proceedings of the Senate without a feeling of, at least, humiliation. The drunken blackguardism of Douglas and Butler, the profane swearing of Atpearance at the next term of the U.S. Coumissioner Winfield Smith, on the charge of aiding and abetting the rescue of the fugitive slave Glover from the custody of Marshal Cotton. It will be recollected that Glover was arrested by slave-catchers and U.S. officers near Racine, and taken to Milwankie jail, whereupon the people liberated the fugitive and gave him a pass to Canada—the land of the free of all colors. Mr. Booth was in the crowd, whereupon he was arrested for violation of the Fogitive Slave Law, and on examination was held to bail by the U.S. Commissioner to his appearance at the next term of the U.S. Counts. In Mr. S. M. Booth, Editor of the Free Democrat pearance at the next term of the U.S. Court, in \$2,000. Mr. B. gave the required bail, and was discharged.

When before the Commissioner, Mr. Booth made

an earnest address, asserting the injustice of his arraignment as a criminal, and glorying in the res cue of a human being from return to slavery. We copy it as a specimen of the character of the man the Court has to deal with, and the spirit which now animates multitudes of the free men of the free

May it please the Court:

I do not propose to reply to the counsel for the Slave-Catcher, on whose unsupported oath I am arrested as a criminal, and am now on trial for liberty. I leave that task to my counsel. But I wish to say a few words, at this stage of the examination, in my own defence.

For the first time in my life, I am arraigned

efore a tribunal, invested with the forms of law on a charge of crime. The warrant for my arrest charges me—so the legal fiction runs—with 'unlaw-fully aiding and abetting' the escape of a human being from bondage.

My answer to the charge is, that it is not true

Whatever 'aid and comfort' I may have rendered the hunted and battered fugitive, it was only such aid and comfort' as the law permit, as humanity dictates, and as the plainest precepts of the Chris tian religion required of me, on peril of my soul. So far, therefore, from having to reproach myself with what I have done, I ought, perhaps, to blame myself for not having done more. Instead of keeping, as I have done, strictly within the letter of the law, perhaps I ought to have braved the penalty of those who broke open the jail, and set an ex-ample of, resistance to this Fugitive Law, by aiding

in the forcible rescue of Glover.

But I knew that human bloodhounds were on m and whose suggestions have been so valuable to the prosecuting attorney, would rejoice at an opportu nity of enforcing the penalty of an infamous law against one who had done his part to make tha against one who had done his part to make that law odious to a liberty-loving people. I knew that the slave power would rejoice at an occasion which would enable it to silence my press, while the Nebraska iniquity was waiting either for an ignoble birth and a premature baptism by faith-breaking god-fathers, or a hopeless death and an infamous grave; and so I chose the path of prudence, an aintained an outward regard for a law I inward ly loathed and abhorred, and treated as a legal erity what I believe, in my inmost soul, to be ndous fraud, as wicked as stupendous, and a

stupendous fraud, as wicked as stupendous, and a nullity before God and man.

But I am frank to say—and the prosecution may nake the most of it—that I sympathize with the res cuers of Glover, and rejoice at his escape. I rejoice that, in the first attempt of the slave-hunters to convert our jail into a slave pen, and our citizens into slave-catchers, they have been signally foiled and it has been decided by the spontaneous uprising and sovereign voice of the people, that no human being, can be dragged into bondage from human being, can be dragged into bondage from Milwaukie. And I am bold to say that, rather than have the great Constitutional rights and safeguards of the people—the writ of Habeas Corpus and the right of Trial by Jury—stricken down by this Fugitive Slace Law, I WOULD PREFER TO SEE EVERY FEDERAL OFFI CER IN WISCONSIN HANGED ON A GALLOWS FIFTY CU-BITS HIGHER THAN HAMAN'S. [Loud cheering. The Court said, if it was repeated, the room should be

leared of spectators.]

May it please the Court; I understand well, and this community understands well, why I have been singled out by the prosecution. It is not because I am specially guilty, or more guilty than hun-dreds, whom the Slave-catcher's attorney would not think of prosecuting, but because it is desired to of the House, to the following contemptible sentiment:

'The great relation of servitude, in some form or other, with greater or less departure from the theoretic equality of men, is INSEPARABLE FROM OUR NATURE. Domestic slavery is not, in my judgment, to be set down as an immoral or irreligious relation.

Think of prosecuting, but because it is desired to make an crample of me, and the Slave Power wants me for a victim. That power wishes to introduce the discipline of the slave plantation among the Editorial fraternity, to silence their voice in behalf of Freedom, and therefore it cracks its lash, or gets the District Attorney and this honorable Court to crack it, about my care as one thought. the District Attorney and this honorable Court to crack it, about my ears, as one thought to be most in need of such discipline. My conviction and punishment, it is hoped, will strike terror into the hearts of the people, and compel them to stifle those feelings of humanity, implanted in every human soul, which prompt them to feed the hun-clothe the naked, hide the outcast, and obey commands of a merciful God, instead of the edicts of cruel and wicked men.

I have done nothing in this case, which, living,

I could wish to forget, or, dying, I would wish to blot out of the memory of mankind. Whatever may be the finding of this Court, I stand acquitted may be the finding of this Court, I stand acquitted in the judgment, in the hearts and consciences of all who love Freedom, and hate oppression—of all who stand for Order, regulated by righteous law—of all who value Republican institutions, and would transmit them pure and free, as a heritage to their children—of all who scorn the ineffably mean and inhuman business of kidnapping and slave-catching—of all who honor manhood and despise base sycophancy and servile fawning to the Slave Power, and of all who would die on the battle-field or on the gibbet, rather than sacrifice their conscience, deny their Maker, and surrender their liberties to the vilest despotism the sun ever shone upon.

With these brief remarks, I leave the defence of my case to my counsel, whose age, experience, at-

my case to my counsel, whose age, experience, a tainments, ability, and fidelity to Truth and Freedom, entitle him to my fullest confidence.

Mr. Booth has been required to give \$2,000 ball for his appearance at the U. S. District Court, to be held at Madison, in July next. An axion for civil damages has also been brought against him by the alleged owner of the escaped fugitive.

THE LIBERATOR

No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, APRIL 7, 1854.

TWINTIETH ANNIVERSARY AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Twestieth Anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society will be held in the City of New York, in the REV. DR. CHAPIN'S CHURCH, in Broadway, between Spring and Prince Streets, on WEDNESDAY, May 10th, 1854, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The names of the speaker will be announced hereafter.

The Sochty will hold meetings for Business and Dis-

Anniversary, and to give us the benefit of their counsel and co-operation at the subsequent meetings. The con- whatever quarter the application my come. dition of the country in relation to the Anti-Slavery Agitation will present, for the consideration of the Society, topics of the gravest importance, affecting its WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President.

EDMUND QUINCY, S. H. GAY, WENDELL PHILLIPS,

ANNIVERSARY AT NEW YORK.

Inaddition to the official invitation of the Executive Compittee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, to its New York, we would add an earnest appeal to the same effect. In what period of our great struggle has there teen a crisis so momentous as the present—an occasion so imperatively demanding the thronging presence and serious deliberation of the tried and unfaltering friends of bound and bleeding humanity-or such an opportunity to strike an effective blow at the hellish power of Slavery? The state of the Northern mind is sow sympathetic and catholic toward our hitherto unpopular movement; the current of public feeling has gists of the loathsome slave system no longer stand boldly forth, as once they did, on Northern soil, but skulk for shame and confusion of face; it is now seen and felt to be a reflection upon the intelligence, and a slavery in spirit or position ; the subject is universally discussed, and has swallowed up all other topics of national interest, as Aaron's rod did all the rods of the Egyptian magicians; never has there been such a willingness to hear the advocates of impartial freedom. or so ready an acquiescence in their views and sentiments; and it is apparent that, at every public gathering, whether to protest against the Nebraska Bill, or to seek the entire abolition of slavery, the strongest utterances for liberty are responded to the most enthusiastically These are indeed cheering signs of the times. Now is our salvation nearer than when we believed.' To strike while the iron is hot is as important in any great moral enterprise, as it is in fashioning any carnal weapon or implement of husbandry. And what an enterprise is that in which we are embarked ! So comprehensive, so immeasurable, so indissolubly connected with human redemption, so regardful of the honor and supremacy of God, so imbued with the world-reconciling spirit of human brotherhood! And what a revolution to be accomplished ! A Democratic nation, and every sixth person in the land the property of some other person ! A civilized nation, and millions of its population doomed tian nation, and the Bible a prohibited volume, the incountry, animated by the spirit of infernalism against and report hereafter at a special meeting. all that is holy, just and true-uttering the foulest blasphemies against Heaven, and plotting for its extenor annexation can be carried round the globe!

in which the fate of the republic is to be determined, the more persons we need in counsel, and to commune with each other, face to face. It is not to be presumptuous or assuming to say that, whatever may be the party. It now has hardly an existence in this State, instrumentalities at work for the overthrow of slavery, or to check its expansion, the American Anti-Slavery Society still leads the van, and is worthy of the most absolute confidence, the most generous support, and the sprung up and flourished. A gentleman had said that

at a distance can get to New York only at considerable he believed that their views were well known and uncost of time and money. Many whose presence would be extremely desirable, doubtless are unable to meet they would endorse these resolutions. If we adopt this cost in full. The burden ought to be equalized, such resolutions as these, the Free Soil party will have In various distant localities, let there be a union of no ground left to stand on. The Whige of Massachu means to ensure a delegation of one or more persons, and as a wise expenditure in furtherance of the noblest | would pass as amended. movement of the age.

THE CLERGY AND NEBRASKA:

We presume that it is quite unnecessary for us, at any time, to ask the attention of our readers to what is deposited in the 'REFUGE OF OPPRESSION,' because for twenty years we have been assured that there is no deartment of our paper so thoroughly perused, or which aids the anti-slavery cause more effectively. This week, the articles in that department are both religiously and historically instructive; religiously as pertaining to the clergy of the North, without distinction of sect, and historically as exhibiting the demoniacal purpose of the Slave Power, 'without concealment and without comromise.' For presuming to exercise the rights of citizenship, and to remonstrate in the name of the living God against a most perfidious and heaven-daring outrage, the clergy are insulted and brow-beaten on the floor of the Senate, accused of dealing in profanity (!) and blasphemy, (!) and admonished to mind their own business. See what is said of them by the Washington Union, (the organ of the Government,) the Washington Sentinel, the Richmond Enquirer, &c. Had they espoused the other side, it would have altered the case ! In the mean time, 'the work goes bravely on.' The

most impressive demonstrations are being made, in ev-North ; so that the New York Ecening Post says-

'If the Evening Post were three times as large as it is, and were issued three times a day, we should still despair of finding room for any thing like full reports of the spontaneous gatherings which are every day held, throughout the North and West, to express the popular istonishment and indignation at the design of the originators of the Nebraska bill, and the perfidious means by which it is intended to bring it about.'

