

of the paper; viz :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAT LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PRILBERCK, and WENDEL PHILLIPS. every question are impartially allowed a hearing.



No Union . with Slaveholders!

THE U. & CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AUREEMENT WITH HELL."

T'Yes ! IT CANNOT BE DENIED-the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions ro SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade ; the second was THE STIPULATION TO SUBRENDER FUCITIVE SLAVES-OR engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinal ; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for SLAVES-for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons in fact, the oppressor representing the oppressed 1.... To call government thus ton-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 THEREN TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.'- John Quincy Adams.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR. Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Manhind. J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS. VOL. XXIV. NO. 16. BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1854. is and with the series on it is the time the

WHOLE NUMBER 1031.

Extract from a tumid, impudent and servile speech in favor of the Nebraska BiD, delivered in the U. S. House of Representatives, March 15, by the Hon. (! !) Samuel A. Bridges, of Pennsylvania :---

And so with the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas now in question, as I have been informed, the laws of nature have made them inaccessible to slavery. Then wherefore this opposition to the bill, and this quarrel with the South? Is it to accomplish any good or wise purpose ! or is it to re-new the fire of fanatical abolitionism, to disturb new the fire of inantical abortonism, to distinct the peace of the country, and endanger the Union 1 If the latter, it is only the fulfilment of the predic-tion made by a distinguished Senator, in 1850,that Let us legislate as we will, abolitionists will still agitate. And so they will, until their dangerous purposes have been accomplished. And, sir, let me, here ask who it is that agitates, who it is let me here ask who it is that agates, who it is that inflames the public mind. It is abolition presses, and abolition lecturers. The latter being too indolent to procure a living by honest industry, traverse the country, sucking their existence from the people, and poisoning the public mind with their periods and poisoning the public mind with their periods doctrines. And, as long as this practice exists, there will be excitement. The peo-ple are naturally honest and unsuspicious, but their fears are awakened and their judgments are percerted by such individuals. By listening to lecture after lecture, it is so beaten into them. that they believe the hydra-headed monster slavery is before them. They think there is reality in all the horrid pictures which are drawn before them : and, consequently, become deeply prejudiced a-gainst the South." On the 17th of July, 1850. Mr. Webster, speaking of Northern prejudice, said :--

Now, sir, this prejudice has been produced by the in-cessint attrition of abolition doctrines by abolition preses and abolition locturers, upon the common mind. No drum-head, in the longest day's march, was ever more incessafuly beat, than the feelings of the public in certain parts of the North. They have been beaten incessafuly every month, and every day, and every hour, by the din and roll, and rub-a-dub of the ab-olition preses, and abolition locturers, and that is it which has created these nreindines." which has created these prejudices.'

And, sir, this rub-a-dub is beginning again to be and, sit, this rub-a duo is beginning again to be beaten in the North. I have been pained to see that a public anti-Nebraska meeting was held at the city of Hartford, in Connecticut, on the 24th ultimo, which was addressed by soveral Reverend gentlemen; by men who preach from the stored desk free salvation to all men, yet in the political arena deny them freedom of action in the social and domestic relations of life. The echo of that 'roll and rub-a-dab' will undoubtedly be heard in other sections of the North, and the most inflammatory appeals will be made to the people, to array themselves against the South ; but I have too much afidence in their intelligence and patriotism to believe that it will prove successful. The legisla-tion of 1850 has made a favorable impression upon them. By it, they have seen the escape of their country from the greatest peril, and its noble in-stitutions preserved and continued to them. By it, they have seen the cloud of civil war dispelled, and sicceeded by the bright sun of fraternal love and peace. But, lest the whirlwind of fanaticism should again sweep across the present generally smooth and placid bosom of the public mind, I call upon the people, in the name of those martys who sacrified their lives in the cause of freedom; in the name of the rich legacy which they have left us : in the name of the high destiny which awaits our great and glorious country; in the name of morality and religion; and by all the thrilling memories of the past, and the transcendent hopes of the future, to beware of the false and dangerous teachings of wilv abolitionists, men who artfally strive to produce discord, division and revolution, and to make them their servile tools to carry out their selfish and disorganizing purposes. Men who aim an uplifted blow to strike down the pillars on which an uplifted blox rests the noblest fabric over reared by mortal man ; and who carry with them the torch to fire our beautiful temple of freedom. Of such men. I say, be Fly from them as from a pestilence, for they are their enemies, and the enemies of the nation Like serpents, they may for a time display their fascinating colors, and charm them with their beauty, but it is only the easier to make them their victims, by drawing them more successfully within their coils, that they may subjugate and enslave them to their destroying will.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION. ABOLITION PRESSES AND LECTURERS. ABOLITION PRESSES AND LECTURERS. ABOLITION PRESSES AND LECTURERS. ABOLITION PRESSES AND LECTURERS.

Truly enough has it been said of his existence!' Truly enough has it been said of this unfortunate personage, that he is one of those who seem to be saying something, but the moment you would take hold of that something it collapses under your fin-gers like a soap-bubble.