Borritt's Miscellanies. We learn that the fugitive articles of Elihu Burritt are to be published by Phillips, Sampson & Co., under the title of 'Thoughts and Things at Home and Abroad.' The work will contain the biography of the author, by Mary Howitt, to gether with a fine steel portrait. The em nent services of this philanthropist in behalf of Peace, Temperance, and the Anti-Slavery cause, will secure for this volume a very wide sale. It will be ready for publication in the course of the present month.

WHIG LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION.

A meeting of the Whig members of the Legislature, and delegates from unrepresented towns, was held in the Representatives' Hall at the State House, on Thurs-day evening, 30th alt., for the purpose of choosing a Whig State Central Committee for the coming political year. The Convention was called to order by Moses Kimball. For a Parks Kimball, Esq., of Boston, who read the call for the

Col. Artemas Lee, of Templeton, was called to the chair, and John H. Holmes, of Boston, and A. A. Richend, of Adams, were appointed Secretaries.

While the committee to nominate at large was out, Moses Kimball, Eq., of Boston, offered the following

Resolved, That the Whigs of Massachusetts are favor of freedom, and hostile to slavery; and while we would defend the South in all their constitutional rights, and would in no way interfere with the maincussion, (it some hall yet to be procured,) on the eve- tenance of slavery where it is now recognized by law, ning folloging the public Anniversary, and on the yet we are opposed to permitting another square inch succeeding THURSDAY and FRIDAY, May 11th and of territory now free, to be trodden by a slave; and if the Compromise of 1820 shall be repealed, the only The members and friends of the Society, far and safe and reliable platform for the North to stand upon, near, are arrestly invited to be present at the public will be a firm, united and determined opposition to the admission of another slave State into the Union, from

Resolved, That the bill now pending in Congress known as the Nebraska Bill, and involving the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, is a measure so iniquitous future action; hence a large attendance is desirable. in its character, so hostile to every principle of justice, and involves so gross a violation of public honor, that we are only surprised that an honest man, either North or South, can be found to sustain it; and that the author of the measure richly merits the title that has been awarded him- Arnold of the North.'

Mr. Edward Dexter, of Boston, moved that they be laid on the table.

Mr. Kimball desired to have the resolutions discu members and friends throughout the country, to be He wished to have the Whigs of Massachusetts speak strongly represented at its approaching anniversary at out on this great question of the Nebraska bill. The Whigs of this State ought to utter freely their sentiments, and let the country know how they stand in regard to this matter, and denounce the pefarious scheme now before Congress. The resolutions were before the Convention, and could be disposed of as it chose; but if they were to be laid on the table, he wished to have the reasons therefor stated

Mr. Aspinwall, of Brookline, said he could se objection to the gentleman from Boston expressing his opinion on the subject of slavery, but he agreed in the visibly changed its course; the defenders and apolomen did not come here prepared to act on such a sub ject. Gentlemen are not authorized or instructed by their constituents, to make such a declaration as the resolutions contained. As far as regards the evils of stain upon the character, to be charged with being prowas probably no difference of opinion among the gentlemen present; but the propriety of stigmatizing a member of the United States Senate, in the manner of the resolutions, was certainly very questionable, to say the least. He did not feel prepared to sustain all the specifications of the resolutions, although he sympathized with them in the main. Mr. Kimball said he felt indifferent as to what action

was taken upon them-whether they were tabled or passed-but as objection had been made by several genlemen to the portion referring to Senator Douglas, he would request that it might be stricken from the resolutions. It was called an insult or slur on a member of Congress; but he thought that when public servants forget their duty, the people had a right to express themselves in strong, unmistakable terms.

Mr. Goodwin, of Lawrence, moved an adjournment but withdrew his motion at the request of Mr. Thompson, of Boston.

Mr. Thompson said there was one course which might fitly be pursued, in regard to the resolutions. They had been copied by the reporters, and would appear in the newspapers, and would go forth as the resolutions by law to ignorance and utter degradation! A Chris- of the Whigs of Massachusetts. They cannot be withheld from the public eye. He approved the resolustitution of marriage abolished, the souls and bodies of tions, and they contain sentiments to which all can men daily in the market for sale and barter, and all subscribe; but as this meeting was not called to act on parental and filial ties dishonored, among a population such a subject, and is not a full one, many towns being greater than that of all the New England States! And, unrepresented, he would suggest that they be referred finally, the Slave Power omnipotent over the whole to a committee, who shall take them into consideration

Mr. Cooley, of Boston, hoped the suggestion to a committee would meet with respect. He fully apsion wherever the American flag extends, or by conquest preciated the motives of the gentleman who introduced the resolutions, but thought they had better be withing anniversary at New York be worthy of our high which, while firm, should be conciliatory to the other calling. Let no one say that his absence will not be members of the confederacy. She should forbear to missed, or that his presence on that occasion will not be stir up another slavery agitation. Another objection of any importance. The time has not yet come for even was, that the passage of such resolutions would only the humblest laborer in the field to cease exerting him- tend to keep alive and build up the Free Soil party, to self to the utmost. As the decisive hour draws near, the injury of the Whigs. He trusted they would be withdrawn altogether.

Mr. Goodwin, of Lawrence, did not believe the pas sage of the resolutions would benefit the Free Soil and such resolutions would only strengthen the Whig party. When the Whig party shrunk from expressing anti-slavery sentiments, then the Free Soil party we came here without knowing how our constituents Our country is widely extended, and they who live think on this subject, and would wish us to act; but mistakable in regard to this slavery question, and the setts can stand on these resolutions, and he hoped they

Mr. Arnold, of Bellingham, said, if you table thes resolution, you table yourselves. We have been defeated for two successive years, and we can never carry the State again, unless we adopt such resolutions. We must speak strongly on this subject, in order to meet the sentiment of the community.

Mr. Richmond, of Adams, was in favor of the resol tions-he could respond to them from his heart. We pursued a temporizing policy, two years, and it was our downfall. It will not do to be behind the age. We must not be silent, on the great measure now before Congress, but give expression to our feelings freely. The resolutions are not too strong for any part of the State, nor for my own feelings. Let us give all the force we can to our views.

Mr. Ladd, of Chicopee, said, that when an attemp was made to read out such resolutions, he thought it time for the country to speak, and support the gentleman from Boston who introduced them. There wa nothing in the resolutions to which he could not fully and heartily respond, nor to which the five hundred Whigs of Chicopee would not respond. It has been said that we did not come to transact such business as this, but it seemed to him that there was a peculiar proprie ty in the delegates expressing their opinions in this way. The members of the present Legislature were not elected on the Nebraska issue, nor with instruction in regard to anti-slavery resolutions, and yet they pass ed resolutions almost unanimously condemning the Nebrasks scheme. Every Whig newspaper in the State denounces the Nebraska bill, and calls Stephen A. Douglas a traitor, and shall we allow these resolutions to be tabled ?

Mr. Holmes, of Boston, said he concurred with gen tlemen in their objections to slavery, but as this meet ing was called to accomplish a specific object of business, and nothing else, he thought it an unfit occasio to act on such resolutions. He deprecated the policy of committing the party to the principles set forth in the resolutions, and hoped they would be referred to a

Mr. Conkey, of Amherst, was strongly in favor of the Convention passing such resolutions as these. He be-lieved that they represented truly the sentiments of the Whigs of Hampshire county. He d'd not believe that the party could lose anything by passing them.

Why should we fear to give full expression to the sent. ment of the party?

Mr. Bradbury, of Newton, cited the clause of the first resolution, declaring that if the Missouri Compremise is repealed, the platform of the party shall be unflinching opposition to the admission of additional slave States. He desired to call attention to it as a serious and important declaration.

Mr. Cooley hoped gentlemen would not be in a harry to throw the party into the policy laid down in the reolutions. He also called attention to the reading of olutions. He also cancer acception to the reading of the first resolution, and said that the expression, 'y' the Compromise of 1820,' &c., denoted a foregone conclusion. It is declaratory of an intention, independent ly of the matter whether the compromise is repealed or not. He hoped gentlemen would consider the force of this declaration. How far do we intend to carry out the principle? We are constantly acquiring new term. tory, by purchase or treaty, and his policy would be to 'put afar off the evil day' when she should decide on the matter of opposing the admission of slave States into the Union. This declaration commits Massacha. setts to a serious policy. Do we mean to say to the South, that not another inch of territory shall be troi. den by a slave? If we do, we shall bring back the agitations of 1820 and 1850, and be obliged either to back down and compromise, or see the Union dissolved

Mr. Kimball said he was glad gentlemen understood the full purport and meaning of the resolutions, H. wanted them to go forth to the world as the declars. tion of Massachusetts, that no more slave territory shall be added to the Union.

The question was taken, on the motion of Mr. Cooler. to refer the resolutions to a committee, and decided is the negative by a moderate majority.

The question on their adoption was then put, and they were adopted almost unanimously, but two ethree dissenting voices being heard. As adopted, the resolutions contain no allusion to Senator Douglas. The Convention then dissolved.

GERMAN ANTI-NEBRASKA MEETING

In pursuance of a call of the Committee of the United German Societies of Boston, the Germans of this city assembled, Thursday evening, 10th ult, is Williams' Hall, to take into consideration the Nebrash bill, though already accepted by the Senate of the United States; and also to approve of a platform his down by the German population in Louisville, and accepted in its principles already by the Germans of Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, and New York.

The meeting was called to order by David Huth Dr. Haffendhal was chosen Chairman; Mr. Grale, Vice President; and Messrs. Johan Wislicenus and Julius Spaeth, Secretaries.

Mr. Huth first addressed the meeting, and his speed was several times interrupted by loud and protractel applause. Mr. Wislicenus followed, and entered into the particulars of the slavery principles, and denounced slavery as a crime, and the whole population of the United States equally criminal as long as slavery exist in this Republic. After discussing several sections of the Nebraska bill, the following resolutions were unitimously adopted :-Considering that, by the Missouri Compromise of

1820, a strict line was stipulated against extension of slavery, north of 35 deg. 30 min., the abelition of which the slaveholders and their party in the present Congress do attempt; considering that the Nebrasia bill, moved by Senator Douglas, with above mediated intention, is to conquer a Territory, up to the present time impenetrable for slavery, and as large as the whole extent of the free States; considering that, by gaining this Territory, a permanent superiority of the slave States would be founded, excluding the large No souri territory from free settlement; considering that the breach of a compromise, respected for more than generation, would question any rights claimed by far interests of freedom, and therefore endanger freels itself; considering that, in a slave State, hard laber's looked upon as unworthy a freeman, and consequently free laborers are disrespected ;

Therefore, the here assembled Germans, citizes of the city of Boston and vicinity,

Resolve, That we are opposed to slavery in general, and therefore go particularly a gainst the establishment of new slave States.

Resolved, That we protest against the Nebraska bil, as being the means of extending slavery over a timtory of about half a million of square miles, now fre, and free by law of Congress. Resolved, That the consequences of accepting the

tion from the cultivable districts of said territor, and to make a free homestead impossible.

Resolved, That we consider the non-interventian principles of Senator Douglas as in discord with series 3, article iv. of the Constitution of the United States, which says :- ' Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations, respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States, and nothing in the Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States,

or of any particular State.' Resolved, That free labor cannot possibly exist, sile by side, with slave labor. Resolved, That in consequence of the Nebraska bill,

freedom of American citizens is endangered, and interior conflict caused, and the European reaction and tyranny assisted. Resolved, That the Nebraska bill is in opposition with the Declaration of Independence, with the spirital

the Constitution, and with the intention of their hetorable authors. Resolved. That we shall never give our vote or atsistance to any of the Representatives who speak of vote in favor of the Nebraska hill

Resolved, That we have read, with indignation, the resolves and a part of the discussions of the Senate of that subject, and we hereby respectfully request the House of Representatives to defeat the bill accepted by

REV. A. L. STONE'S LECTURE ON EL VERV.

This sixth of the 'Independent' course of lecture was heard, with frequent and animated applause, by perhaps five hundred people, in the smaller hall d the Tremont Temple. A mighty sound (said the lecturer) comes from the

South, the din of battle between slavery and freeds A great crisis in this war is now pending. We mil well call it freedom's last stake; there is no entrendment to be occupied behind.

The hatchet was buried in 1820, but it would not stry buried. Southern hands, not Northern, have now raised it, and if a war of extermination is raised against them, they may thank themselves. Much has been said, on both sides, of the finality

supposed to have been lately established at Baltimers. But, while God exists, there is, and can be, no finally to wrong, except the finality that ends it. The battle must ever be renewed until the right conquers.

The South has long been accustomed to say, 'Dis is our business, and you have no right to interfere rit it.' Whether this be so, is an important matter for our consideration; and the purpose of this lecture is !! inquire—have we anything to do with slavery, and if we have, what?

We are citizens of the nation as well as the State, and deeply concerned in its course of policy. We are also under national law, and implicated in its disgraces. The Fugitive Slave Law is national-No

braska national. There is a possible future before us which sets our re-

sponsibility in a clear and strong light. Sappose the Union dissolved, and two nations founded. Is it not ing to have given up Nebraska to the side of slaver Is it nothing that our seamen are impressed in South ern ports; our citizens kidnapped and sold as s'a co; our envoys ignominiously expelled from the espitals of sister States; our rights of free speech and a free pres

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nterfered with? Have we not personal relations to this

system, implying personal responsibilities? We have an important part to bear in the great con We have an important part to bear in the great con-fict of freedom which is going on all over the world. One wind of the battle is here; and we have it in charge to standchrmly and strike valiantly, not for American to stand printy alone, but for human liberty. If this battle shall be lost, what hope remains?

American slavery is the only wrong with which we have american states, we feel no scruple in meddling with Merico, Cuba, Spain, Turkey, Greece, Italy, India, China and the Sandwich Islands, but with that on thin and the Cambridge institutions' which stamps us most deeply with guilt in the sight of Heaven, with shame stread, and with injury at home, we are asserted to We think otherwise. We have something to do with have 'nothing to do.'

slavery, namely, this, to clear our skirts of wrong, list. Every man should have an opinion upon this abject, and be able to define and defend it. Among the

great faults of our people is their habit of being 'on the fence. Many men keep this position so perfectly the fence. Stany men step this position so perfectly as to give their neighbors no chance of knowing which side they favor, even where truth, right, justice and huminity have most obviously espoused one, and for-

then the other.

There is power in mere opinion, and where an opin ion is decidedly formed, it will find expression. But the habit of neutrality is so prevalent, that many men the habit of neutrality is so prevalent, that many men sall that is left to them. Some professions are especially exposed to this influence, but it is a perilous one

for all of us.
21. We should give utterance to our belief, and speak out clearly, calmly and energetically, our abhorrence of wreng, though without forgetting our obligation of love the wrong-doer. There is a deep conviction pervading the North of the evil of slavery, quite apart from the 'Abolition' and 'Free Soil' movements. To affirm therwise would be a great error, but an error for which ar dumb lips are themselves responsible. The real orthern mind and heart have not once spoken upon his subject; if they had, things would never have me to the present pass. Moreover, some Northern en have taken the wrong side in this matter. These things have misled the South.

21. We owe it to Christianity to speak out our in rnation at the shame and the guilt of slavery. A cionary voice has already come from the far-distan East, to urge this movement upon the churches; and re ought to find additional incitement in the fact, that chile the Church was yet silent, a humane, philanthro se and fearless Infidelity has spoken this much-needed word. Are we to remain quiescent, while a Christless infilelity does our appropriate, but neglected work? This is a disgrace to the Church.

But the question is force! upon us .- ' Did not God anction slavery?' I reply, Yes! and that slavery was an amelioration of the customs formerly prevailing among that people. Slavery, polygamy and concubin age were tolerated, and even sanctioned, in that early and rule period ; but that fact by no means authorise the continuance of those practices in the nineteenth century of Christianity. Again, it is urged that Christ and his apostles did

ot directly forbid slaveholding, as it existed in their ime among the Romans and Hebrews. Well, are we to infer thence that American slavery is right? Can it not be seen that Christ and his apostles were not re sponsible for the political system under which they liked. They were subjects, merely, not voters, nor possessing any power to minend the laws. When Christians control and administer the government, then it must be conducted on Christian principles.

4th. As to political action, let every man demand the denationalization of slavery. Let it be thoroughly established, that freedom is national, slavery only sectional. When the government is divorced from slavery, and that institution is left to live or die in its own territory as it best can, then no stain shall pollute the national banner. This desirable event seems now rapidly approaching. This latest challenge to the Northern science has fully roused it, and the principles of freedom, which have so long lain dormant in our land, will now spring up, and bear abundant fruit.

5th. We must be mindful of our accountability to God, and of our privilege of prayer, and send up fervent and constant petitions to Him who holds the hearts of rulers in his hand. When, as a minister, I forget the slave, or submit to Southern dictation in relation to him, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth. Let us all, each in his sphere, do our own part, and all

This lecture, in parts very thorough, energetic and almirable, was, as a whole, confused and self-contradictory. With one breath the speaker says that 'there is no finality to wrong but the finality that ends it'with another, that ' Nebraska is freedom's last stake, and that no entrenchment remains to be occupied behind; now, 'the battle must ever be renewed until the right conquers '-then, ' if this battle shall be lost, what hope remains? ' First he says, ' where an opinion is decidedly formed, it will find expression '-next though there is a deep conviction pervading the North. of the evil of slavery, the real Northern mind and heart have not once spoken upon the subject.' He calls one class of people 'Christians,' who have utterly and criminally neglected what he represents as plainly a Christian duty, and another class 'Christless,' wh have promptly, fearlessly and faithfully performed that very work. At one time he seems to speak of slaveling as in itself guilty and shameful, and at another, he says that God, (the urchangeable,) once not only tolerated, but sanctioned it. First he affirms that we must stand firmly and strike valiantly, not for American liberty alone, but for human liberty '; and then he admits, that when slavery shall have been made merely sectional, it may be 'left to live or die in its own territory as it best can.

It is not difficult to trace, through these vacillations. the causes of Mr. Stone's unsoundness, as a teacher on the subject of slavery. Belonging to a theological system which teaches that God himself formerly sanc-tioned slavery, and having held, for many years, the relation of paster to a pro-slavery church, (the same, which, in 1830, by vote of the church, after discussion in repeated church-meetings, each opened and closed with prayer, placed constables at the door to exclude colored man, without the pretence of any reason, except his color, from a pew which he had bought and paid for,) it would not be strange if his opposition to slavery proceeded rather from a perception of its evil in-finence upon the church, and the republic, with which he is connected, than from a conviction of its inheren and inseparable viciousness; nor would it be strange it the assaults, which, 'as a minister,' he ventures to make upon it, should be assigned rather to the prayer

So far as this lecture goes, he is plainly more anxious that slavery should be 'denationalized,' than exterminated; that 'our skirts should be cleared of wrong, than that the slave should obtain his right; and that piety should take precedence of 'infidelity,' in doing the work, than that the work should be thoroughly done-

My remaining space suffices barely to notice the ab surd assumption that Daniel Webster, if now living, would do good service in the cause of freedom, and the fact that Mr. Stone, like his clerical predecessors, i armly convinced of the existence of thorough and wellgrounded Anti-Slavery principles in the majority of Northern men, and that those principles are now thor oughly aroused' from their hitherto dormant state Well, we shall see. C. K. W.

IF For the report of the proceedings of the Whig Legislative Convention, in the preceding page, we are indebted to the Journal We are glad to see that the spell which Daniel Webster threw over the Whig party in this State, by his lamentable apostacy, is at last broken; though the motive avowed for the passage of the resolutions, adopted by the Convention, does not transcend the selfishness of party success.

ing town, she has held four meetings, two at the North not taken steps to promote it?'

Quaker meeting-house, and one at the other, and also

Since then, there has been a softening down in some feeting to the steps to promote it?' ings have been well attended, and a most blessed effect mains to cripple the energies and repress the hopes of produced. Miss Holley is faithful to the cause, and to parents and children, to wit, the exclusive colored her friends always presenting the Liberator and the Standard, asking for their support. Material aid has though as yet unsuccessfully struggled against, must been quite good; at the three meetings in our village, be prestrated, if truth is to prevail against error.

twenty dollars were paid to the cause.

Miss Holley will ever do good wherever she goes, for both her matter and her manner are of the highest order. Her lectures are preëminently religious, abound-

ing with instructive truth and deep pathos. We have also had with us Frederick Douglass. He was invited here by a Free Democratic League of this place. He lectured twice in this village, once at Gale- of the most liberal and intelligent portion of our townswhole territory embraced in his lectures was an area of about twelve miles. The impression on the minds of the afternoon of Sunday, Mr. Foss spoke for an hour and people, by his meetings, was very good indeed. Those I a half, to an audience evincing a deep interest in the heard were full of great truths, sound logic, and enforced by vivid illustrations, and entirely free from all character of our agents well for earnestness, clearness, count of his conversion from a belief that the Constitu-tion of the United States was slaveholding. But he said nothing to offend us who differ from him. His ar-guments on that matter were as good as anyother man's, by the representatives of a slaveholding people, and tests of character in one country were no tests in that Constitution, too, forbidding Congress in one of another country. A man to-day might plead for peace, its articles to pass any law for twenty years restricting and even command the beating of swords into useful slaveholders forever the three-fifths representation, and also safe to abstain from participation in the intoxicat-Act was and always has been based for the return of the fleeing bondman. Miss Holley preceded him in heart had accepted temperance, and we regard these tion be taken for the Society for which she was agent. A collection was taken, amounting to six dollars. A This meeting was good, and well-pleasing to all.

I have been a little more particular in describing this eeting, because I consider it a model to be imitated. It was called by the Free Democrats. They unanimously up in behalf of her agency, altogether manifested a there was something needful to be done. ole-souled devotion to the cause of human liberty. Mr. Foss left a favorable impression on his hearer the head and heart.

mind, gave a zest to the abolition truth presented. Two In the evening, Mr. Foss addressed a smaller and but because the Church is pro-slavery, and the gosper become attached to the Free Democracy, will hold on their way. But we shall need a little more foreign aid, and after a few weeks, I am expecting Wendell Phillips will be with us. If he will be with us on the fourth of what unclean birds had built their nests therein. July, we will give him a great meeting; for very many, Monday evening, Mr. Foss spoke in Central Hall

and then to her native city, Rochester.