From the Carrollton (Md.) Statesman. CLERICAL POLITICIANS.

O r ideas of the purity of character and honesty of motive of the clergy of our country have been sadly weakened by the acts of many who wear the cloth, particularly in the Northern States. There are elergymen, not a few, who are forever finding great crises in our affairs as a nation, when they feel called upon to save the State. They then leave souls to take care of themselves, and most imperti-nently attempt to steady the ark of the government, or to guide it in safety through storms and peril. These men, in the new character of clerical politicians, sow intestine dissensions; build the fires of fanatical zeal, arm brother against brother. pour the zeal of religious enthusiasm into the caldron of political bitterness, and thus do more mischief than all their example and precept for a lifetime in their egitimate sphere can possibly atone for.

They teach that human laws may be openly re-isted-nay, that it is the duty of Christians to urge isted open warfare with the State, whenever its consti-tuted authorities pass a questionable law-not a warfare for repeal simply, but of direct resistance to the execution of the law. Red republicanism never vented more anarchical doctrines than they preach ; anarchy never had more firy apostles than these misnamed ministers of peace. Placing themselves in the attitude of ambassadors of Heaven, they utter

the language of devils, and give counsels coming fresh from the midst of the bottomless pit. Tell them the Bible does not square with their atrocious advice, and they are ready to forswear their alle-giance to it, and to dethrone Deity himself, if he teach a humanity not in keeping with theirs, or in-culcates a charity which reproves their mad zeal. Like vultures, they pounce upon the dead, strip them of their cerements of the tomb, and hold up their decaying carcasses to the contempt of the world. No deeds of patriotism, no purity of character, no lifetime of noble service in the cause of their counof intellect, can says from donunciation the most bitter, railing the most terrible, if in one solitary in-stance the great and good has spoken or acted ad-verse to their ideas of right. The Nebraska bill has produced one of these clerical crises. The pulpit thunders with donunciations that reak of the spirit the produced one of these clerical crises. The pulpit try and of humanity, no height of genius or nobility f Pandemonium. Taste and elegance are discarded is the old trick of straining at a gnat and swallowing the political hustings would justify. As the ancient Saxon carried a burning brand from house to house to arouse the whole population to arms, these men, themselves flaming firebrands, flush their hellish light from hearthstone to hearth-stone, throughout the free States, to kindle civil solt the Lord. Incense is an abomination unto me? trife, to arm brother against brother, and produce the new moons and sabbaths, the calling of assemblies uch a shock as the world has not before felt. The I cannot away with ; it is iniquity, even the solemn Parkers, Beechers and Stowes are up, and, like meeting.' And had the editor of this false ' Witness ininiature volcances, belch forth fire and smoke, as though they were escape pipes of the infernal pit. The South is denounced as robbers, men of blood. inworthy of a place in God's creation. They mount ker, and for a similar reason. pulpit alike, and in each their theme is the same, political agitation, resistance to the law in the name of religion and of God. The round heads were simulated by just such nen, who thought murder in God's name and that of the parliament perfectly justifiable, who scrupled at nothing, and had no promptings of humanity or f charity. Glad are we that such possilent stuff finds no sountenance in the South. Here purity, piety and earning combine to honor the church and bless nankind. Here, master and slave go hand in hand mankind. Here, master and size go und in units to the altar, and march on together to immortality. Here, the teachings of the pulpit respect the Bible, on which our holy religion is based, and do not at-tempt to manufacture a God to suit political prediections, or depraved and fanatical zeal. We hesitate not to say that more danger is threatened to this nation from the clergy who will attempt to meddle in polities, than from all other ources. Let it be a maxim with all who have an American heart, to resist all such interference, whether it be open and undisguised as that of Northern pestilent priests, or secret, as is sometimes the case in other quarters, dickting the vote as a mat-ter of faith, or assailing, adroitly and under ploa of justice, the established institutions of the land.

THE LIBERATOR . |ed by law to wear them, as are the shaves on the South- self before, and which manifests liself so intensely

BAPTIZED INFIDELITY.

brain to talk of Daniel Webster's lack of ability in writing and speaking, and the absence of 'a single valuable aphorism' in all his writings! If the is a specimen of Emerson's idea of a 'valu-nble aphorism.' Speaking of the Fugitive Slave Law, he says: 'Laws are of no use without loyal citizens to obey them!' And here, again: 'It is of no use to vote down gravitation or morals.' And here, again: 'Liberty is not cheap: it is the result of the perfectness of man: ' and once more: 'He who commits crime, defeats the end of his existence!' Truly enough has it been said of this upfortunate we have most to fear. The true and inidelity, we have most to fear. The true is a specified to the perfectness of a state of the succeeds best in deceiving those whom he on the succeeds best in deceiving those whom he would destroy. When the cloak of religion is put on to cover the ally deformities of bald infidelity, we have most to fear. The true set of the succeeds the succeeds the succeeds of the and this upfortunate of the perfectness of man compared the succeeds best in deceiving those whom he would destroy. When the cloak of religion is put on to cover the ally deformities of bald infidelity, we have most to fear. The ravings of such men as Voltaire, and Tom Paine, and Abner Kneeland, are heeded only as the howling of an offensive wind. They make little or no impression, for the reason that such men are honest enough to tell reason that such men are hondst enough to tell the world that they are infidels, and so the world are advertised to look out for them and their teach-ings, and treat them accordingly. But when infi-dels turn preachers, and profess to be *Christian* min-isters, and pretend to preach the Gospel, it is then that they are in the way of doing infinite mischief. We have frequently called attention to the infidel sentiments which Theodore Parker, of this cityr puts forth from time to time, under color of preach-