HIRAM CORLISS. much regard,

EQUAL SCHOOL RIGHTS.

tendered to me by an intelligent friend, to witness the than the parting of the lips in uttering the most appalexhibition of a school in Cambridgeport, in which some ling blasphemies. of her promising children are pupils, and I was gratified exceedingly with what I saw and heard. Colored boys and girls scated, not in Liberia pews, but classified with those not colored like themselves, and all without the least apparent sign that such a spectacle was otherwise than ordinary.

The various exercises were participated in by them,

and with commendable tact, real and deportment; and in the Committee's summing up, the marks of distinction for studies, punctual attendance and exemplary hat and the coat that make the honest man, nor strice deportment, during the term, were very flattering. In map-drawing, a colored pupil excelled all others.

During the remarks which followed, allusion was the speaker-testifying that the citizens of Cambridge, val of your anti-slavery course, and his determination

lem, New Bedford and elsewhere, where equal school Slave Power was not checked, there would be slave privileges prevail, rather than submit to the fiat of Coldepots in New York, Boston, and other places, at a peorphobia which School Committees in the Athens of riod not far distant. Mr. Foss is a very effective speak America yet ingloriously thrust upon colored tax-pay- er. The cause of the slave is onward; and whether the ers. Proscription has always marked the history of the people will the slave's emancipation or not, God has public education of colored children in Boston. The decreed it; and this nation, if it does not repent of this reminiscenses from my own tablet of memory are heart- sin speedily, will be overwhelmed in utter ruin. sickening; one in particular is suggested by the recent movements of the Franklin Medal Scholars.

Benjamin Franklin bequeathed a sum of money as a foundation for medals, to be annually awarded to such scholars as particularly distinguished themselves; the Mn. Garnison: medals bearing his name were accordingly instituted in 1792; the first medals were actually awarded in 1798. 1792; the first medals were actually awarded in 1798, respondent gives to St. Paul's injunction, (I. Cor., vil. and have been distributed annually ever since. About 21,) 'If thou mayest be free, use it rather.' The origitive hundred of those who had once been Boston school two hundred of those who had once been Boston school nal is 'dunasai eleutheron GENESTHAL . . . kresai,' boys, -- now active men, and some whose heads are which is even stronger than the English translation, and crowned with silvery age, have taken initiatory steps might properly be expressed, 'If thou be able to become towards erecting a Franklin Monument. The interest-free, take advantage of it.' The meaning is as plain towards erecting a Franklin Monument. The interesting proceedings of that meeting, its vivifying associa- as any thing in the Testament, and such as as two pertions of school-boy days, to those whose faces are not sons can easily differ about. Your correspondent has tinged with the hated stain, awakened in my mind re- probably some way of vindicating his statement, and I flections not akin to those who so often express a veneration for America, their native land.

on one examination day, that the late Hon. Samuel T. holding in the 'golden rule,' and some casust has said Armstrong pronounced four scholars, including myself, that he could find heresy in the Lord's prajer. But a entitled to the highest reward of merit; and in lieu of paramount regard for truth is better than all such inwhat was legitimately ours, (a Franklin medal,) pre- genuity. St. Paul's meaning is clear, and s faithfully

one at the Methodist meeting-house. All of her meet- tures of that spirit of caste; but the great evil still reschool system-a system of wrong and outrage, which

Boston, March, 1854.

ANDREW T. POSS IN PEPPERELL

Agreeably to appointment by the General Agent, Rev. A. T. Foss bore a noble testimony in the slave's behalf in this town, Sunday afternoon, and again on Monday evening, before attentive andiences, composed ville, Lakeville, Shushan, Cambride, and Easton. The folk. The Rev. Mr. Babbidge (Unitarian) having kindcant or slang. He gave, in one of his lectures, an ac- and boldness. The theme on which he dwelt was 'The but quite insufficient to vindicate a Constitution, made subject closely to the people to whom he spoke, that the foreign slave trade, and in another article giving to implements of husbandry, and incur no odium. It was having an article, also, upon which a Fugitive Slave ing cup; this was now no cause of reproach; for the most places, but in others she succeeded him. Mr. things as the earnest of the 'good time coming.' But Douglass's first meeting was appointed for the evening slavery was still the idol of this nation, the vital, aniof the first day of March, but owing to a delay on the mating spirit of our government, and the union of these railroad, he did not arrive until nine o'clock. But the States was the subjugation of freedom and humanity to meeting was held, and Miss Holley, who was at my the tyrannical rule of rapine, cupidity and lust. The house at the time, went and lectured. After Miss Hol- anti-slavery question was in deed and truth the great lev had closed her lecture, the audience called out test of to-day, and every man or woman, faithful to his Leonard Gibbs, Esq., who spoke for nearly an hour with his usual ability and great power. At the close of her imposed. Duty to the slave, as well as to the master lecture. Miss Holley asked for subscribers to the Stand- and the free laborer, could never be propitiated by any ard and Liberator, and she also desired that a collecthing less than implicit obedience to the demands of our common humanity, wherein nestled the slave babe, the slave mother, the slave sister and brother, as securely choir of colored persons then sang a song, and while as the babes and mothers, brothers and sisters, more they were singing, Mr. Douglass came into the house. fortunate than they. He urged us to be true to the He made a short speech, and the meeting adjourned, slave, for, in sodoing, we should be true to freedom, to religion, to the gospel of Christ; and inasmuch as the cross and the crown were ever hid in each other, he was sure that every faithful anti-slavery man and woman and child would find and wear the crown which belong requested me, an out-and-out Garrisonian, to take ed of right to the faithful. The crown which he excharge of the meeting; Miss Holley, agent of the old horted us to seek was the peaceful conviction of having organization, was invited to speak, and a collection taken done something, at the time and place when and where

with a beautiful reciprocity honorable alike both to which will not readily be removed. A few more such opportunities will dispel the calumnies and lies on which the Nebraska matter, which now agitates the public the demagogues and sectarians feed and fatten.

of Douglass's meetings, the one on Sabbath afternoon at ence, in the new school-house at the depot village, when the Quaker meeting-house in South Easton, and the one he showed why anti-slavery men and women speak of in our village on Tuesday afternoon at the Baptist the Church, and the Bible Society, and the Missionary meeting-house, were very great, filling those large houses Society, and the Sunday School Union, &c., in terms to a perfect jum. Anti-slavery with us was never half of reproach and denunciation. It was not because we what it now is; but to have it abiding is quite another hate the Church, as such, or the Bible, as such, or the and more important matter. Still I have no doubt but spread of the gospel of the New Testament, as such many who are with the old organization, and those who but because the Church is pro-slavery, and the gospe

both in and out of anti-slavery, are anxious to hear His subject was the fostering care of slavery by the General Government, from its earliest existence down to Miss Holley will leave Easton next week for Petts- the present time. So much has been said on this subtemplates going to Michonetsville, in Saratoga county, and no new interest excited; yet such was not the fact. and then to her native city, Rochester.

I am, as ever, yours for human liberty, and with fill the bottomless pit to the very brim, and every day's The crimes of this slavery-loving government would occurrence widens the gulf between the possible and the probable. There is a day of doom for this country, in the no distant future, when the separation of the A few days since, I availed myself of an invitation States will be of no more comparative consequence

MR. POSS IN NEWBURYPORT.

NEWBURYPORT, March 16, 1854.
FRIEND GARRISON-On Sunday afternoon last, we were favored with an anti-slavery lecture by our friend A. T. Foss. There were present five or six hundred people. Mr. F. spoke of the various popular tests o character, and showed that it is not the broad-brimmed attendance upon religious worship which makes the Christian, while ' the weightier matters of the law' are neglected. The cause of the slave, he said, was the made to the colored children, not invidiously, but in cause of God, and he wished to be identified with it. I a manner reflecting credit upon the head and heart of was particularly pleased to hear him declare his approin recognizing the fact that foreigners and two classes to stand by you, and to hold up your hands. The leeof Americans were pupils there together, had in various ture was given in the City Hall; it was listened to by ways expressed themselves as wholly satisfied with the an appreciating audience, with evident marks of satisarrangement; they had no complaint to offer against it. faction. In the evening, Mr. Foss again lectured in the He enjoined upon the scholars that the graces of mind same hall, to an audience of twelve or fourteen hunand heart gave to man and woman their excellence; the dred people, and well did our friend acquit himself. He cultivation of which he trusted would be each pupil's spoke of the aggressions of the Slave Power, for many mission, without reference to external differences.

Your readers are mostly aware, that many colored this country. The nefarious Nebraska Bill was another families have, within the past few years, removed from attempt to sow the seeds of the accursed system, and Boston to Cambridge, Charlestown, Roxbury, Sa- to drive off the poor Indians. He predicted that if the

> Yours for the slave, JOHN L. LORD.

ST. PAUL AND SLAVERY.

I am surprised at the interpretation which your con am curious to see it. Ingenious persons car twist any sentence, in any language, to mean anything. The When a boy in an exclusive colored school, it chanced Methodist Bishop Hedding finds authority for slavewhat was legitimately ours, (a Frankin medal.) prosented us with a small volume of the Life of Franklin.

The white medal scholars were invited guests to the
Fancuil Hall dinner. Having a boy's curiosity to be a
the slaves of men.

LETTER FROM DR. CORLISS.

UNION VILLAGE, Washington Cc., N. Y. ?

March 17, 1854.

My Dear Friend Garrison. Miss Salike Holley, of Rochester, by invitation, came and remained with us nearly three weeks. Her first lecture was in the Congregational Church in our village, on the 19th ult. She lectured three times in this place, once at Galeville, two miles out, once at Battenville, five miles out, once at Lakeville, ten miles out, once at Quaker Springs, in Saratoga county, at the Quaker meeting-bouse, which is twelve miles from this village. In Easton, our adjoining town, she has held four meetings, two at the North Quaker meeting-house, and one at the other, and also ding every form of wrong, oppression and sin, though it specifies but few, and enjoining perfect justice and purity, not only of conduct, but also of the thoughts and intents of the heart. D. MANN.

LETTER FROM JOHN G. WHITTIER. AMESBURY, 2d 4th mo., 1851.

MY DEAR FRIEND GARRISON :

Enclosed are \$3 for the relief of Stephen F. Weakly I know of no better way to express my sympathy with him in his sufferings, and my hatred of the Fugitive

Slave Law, which caused them.

I remember that Daniel Webster, in a letter to som of his Northern flatterers, boasted of having the support and countenance of the sober and respectable part their freedom; and the kidnapper, that he has nothing of the Society of Friends, in his action in behalf of to fear from legal justice, if his victim has not free pa the Fugitive Slave Law. I have no desire to bring a pers in his pocket. Thus, virtually, is Ohio made a 'railing accusation' against these very respectable Slave-State.

Friends, but I simply wish a tax could be levied upon During the them to the full amount of the loss which our friend has than ever as a hunting-ground, free to all who choose sustained in the performance of his Christian duty of to run upon the trail of the poor black man; and if the feeding the hungry and clothing the naked.

Ever and truly, thy friend, JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Franklin Pierce—an obscure gentleman residing at Washington—has been using his frank to seril a lot of electioneering documents into New Hampshire. This man is supposed to be a late resident of Coloord, in that State, where he was known as a third-rate lawyer. He has since been somewhat promoted—occupying the place formerly filled by the President of the United States. His main business is that of being stol-pigeon to the South.—Utica Herald. stiol-pigeon to the South .- Utica Herald.

The Journal of Commerce is still occu piel with the clergy. When they are on the same side with the Journal, it praises their intelligence, and commends them for taking part in political controversies; when they take the other side, it advises them to give the political control of the same side with the Journal, it praises their intelligence, and commends them for taking part in political controversies; when they take the other side, it advises them to give the same side with the sam up politics, on which they are not qualified to form an opinion, and stick to theology.

S. Arnold Douglas seems to be a rising man. Within the last month, he has been hung in effgy in nearly a hundred places, in different parts of the country. On Saturday morning, his effigy was found suspended to a tree on Jones's Hill, in Dorchester, where it remained for some time, exposed to the jeers and taunts of an unfeeling crowd, when his body was cut down and given to the friends, if any there were. Scoundrels are often known to beg a 'suspension of public sentiment,' but Douglas gets it without the taking.—Dedham Gaz.

Senator Douglas Hung in Effigy at Utica .-Senator Douglas was on the 28th ult. hung in effigy on Paper Mill Village, Monday Senator Douglas was on the 28th ult. hung in effigy on Paper Mill Village, Monday the scaffolding of the New City Hall, on Genesee street, North Middleboro' Wednesday

A petition against the 'Nebraska bill,' containing 255 names of the women of Concord, has been forwarded to Congress. The women of Fall River have sent to Congress a 'remonstrance' 19 feet in length, containing 1366 names.

A remonstrance against the Ne braska here A remonstrance against the No braska bill, signed by over seven hundred ladies of Northamp-ton, was forwarded to Mr. Dickinson last week. This remonstrance was headed by a grand-daughter of Pres-ident Edwards, and it measured nineteen feet in length.

For Nebraska .- A number of young men of Wheeling, of enterprising character, have published a call for a public meeting at the City Hall, for the adoption of measures for the formation of a company to emigrate to Nebraska.—Richmond Enquirer.

Ohio Legislature. In the Senate, the dull Ohio Legislature. In the Senate, the dull monotony of law-making was broken in upon, by the presentation of a memorial on Women's Rights, by Mrs. C. M. Severance, of Cleveland, signed by 400 ladies, which she read with deep feeling. The memorial was an able expose of the wrongs of woman, as practised by the common and statute law of Ohio, and was an appeal to Senators as fathers, brothers and sons, to do away with the disability, which, had the vote been taken ere the sound of her musical voice had died away, would have produced an almost unanimous vote in its favor.

away, would have produced an almost unanimous vote in its favor.

The Senate, by a vote, ordered the memorial to be laid on the table, to be printed. The argument marked the fair authoress as one who had thought much and deeply on the subject. There was quite a collection of ladies present, and as the tale of woman's wrongs proceeded, we thought of the anecdote of the old soldier who sued for slander, and when his counsel, with much ferror, dwelt upon the injury of the slander, the veteran burst into tears, declaring that he never dreamed before of how much he had been wronged. how much he had been wronged. Disappearance of Slaves .- A number of

slaves have recently escaped from their owners, at Nor-folk and Portsmouth, in vessels, to the Northern States, and they continue to disappear suddenly and mysteriously. We learn, from the last Portsmouth Globe, that four more, two men and two women, belonging to Mrs. Berkely and Wm. Brocks, Esq., have made their escape in a similar manner, it is believed. John Fatty, an Indian belonging to the

Alleghany Reservation, had both his legs cut off by the railroad cars, near Ellicotville, a few days since. He managed, in his mutilated condition, to drag himself to a stump near the road, where he was found the next morning, after nine o'clock. He was still alive, and able to tell how he was hurt, but soon after died. It seems the train did not stop to see how bad he was hurt.

Ernestine L. Rose is delivering a course of lectures in Alexandria, Va. The Washington Sen-tinel speaks highly of her intellectual attainments. Sad Less of Life .- A telegraphic despatch

from Ordensburg states, that the dwelling-house of Mr. Cooper Tyler, at North Lawrence, was destroyed by fire about 9 o'clock, Tuesday night, together with all its contents, including seven small children, the eldest being only nine years of age. Their parents had, after seeing them safely in bed, gone to a neighbor's house to pass the evening. The fire broke out soon after, and the children were burned to death.

The house of Wm. Flanders, of Londonderry, N. H., was burned on the same day, and his three young children perished in the flames.

The Southern Commercial Convention

is to meet, pursuant to adjournment, on the second Monday of April, at Charleston. Ten thousand panes of window glass were broken in the town of Abington, Va., by hail, on the 16th ult.

Forty-five clergymen of the city of Rochester, N. Y., have signed a memorial to Congress, essentially the same as that signed by the three thousand and five hundred clergy of New England.

Last Survivor of the Battle of Lexington. The venerable Jonathan Harrington, of Lexington, the last survivor of the memorable conflict of April 9th, 1775, died recently, in the 96th year of his age. Though but 17 years of age, he was connected with the Provincial militia, and at the battle of Lexington played the fife for one of the companies in that engagement.

Generous .- Mrs. Stowe has contributed \$1000, to aid Miss Miner, who has for two years been teaching a school for colored girls in Washington, in erecting suitable buildings for that purpose. The London Times announces the death

of Justice Talfourd, a name familiar to this country, as an eminent jurist, eloquent lawyer, and accomplished scholar. holar.
Thomas Motley and William Black-

ledge, convicted of the murder of a slave, were hung at Watterboro, S. C., on Friday, the 3d ult., in pur-

Three Lives Lost from Exposure.—A bont, containing three dead men, was found on the Lake shore, eight miles west of Michigan city. They are supposed to have been fishermen from Milwaukie, and died from exposure,

Hon. Dabney S. Carr, formerly American minister to Constantinople, died at Charlottesville, Va., on Friday last.

Antires uf Mertings, &r.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

To be held on Tuesday, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 11th, 12th, and 18th of April.

To the Priends of Impartial Freedom: In sending out this, our Fourth Annual Call for gathering of those who hate oppression and love justice, we deem the urging of any reasons for so doing wholly unnecessary. The importance of frequent meetings of the friends of this cause for deliberation, coursel and encouragement, is well understood; as is, also, the util-ity of Conventions for pouring anti-slavery truth upon the hearts of the people. We will only say, that since our last annual Convention, deeds have been done in

our midst that warn us not to relax our efforts.

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

The constitutional rights of our colored citizens

protection have been officially outraged. By a decision of one of our Judges upon the Bench, they are told that they are to be supposed slaves until they have proved their freedom; and the kidnapper, that he has nothing

During the past year, our State has been used m efforts now being made by the slaveocrats of Congress are successful, not a foot of the soil of the United States but may soon be trodden by a slave. And still come wafted to us, on every breeze that

sweeps over our beautiful river, the sighs and groans land, a more important point can hardly be found ; and the success that has attended the efforts that have been

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

BF REV. ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as followed lows :lows:

W. Bridgewater......Friday
E. Bridgewater. Joppa village,
Paper Mill Village,Monday April 9. eve'g, Plympton, Thursday and Friday
Plymouth Sunday,
Monday
Kingston Tuesday

Abington The Sunday meetings will be meetings of the County Society.

In behalf of the Society, LEWIS FORD. SPIRITUALISM .- One or more members of the

Sunday

Association of Governmentizers in the Spiritual World, will speak through their agent, Eliza J. Kenny, of Salem, in Lawrence Hall, in Lawrence, Sunday evening next, at 7 o'clock. Admission, 10 cents. At South Andover, Thursday evening, April 13, at

WANTS.—An excellent opportunity presents it-

rade. Several Girls want situations as book-folders. One young man desires a waiter's birth on a steam
Please apply to
WM. C. NELL,
At his Registry for Help, 21 Cornhill.

WANTS,-Colored Men and Boys wanted A young man desires employment in a piano forte

A tailoress wants work.

Private tuition wanted for a boy.

WM. C. NELL,

Apply to WM. C. NELL, March 31. Registry for Help, 21 Cornhill.

BOY WANTED.

One boy can procure an excellent home in a Western State, where educational and other privileges will be faithfully tendered him. To a boy of good character, the door is open. Apply as above.

MARRIED-In this city, 30th ult., by Rev. J. T. Sargent, Mr. John Ryder to Miss Susan Robinson. DIED-In this city, March 31st, WILLIAM B. LOGAN,

aged 28, formerly a compositor in the Liberator office. His decease was hastened by over-exertion and exposure during his two visits to California. Providentially, he

during his two visits to California. Providentially, he reached home just in time to breathe his last among his kindred.

The funeral services were conducted at Zion Church, by Rev. J. P. Thompson and Rev. L. A. Grimes, whose remarks were very impressive and appropriate.

The Young Men's Literary Society tendered an affectionate tribute to their departed fellow-member, and all present evinced a tender sympathy for the bereaved. x.

In Easton, Mass., 21st ult., Miss Louisa H. Manning daughter of Marshall and Rebecca Manning, aged 22.

LAMPLIGHTER. 20,000

PRINTED IN TWENTY DAYS! ONE OF THE LARGEST SALES ON RECORD;

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AND THE EASTERN QUESTION,

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March 17

A New Work for the Public.

SPIRIT INTERCOURSE, containing Incidents of Per sonal Experience, from notes taken while investigating the New Phenomena of Spirit Thought and Action; together with various Spirit Communications through himself as Medium. By Herman Snow, late Unitarian Minister at Montague, Mass. Boston: Crosby, Nichols & Co. New York: C. S. Francis & Co. For sale also by Partridge & Brittan, New York; by Bela Marsh, 25 Cornhill, and by the Author, at Harmony Hall, 108 Court st., Boston.

Protestantism vs. Romanism.

The Convent and the Manse. By Hyton

THE Second Edition of this interesting tale is now ready. It is a book which should be read by every American citizen. In it we find, in strong contrast, the two systems of Protestantism and Romanism, and we also see the great danger of sending the daughters of Protestant parents to Catholic Convents to be educated. Let Protestants take warning before it is too late.

REWARE OF JESUITICAL INTRIGUES. The Newspaper Press has spoken in strong terms of this timely and excellent work. We make a few oun-

. We are here presented with a delightful picture of we are here presented with a delightful picture of a clergyman's home—a home where intelligent industry presides, and governed by the sweet law of love; and, in strong contrast, is presented the life of a convent, where the glad gushings of the heart of youth are represented as fettered by unnatural restrictions.'—National Era, Washington.

'The insidiousness of the influence brought to bear on Protestant pupils in Catholic seminaries is developed with great beauty and power in this fascinating volume.'

—State Banner. VI.

'The object of this volume is to illustrate the shallow and deceptive claims of convents as suitable places for female education. — Journal and Messenger, Cin.

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ISAAC T. HOPPER: A TRUE LIFE. By L. Maria Child. Those who would wish to learn what a host of good Those who would wish to learn what a host of good actions may be compressed within the narrow limits of one human life, and what a blessing one man, and he in a lowly station of life, may make himself to his race, and to the world at large, would do well to read the life of Isaac T. Hopper. He was an American Quaker, of that early and noble class illustrated by such philanthropists as Thomas Clarkson, Anthony Benezet, Mrs. Fry, and others of the same type—men and women with whom the great principles of humanity and Christian benevolence rose above and overspread sectarian prejubenevolence rose above and overspread sectarian preju-dice—that bane of Christianity. He lived from De-cember 3, 1771, to May 7, 1852. No public buildings, says his biographer, 'were hung with crape when the news went forth that the good Samaritan had gone. But prisoners and poor creatures in dark and desolate corners wept when they heard the tidings.' His life was patriarchal in its duration, and, it seems not too much to add, apostolic in its virtuous simplicity. The first half was spent in Philadelphia, the last in New York; and it is calculated that, during the forty years that he was resident in the former place, he was accesfirst half was spent in Philadelphia, the list in New York; and it is calculated that, during the forty years that he was resident in the former place, he was accessory to, and mainly instrumental in, the escape of no fewer than 1000 hunted fugitive slaves. The skill, the zeal, the intrepidity, the ingenuity which he displayed, in protecting the few rights and redressing the multitudinous wrongs of the colored race, entitle him to take his place among the purest and most exalted philanthropists that the world has ever seen. It is impossible to read his biography, and avoid the conclusion that he approached as near perfection as it is possible in this imperfect state of existence. Dear, blessed old man!—to seek and save that which was lost, to dry the tear on sorrow's check, to bind up the broken heart, to give deliverance to the captive, and let the oppressed go free, was the business which employed him from the earliest dawn of reason till its extinction in the grave.

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lent suggestions, and valuable counsels, duly considered, may save from the seductions of vice many a young man, who might otherwise be led astray.

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9—The House of Death.
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POETRY.

From the Philadelphia Daily Register. NEW HAMPSHIRE AND NEBRASKA

A BALLAD FOR THE PEOPLE. Inscribed to Hon. Thomas B. Florence, M. C. BY AN EX-CLEBICAL CONSTITUENT. Now General Pierce, our President, he Said New Hampshire would stand as straight as could be.

Whatever else might hap, He said they'd obey their General's will, For he'd had from the spirit of Isaac Hill A mighty assuring rap.

They'd go for Democracy, Slavery and War, For Manifest Destiny, and Cuba, as far As the General would lead.

For though once he had lost the saddle by force, 'Twasn't the General's fault, but the fault of his hors And now, when they saw him well mounted, of course, They'd follow, and fight, and bleed.

So with Toombs, and Douglas, and all of that pack, Howling and snarling at the General's back, His battle-cry he raised, Of 'Nebraska and Kanzas,' the Compromise line, Of Missouri, should break like a piece of old twine,

And Slavery being a thing Divine, Should go wherever it pleased. Then Marcy, and Cushing, and Chauncey Burr, And Bronson, and other Free Soilers that were. They echoed the General's cry;

While tough old Guthrie stroked his chin, And bade Jefferson Davis see begin The process of Northern ' caving in, As the South waxed hot and high For Everett and Clayton grew so ill, That they went to bed, and left the bill

To Seward, and Sumner, and Chase; While Norris and Broadhead, and all of that host, Who love liberty much, but slavery most, And go for their patron, whatever the cost, Were true to the time and place.

Then the General's cry of battle rolled Up through his native mountains old, And summoned his friends and followers bold To the help of slavery. But the north wind heard the wail of slaves,

And, shricking, rushed to its mountain caves, Refusing to hear the cry; And the hills of New Hampshire, white with age, Shook their craggy locks in a holy rage At the wrong to Liberty.

Then the woodsman with lifted axe stood still, The miller forgot to feed his mill, The smith the failing forge;

The housewife left her baking bread, The sick and old rose up in bed, As gathering strength the summons dread Rolled through each mountain gorge.

The minister paused in the midst of his text, And with his wondering flock perplexed, Looked to the earth and sky;

The children ran from play at the stile To hide in the closet or corner, the while Echoed and swayed each mountain pile. With the Spirit of Liberty. But the General heard not the rising storm,

Nor saw it taking a human form, A form unused to fail. Till from the mountains high and strong, Sweeping his native plains along, Borne onward by the mighty throng, Came John P. Hale.

Then the General halted, looking aghast, And swore as he would swear his last, Curses upon the fool! I thought him numbered with the dead ; Who shall destroy the hydra-head Of his infernal school?

Now the General from his sleep that night Woke, trembling with a great affright. And calling Forney to bring a light,

Went to the Senate room; For he dreamed that Hale was there again. And Dayton, and Chase, and a host of such men. And faintly he said, returning then, . Forney, we hear our doom.'

Through the Rotunda, wandering back A shadowy Giant invaded their track, Hurrying to and fro. Then the light from Forney's trembling arm Fell, as he shook with a great starm,

And behind the General, safe from harm, He stooped in the darkness low. But the General was bold, as such Generals are, (A habit he got in the Mexican war)

And he spoke above his breath :-' Now, be thou goblin damned,' he said, . With airs from below, or overhead, Or sinful brother who leavest thy bed, Risking a cold and death-

I hall thee in the Rotunda here, Though my faithful servant's mortal fear Hath hid thee from human eye : Speak, if thou art of woman born ! Then Douglas answered low, in scorn, ' General, 'tis only I.'

' Thanks to the Fates,' the General said, . I feared some spirit of the dead Was here to-night. Thinking upon our swful rout. Surely, the Evil one is out, I feel him in the gloom about-Forney, do strike a light.'

Belching his mingled oaths and wine. Blaspheming, and railing at things divine, Douglas went raving round. ' General,' he said, 'I hope you see What comes of leaving preachers free, Upon your Northern ground.

'In Russia, eir, the priest is made To follow his own lawful trade. In his appointed sphere. In Russia, sir, the preacher seeks The Ruler's will before he speaks, And so it should be here.

'Yes, sir, the Emperor and I, Speaking of priestly liberty, Agreed in thought and word; That every preacher in the land Should serve the State as we command, . And after that, the Lord.

You see the mighty mischlef done, Our Granite Bulwarks overthrown By these Religious fools. The work and hope of years are lost! Ye Gods! how mighty is the cost To be Ambition's tools!

· Oh! for omnipotence one hour; A wide and all-destroying power, As once at Rome there sat; I'd hang your Northern clergy then-A spectacle for gods and men-Each in his white cravat.'

BROTHER IN SIN, the General sald. The hope of My palace has turned your head, It is not worth the cost. Restrain your anger, be resigned, Dismiss it from your manly mind FOR THE GREAT GAME IS LOST.

Come, leave we now this fearful place! See, Forney bears the light;

Forney, the sharer of our grace, And of our woes to-Ah! we are men of woe and sin. 'Yes,' Douglas muttered, breaking in,

The practical good sense of these suggestions turned the efforts of the petitioners into the direction above indicated, and the 'Society for Aiding Discharged Convicts' was formed. The following is its mode of opera-

'The method pursued by the agent is to go to the State Prison, and such other adjacent houses of detention as are open to him, and seek a personal interview with each prisoner whose sentence is about to expire. This is almost always obtained.

At this visit, a brief recital is made by the prisoner.

touching his past life, his present views and feelings, and his desires and determinations for the future. Also his situation with regard to friends, or means of sup-porting himself, and family, if he has one.

As a general thing, he answers the inquiries of the agent with becoming frankness, and thankfully accepts the offers of assistance then made.

The records of the prison, and the testimony of those connected with it. connected with it, as officers or contractors, furnish ad-

ditional data on which to base subsequent action.
All are invited to call at the office on their discharge and printed cards, with ample directions, are left with the warden, and are by him given to them as they depart from the prison.

Nearly all proceed at once to the office in Boston. If

they are to remain in the city, and are without homes or friends to care for them, boarding places are provided. or friends to care for them, or from other cities If they have come from the country, or from other cities or States, as is frequently the case, and desire to re-turn, or, on the other hand, if they are to leave the city

willing to employ this class of persons, and thus knows beforehand what place will best suit the necessities of each particular applicant.

Some idea of the labors performed and services rendered by the agent may be obtained from the following brief abstract of the transactions of the last year :

The number of prisoners discharged by expiration of lies now in a very precarious condition.

One of the Andersons is in Jail. The other, with Hughes and Riggs, has fled. We hear, but know not year ending September 30, 1853, was one hundred and

Ninety-nine of these men have, since their discharge. applied at the office for advice, or for the services of the agent, and have received at his hands such aid as it was in his power to afford, suited to the circumstances and that the money had been stolen by Riggs's own neand wants of the several cases.

Forty-nine of these men were provided with boarding places, and forty-three with articles of clothing. Sixtyfive were assisted in obtaining employment, thirty were
supplied with tools, and thirty-six with railroad tickets, and means to enable them to reach their families

Wife Muraerea oy her Dussona in Dussona or friends, or places of employment.

Besides the ninety-nine who called for the first time last year, the agent has had applications for advice, aid or employment, from men discharged at other periods from the State Prison, and also from persons discharged from other prisons in Massachusetts. Of this latter class, in the month of October, there were twenty-one calls; in November, fourteen; in December, nineteen; in January, eleven; in February, fourteen; in March, thirteen; in April, eighteen; in May, nine; in June, seven; in July, seven; in August seven; and in September, eleven.

These statistics, however, can give no idea of the amount of travel, labor, correspondence and watch al-ness, in various ways, which the duties of this agency involve. If there were room here to detail a few of the cases recorded upon the agent's journal, (which can be seen at his office by any applicant,) we could more distinctly show, not only these embarrassments and difficulties, but the vast amount of compensating benefit sometimes realized in individual cases by the timely use of small means.

Enough, however, has been said to show that th machinery of the work is highly satisfactory, and needs only increase of means to be still more extensively and efficiently applied.

Money, designed to aid the operations of this Society, should be personally delivered or sent by mail, to either

JOHN A. ANDREW, ESQ., 4 Court st., Treasurer.

Dr. Walten Channing, 21 Somerset st., President, Dr. A. C. Tart, 11 Cornhill, Agent.

And to no other person whatever.

C. K. WHIPPLE.

MRS. BRNESTINE L. ROSE

The Albany Express says, 'This woman, who attended the Convention held at Association Hall, is a remarkable one. She possesses an intellect that lifts her a 'head and shoulders' above the mass of her sex. She is a native of what was once Polsad, and partakes of many of the characteristics of that noble people. We heard her speak for upwards of an hour on Tuesday evening. Though we dissented from much—very much that she said, yet we did admire her eloquence, her pathos, her eloquiton. She spoke wonderfully well. Her arguments were strong, and well put, and her wit and successant 'hold' unmistakably upon the large audience that listened to her. With her foreign accent, and her style of elocution, not less than by what she said, she constantly reminded us of the eloquent and impactioned Kossuth.'

And of our woes to-tagat;
Ah! we are sent of woe and size.

Yes, 'Douglas muttered, breaking in,
'How's sinful when we fall to win
Our purpose high and great;
Curse on your Clergy, grave and thin,
Who vex and rule the State.'

THE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON SOCIETY FOR ADDING DISOHARGED CONVIOYS.

This Association has been in active operation for nearly eight years. It office is at No. 11, Cornhill, Boston, and its Agant, Dr. A. C. Taft, who is also the State, Agent for the same purpose, devotes his whole time to the transaction of this business. The object of the Association of the business. The object of the Association is to reclaim to honest industry those who, having been confined in the State Prison, the Bouse of Correction, or the common jails, are about to return to the world and its temptations, with the added capture of an ill name. Such persons, even when not confirmed in evil habits, are exposed to fearful dangers, partly from internal and partly from external causes. From these dangers, this Society profiters its aid to rescue them.

The first idea of the founders of this Society (expressed in a petition drawn up by the writee of this article, and presented to the Legislature early in 1845) we, that the State should establish an Institution, or House of Refuge, for the same part of the society from prison, freed from the social control of the society from prison, freed from the social control of the society from prison, freed from the social control of the society of the social control Shooting a Negro .- On Monday last, Mr.

recently, Rev. G. W. Carawan, a minister of the Baptist church, 56 years old, who has been for many years a popular preacher, and exercised a strong influence over his friends, became impressed with the belief that his wife was improperly familiar with a man named Lassiter, who boarded with them. He freely talked about the intimacy, declaring that Lassiter ought to be shot. Finally, Lassiter sucd him for slander, and a few hours after the writ was served, Lassiter was found hours after the writ was served, Lassiter was found murdered under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, and under circumstances that went to criminate Carawan as the perpetrator of the deed. He was arrested and imprisoned, and was shortly detected in an attempt to hire the principal witness against him to quit the country. On the 25th ult. he was brought to trial, and convicted of murder. As soon as the jury rendered their verdict, Carawan drew two pistols, which, through the negligence of the officers in not searching him, he had contrived to retain, with one of which he shot Mr. Warren, who was concerned in forwarding the prosecution. ren, who was concerned in forwarding the prosecution.

The ball struck just above the heart, and glanced off, inflicting only a slight wound. With the other pistol, he shot himself in the head, literally blowing his brains

*Horrible Brutality.-Between two and three weeks ago, Gideou Riggs, of Riggs' Cross Roads, in Williamson county, suspecting a man named Miller, a chair-maker by trade, who lived on his premises, of having stolen two hundred and fifty dollars out of a having stolen two hundred and fifty dollars out of a drawer in his house, seized him, took him up stairs, and there confined him chained, from Sunday until Thurs-day night, when he was taken down and placed in the hands of three men, two of whom were named Anderson and the other Archibald Hughes, and carried by or States, as is frequently the case, and desire to return, or, on the other hand, if they are to leave the city to enter upon employment that has been obtained for them, they are accompanied to the railroad stations, and are provided with tickets and means to enable them to reach their destination.

The agent gives his personal attention to the selection and purchase of tools, clothing, and whatever is needful to a supply of the wants of the discharged convict.'

He also maintains an extensive correspondence with master workmen and heads of laboring establishments, throughout this and the neighboring States, who are willing to employ this aleas of research and the leave of research and the series of the description of the description of the series of the season. After hanging him up, and beating, and lacerating, and torturing him with truly Indian barbarity, they carried him to the house of a neighbor, and throwing him over into the consection, it is said, that he would be torn into pieces by the dogs it is said, that he would be torn into pieces by the dog on the place, which were known to be exceedingly ferce

ler, although scarcely alive, was able to make himtook him in, and offered such relief as it was in their power to furnish. His feet and hands were badly frost-bitten, and parts of his body horribly lacerated. He

year ending September 30, 1853, was one hundred and how to believe it, and hope it may not be true—Riggs nineteen. There were also twenty released by remission of sentence by the Executive, and two by pardon. was his duty, took a bond of a thousand dollars from him for his appearance, and then let him go free.

Riggs, it is eaid, immediately sold his land and 'put
out,' taking his negroes with him.

We understand that Miller was entirely innocent,

Wife Murdered by her Husband in New

Catharine. Smith lived in a small isolated shanty on Common street near the Swamp, about half a mile above the Charity Hospital.

On Sunday evening, officer Landry was called upon by some boys to go to Smith's house, to see what was going on, as in passing the house they had heard cries of distress. On opening the gate and entering the yand, the first object that met his view was the body of the murdered woman, lying near the gate in the alley way, in a horribly mangled condition, and covered with blood. The unfortunate woman was still alive, but unable to speak or move. He immediately entered the house, and found Smith, the husband, in bed. Landry demanded of him who beat the woman in such a brutal manner? He calmly replied, 'I killed her myself— nobody helped me; and I killed her with a deadly weapon too—and am ready to hang for doing it.' He would not tell the officer what kind of a weapon he had beaten the woman with. There were several axes in the house, but none of them were stained with blood.

The body was covered with blood, wounds, cuts and bruises. Her arms were broken, her hands were bruised bruises. Her arms were broken, her hands were bruised, and horribly scarred and cut, and the entire back portion of the skull was broken and smashed in—apparently having been done by a severe blow with a heavy, blunt instrument. Besides the wounds mentioned, there was a deep cut upon the right side of her face near the mouth, and a severe injury in the lower portion of her abdomen. The verdict of the jury of inquest was—'Came to her death by blows inflicted with a deadly weapon in the hands of her husband, Frank Smith, on the evening of the 19th inst.' The murdered woman was apparently about 35 years of native of Ireland, and is a middle-aged, medium-sized man; has a ferocious, brutal and forbidding countenance.—New Orleans Delta, Feb. 21st.

Death of A. M. Robinson—Another Homicide.—
It becomes our painful day to announce the death of another citizen, by violence. Alexander Mark Robinson was, on the 27th ult., shot down in the streets of Columbus, while in the discharge of his duty as deputy sheriff of the County of Muscegee. On the night preceding, David Wright, of this city, and a man named Jack Royd, of Macon, had committed a misdemeanor, and warrants were issued for their arrest. About 8 o'clock on the evening of the 27th, Mr. Robinson, accompanied by Messra. Cleghorn, Morrell and Gammel, of the city police, proceeded to execute the warrants. They found Wright and Boyd in front of the 'Pleasant Hour,' and Robinson advanced to them and declared them his pris-Wright and Boyd in front of the 'Pleasant Hour,' and Robinson advanced to them and declared them his prisoners, whereupon he was instantly shot down, and died in the course of two hours. David Wright was pursued and arrested, and is now lodged in jail to await the judgment of his peers. Both Wright and Boyd have hither-to committed homicide. They both fired at Robinson, but it is believed only Wright's ball took effect. A party pursued Boyd on the morning of the 28th ult., and after a tedious chase overtook him.—Columbus (Ga.,) Times and Sentinel, 1st ult.

Horrible Murder.—The citizens of Holly Springs, Miss., we judge from their papers, are greatly and rightfully excited at a horrible murder, which occurred in a drinking saloon there on the 18th ult. A clever, industrious man, named Christopher Cothran, the father of a large family of orphan children, was murdered in the most foul, cowardly and cold-blooded manner, by a man named John M. Rossel.

named John M. Rossel.

Rossel, it appears, had given offence to many in the bar-room, by acts of petty bullying, and had been denounced for it by Cothran. Notwithstanding this, he invited Cothran to take a drink, which the latter refused, saying he could pay for his own liquor. Cothran then stepped to the bar, with a friend, and while drinking was approached stealthily from behind by Rossel, who reached across the friend shoulder, and with a pen-knife

cut Cohran's throat nearly across, separating the jug-ular vein. Cothran lived only a few minutes. Rossel was immediately arrested, and committed to jail on a charge of wilful murder. Bail was refused.— Nutchez Courier.

Rencontre at Washington.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Times, in his letter of the 22d

A rencontre took place here last night between Sens A rencontre took place here last night between Sena-tor Clemens, of Alabama, and Mr. Harris, of Miss. Mr. Clemens was introduced to Mr. Harris, who declin-ed replying. The introduction was unsolicited. Mr. Clemens retorted that he would make Mr. Harris responsible. Mr. Harris rejoined angrily, when Mr. C. drew a revolver and struck Harris a heavy blow on the head, cutting it dangerously, felling him to the ground. Clemens then seized a chair, but was prevented from a further attack by his friends who interfered.

The wife of John Milhone, of Richmond co., nade the discovery that her husband had courted and promised to marry another woman, whereupon she picked up her duds, and returned to the home of her child-nood. The husband followed, and after some words knocked her down in the presence of her father, Bichard Ankrum, who immediately drew a knife and stabbed him

John Histelberger, of New Orleans, under promise of marriage, seduced Miss Bridget Quinn, whereupon her mother followed the seducer to a billiard room, and stabbed him, with a knife, so severely that his life is despaired of. The women have been arrested, but the N. O. Bulletin says that there is no jury in Louisiana

Shocking Murder .- We learn that a shocking murder was committed in Chapel Hill, on Saturday night last, by J. Brockwell, upon the person of Mr. James Davis. Brockwell, we learn, went to Mr. Davis's, and Davis. Brockwell, we learn, went to Mr. Davis's, and used some very offensive language; whereupon, Mrs. Davis told him to go away. B. refused, but continued his offensive language. Mr. Davis then took him by the arm, and told him he must leave there; whereupon, Brockwell drew his knife, and inflicted several stabs upon Mr. Davis, killing him almost instantly. The murderer is a worthless drunken loafer, but his victim maruerer is a worthless drunken loafer, but his victim was a highly respectable mechanic, and a member of the Methodist Church. Here is another distressing sacrifice to the rum fiend. How long before the people will rise and put a stop to this insatiate bloodthirstiness? Brockwell was arrested, and is now in prison to await his trial:—Raleigh (N. C.) Star, March 16.

Tragedy in Lexington, Va .- A terrible tragedy is reported to have occurred last Sunday night. The ac-counts which have reached us are so vague and contradictory, that we are unable to give the particulars. This much, however, is true: A cadet named Blackburn was dictory, that we are unable to give the particulars. This much, however, is true: A cadet named Blackburn was stabbed in the neck by a young man named Christian, a member of Judge Brockenbrough's law class, and instantly killed. A lady is mixed up in this unfortunate if he should make any insulting advances towards her. stantly killed. A lady is mixed up in this unfortunate affair in some way. Young Blackburn was from Jefferson county. Christian was immediately arrested.—

Stanton Spectator. Stanton Spectator.

Murder.—On Monday night last, about half-past 10, M. J. Labatute was found in a dying state. It ap-pears that Mr. Labatute had just closed his store, and pears that Mr. Labatute had just closed his store, and was about retiring to bed, when be was fired upon through his window by some one concealed in his back yard, the shot taking effect in his right side, breaking his arm, and horribly mangling his body, causing his death in a few minutes, As yet, the perpetrator of this bloody deed has not been discovered.—Apalachicola

Fatal Affray .- The Memphis Whig of the 2d says 'We learn from a gentleman direct from Benton county in this State, the particulars of a most horrible and bloody affray that occurred at Camden, the county seat of Benton county, last Friday. Two brothers by the name of Anderson were in a drunken frolio, and, while in this condition, fell out with each other, which led to

We suppose that the people felt very little confidence in the teachings of a man of considerable property, but held in universal detestation. Last summer, a negro woman, provoked to desperation by his cruelty, very nearly killed him, by hewing his head and the upper part of his body with a knife.

The A man by the name of Mitchell, who was living near the head of Ashe, North Carolina, went to Grayson court House, on Monday last, to hear Philip S. White speak on the subject of the great and good cause of temperance; and, horrible to relate, his own negro man committed a rape on his own mistress, after which, he murdered her, and put her body in a bed in the house. He then ran to a neighbor's house, and informed them that his mistress was dying. He then went to another house, and informed them that she was dead. He has been taken up, confessed the hellish deed, and has been lodged in jail at Grayson court-house. Report says he lodged in jail at Grayson court-house. Report says he was whipped, and then hung. We give the above unwelcome news as we received it from a friend of ours, and suppose it to be correct.—Wythe Rep.

Horrible Murder .- Dr. Ross, of Tatesville, Miss. Horrible Murder.—Dr. Ross, of Tatesville, Miss., was waylaid and killed by a young man of the name of Hudson, on Friday night. The particulars are these: A difficulty originated between Dr. Ross and Hudson, growing out of a note written by the former to Hudson's sister, relative to the gentleman she was about to marry—in fact, all the wedding arrangements were made. As the deceased was riding along in company with a lady and two gentlemen, the report of a gun was heard, and the Doctor fell dead. Upon proceeding to the spot whence the report was heard, they found young Hudson's isst, but he had fled, and had not been heard from at the latest accounts.—Louisville Courier.

Horrible.-We learn that a detestable tragedy lately occurred in the vicinity of Hampton. A man named Watsonflogged one of his slaves so severely as to cause his deab. Suspicion was first entertained from the sudden deah and secret interment of the negro, and the body bebg disinterred and subjected to the inspection of a jury, a verdict to the above effect was given. A sincerely trust that he may be arrested and punished for the harrible crime.—Norfolk Daily News.

The Savannah Journal, of the 10th instant, says that a horible murder, by slaves, was committed in Kinchafomee county, a few days since. The victim J. V. McGrady, was returning home from a neighboring town, then he was attacked and beat to death, with clubs, by we of his own negroes. After killing him, they splithis body open and dragged it into the woods, where the concealed it. The negroes were arrested, and have onfessed their guilt.

passed entirely murdered by a colored woman, in Worcester county Maryland. They were left alone in a house, when an altercation took place, and she struck him with a stool, we sterday before Judge Thomas, of the city court. Weight was remanded to jail to await his trial for murder; his wife was discharged.

Cushing was a very orderly, respectable young man. He was a harness maker by trade, and had resided in this city about two years. His remains were followed to the grave yesterday evening by the members of the L. O. of O. F.

Death of A. M. Robinson—Another

It becomes our painful date.

Drowned.—A negro man belonging to a Mr. Robertson, a horse trader from Kentpoky, drowned himself in
the river, on Saturday night last. He had got drunk,
and was tied, at the same time threatened with a flogging when the gas had worked off; but he managed to
ent himself loose, and then took a straight shoot for the
wharf hoat, where he told the boy to 'hold the light, if
he wanted to see him drown himself,' and plunged in.

Two students in the Missouri University at Co humbia, got into a dispute, when one of them, named Benjamin S. Handy, was shot so that he died instantly.

Mr. Taber, one of the Editors of the Charlesto Mercury, has challenged a gentleman named B. F. Perry to a duel, on account of some strictures which the latter made on an address delivered by Taber before the South Carolina College. Mr. Perry has respectfully declined being shot at.

a scuffling match, two young men quarrelled about seven cents, when one, named Thornton Hool, stabbed the other, named Mank, through the heart, killing him instantly. Hool made his escape.

Stabbed by a Negro.—James Allen, an overseer on Prothro's plantation, near St. Maurice, La., was stabbed on the 14th ult., by a slave whom he was whipping for stealing. The overseer was in a critical condition at last accounts.

Foul Murder.—We learn from Trenton, that Dr. Newton Fox, one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of Todd county, was murdered near his residence, a few nights since. He had been sent for to attend a professional call, and, as he was returning home, was murdered in the lane leading to his own house. All the silver money he had about him was taken.—Hopkins-ville, (Ky.) Rifte.

Tragical Affair at Notchiloches .- Just as we ar going to press, (says the Natchitoches Chronicle of th 8th ult.) we learn that a fatal affray occurred at Gran-Sth uit.) we learn that a fatal affray occurred at Grand Ecore, this morning, about sunrise, which terminated in the death of one of the parties. Mr. Jacob Jester, for several years a resident of that place, was shot by Mr. James B. Holman. The ball entered Jester's forehead, but although entering his brain, did not prove instant death, as he lingered for a few hours.

We are unable to give any of the particulars which led to this unfortunate affair.

We learn that Holman has not been arrested, and is supposed that he has fled.

Murdered by Slaves .- We learn from the Canto Miracred by Starez.—we learn from the Canton (Miss.) Citizen, that on the morning of the 17th ult., Mr. T. Pitcher Pritchard, an old and respectable citizen of Yazoo county, was most foully murdered by his own negroes five of whom have been sent to jail, as being implicated in the fiendish deed.

Serious Affray .- An affray occurred in Washington city, on the night of the 21st ult., between Mr. Clarl Mills and Col. Mitchell. The latter, who was the ag gressor, was very seriously injured by being struck of the head with a stool.

Mississippi .- Mr. W. N. Sherman, of Grenada, wa shot by J. L. Spivey, on the 24th ult. Mr. Shermar is very seriously wounded, though it is thought he wil recover. Spivey absconded immediately, and has no yet been arrested. A reward of \$500 for his apprehen Foul Murder .- The body of a German was found

Foul Murder.—The body of a German was found on Thursday last, on the farm of Mr. Stillwell, three miles back of Newport, Ky., with his skull badly mashed, and stones piled on his head, and well nigh concealed with trish. A gun was found near the place of his concealment. The Newport News states that the man murdered appeared to be about five feet seven or eight checked,) a black sack coat, and a purple neck-hand-kerchief. Hair dark; had in his pocket a German newspaper, dated September 24th, supposed for wadding; a blue linen German handkerchief, with the letters H.

cowhided and maimed Hoffman so severely at St. Louis, has been ordered to enter into bail in the sum of \$5000, and Embree, who aided him in the affair, has been held to bail in the sum of \$2000. A few days since, we pub aim. He fled, and Baker and his friends made pursuit. They overtook him, brought him back to the hotel, stripped him, and, after securing him to the bedrailing. Baker applied the cowhide to him till his body was horribly cut up, and for a time he was not expected to survive his wounds. The unfortunate victim of Baker's jealousy implored him to shoot him—to kill him at once; but the enraged husband persisted in his inhuman torture until he had mangled the supposed offender to his heart's content. The parties belong to high life; one of them is a writer for the press.

Three Men Killed .- There was great excit the city election to-day. Three men were killed at the polls. The result is uncertain.—Telegraph from New Orleans.

THE CONTRAST.

of Benton county, last Friday. Two brothers by the name of Anderson were in a drunken frolio, and, while in this condition, fell out with each other, which led to blows. From this, they rushed upon each other with dirks and knives, cutting each other almost in pieces before they were separated. The oldest brother has since died, and the younger was not expected to live when our informant left.

We had the curiosity to look into Dr. Spring's church in New York, on a recent Sabbath, and found him preaching away to not over three hundred hearers. His church is in the very heart of the city, and there is no good reason why it should not be well filled. We suppose that the people felt very little confidence in the teachings of a man, who publicly announced 'that if' by one Richard Thompson shot and killed his brother, and was arrested while attempting to escape. The murderer is a man, who publicly announced 'that if' by one prayer he could abolish American Slavery, he would not offer that prayer,' and who fears to pray God to overturn among the people, lest by some mistake

A destructive tornado occurred at Flo rence, Ala., on the 3d inst. Nearly every house at the landing was destroyed, and the bridge crossing the Tennessee river, a magnificent structure, which cost \$165,000, was almost entirely washed away.

Mississippi has again repudiated her State debt in the Legislature, by a vote of seventy-

Arrival of the Black Warrior .- The steam ship Black Warrior, from Havana, J. D. Bullock, Esq., commander, has arrived at New York. She brings 26 passengers, and 961 bales of cotton. The B. W. was surrendered to Capt. Bullock, on the 20th, when he again took possession. The fine of six thousand dollars imposed, was to pay for taking the cargo out of the ship, and for sundry fines which were due. This was paid under protest.

Martial Law.-On the 5th ult., martial law was proclaimed at St. Petersburgh, and throughout a Russia and Poland. St. Petersburgh was placed unde the command of the Czar's eldest son. The Regime now the same as in Mauris, Crimea and Be

Several earthquakes have taken place in Calabria, Italy, and excited much alarm. T damage done was immense. Upwards of 2000 person were killed.

One Hundred Miles of Hedge.-The Illino One Hunarea Miles of Heage.—The Illinois Central Railroad Company have contracted with James Sumpter & Co., of Montgomery County, Ohio, for hedging with ceage orange one hundred miles of the Illinois Central Bailway. The contract commences fifty miles south of Chicago, near the Kankakee river. Those two hedges, each one hundred miles long, will require about two millions of orage plants. WHAT CAN BE GOT FOR PIVE DOLLAR

THE undersigned have entered into an arranges, by which they agree to furnish the Knickrisch Magazine, (monthly,) the Home Journal, (well, and the Musical World and Times, (weekly, has subscribers, at the very moderate price of few dollar, year for the three publications; or orders, melons that amount, to Dyer and Willis, will be promptly tended to.

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Home Journal \$2; and the Musical World and To such works can be obtained for five dollars a year, a fact truly worthy the Caloric age, which is jest a being ushered in. Of the Knickerbocker Magan edited by Lewis Gaylord Clark, it is unnecessary speak. For twenty years it has been the most grant humorous and spicy 'monthly' in the world; and a present volume will be better than any which present to lume will be better than any which present it. The Home Journal, edited by George P. ken and N. P. Willis, is well known as the best fact and N. P. Willis, is well known as the best fact newspaper in America; and the Musical World of Times, edited by Richard Storrs Willis, with Law Mason, George H. Curtis, Thomas Hastings, Wa. 1 Bradbury, George R. Foot, and other Musical with contributing; and which gives, among other disposes a 25 k worth of music, and a full convent. over \$20 worth or music, and a full course of him-tion in harmony annually, is the very best nine Journal ever published. These three publications we post a family up in regard to nearly every thing we knowing—Art, Science, Literature, Music, Junio, Sculpture, Inventions, Discoveries; Wit, Humor, It the Church, and the Fireside; Reviews and Crime of Musical Works, Performers and Performance; short, the very pick and cream of Novelty, being cluding whatever can be given in periodicals to me mote Healthy Amusement and Solid Instruction in a family, and help to make it better, wiser and happen may be now obtained for Five Dollars. DYER & WILLIS Address

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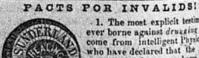
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