puts forth from time to time, under color of preach-ing the Gospel, as a minister of Christ. It may be that some persons, who are not fully aware of this man's sentiments, and the injury which they are doing in the world, are inclined to the opinion, that he has been over-severely dealt with by those who ought to look upon him and his doctrines with the eye and heart of a large charity. The best arguments wherewith to convince such people of their error are the facts, as they come forth, from time to fime, in the wild declama tions of this gifted but most misguided man. The last infidel sentiment which we have me

with, as coming from this preacher of death, is the following shameless piece of blasphemy. In speaking of the Protestant churches, in his Anti-Nebraska sermon, he says :-- 'The foremost sect of them all debated, a little while ago, whether it should have a litany, and on what terms it should admit young men to the communion table— allow them to drink "grocer's wine" and eat "ba-ker's bread" on the Lord's "day," in the Lord's "house."

Did the blistered lips of the vilest infidel even distil a more deliberate sentence of sarcustic con-tempt of the most soleum ordinance instituted by the Lord Jesus Christ! A man who can utter such a sentence, and pretend to be a preacher of the gospel, may well claim the distinction of a de-gree of godless boldness; which would put a whole regiment of French infidels to the blush.—Boston (Episcopal) Christian Witness.

A beautiful specimen of 'Christian' courtesy and meekness ! This ' Witness,' which is so shocked at Mr. Parker's reference te eating 'baker's bread,' (is it

that, in marriage, woman shall be legally the equal of man, so that her personal rights shall not be invaded, and she shall have the control of her own property. What can be more seasonable than this?

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

ENGLAND AND IRELAND. John Mitchel complains that he was condemned by a packed jury, and by a judge not greatly to be esteemed. The jury no doubt was packed, as all juries are ; for the material they are made of is twelve honest men; and willing or not willing, they are clapped into a box, and kept there. Perhaps the material may not always suit the case in hand, even with all the picking out and challeng-ing which parties are allowed. It does not appear sible, however, that, in the case of John Mitch-I, the character of the material submitted to this packing operation would have been of the slightest consequence as to finding whether the facts charged were true or not. John Mitchel might uve taken the place of the jury, or, instead of the we taken the place of the jury, or, instead of the honest men and true, have set up twelve photo-graphs of himself, and taken in person his seat upon the bench as judge. He could not charge the jury, without instructing them to bring in a ver-dict of guilty. And if he had whipped off the bench, and become foreman himself, he must have offered that verdict to be recorded. He has done

offired that verdict to be recorded. He has done little else than tell the people of this country that he was guilty, ever since he came here. He has been all the judge and all the jury in his own per-son, and has let nobody entertain a doubt of his guilt, nor of the elever policy of the British gov-ernment in letting him run away. Had he been in Sing Sing or Anburn, he would not have found the opportunity so contemptuously patent. opportunity so contemptuously patent. That some of the Irish in this country hate Eng-

and intensely is undoubtedly true, but it is not those and intensely is uncountedly trac, out it is not those who love Christianity, nor those who have come pouring out of Ireland to escape from priestdom and the harassing bigotry of relations and clans and factions, and whose children now are frequent-ing our schools, and growing up to be Christian citizens. This intense harred of England sinks lown and rests in that sub-stratum below the good out of Ireland into our great cities, and is found occupying the same position in London, in Glas-

lation under which Ireland shriveled. The heavy taxation of Britain did not extend to Ireland. Amelioration really came when Great Britain assumed

direct jurisdiction over the country. England is deeply guilty in respect to Ireland, and to the world. That is settled by the fact that such a race of men is streaming out of that coun-try, dogging the steps of the Anglo-Saxon race wretchedness are the witnesses against England. O'Gorman, and the other historic exiles, are quite The crime was this-not that they were oppressed by England, but that they were left to internal op-pression, and became trained to cower under and ndure it. The crime was-heartless and perilous neglect. Having, at the hand of Providence, reneglect. Having, at the hand of Providence, re-ceived Ireland to be trained (as the Celtic people of Scotland were by its institutions trained) to Christianity, steadfast, pure and free—Eagland fulfilled not that duty; but held the mass of the oopulation for centuries with a haughty and cares dominion, untaught, uncivilized, and unwon. This country has succeeded, in some degree, to the same office in respect to the Irish people. Let there be the lofty contrast of fulfilling the duty Irish companies !--using uncommon exertions to earnestly and tenderly. Let it be understood that they come to a land in which they are welcomed, with the desire that the unbiased judgment yield itself, of its own freedom, to the influence of the Gospel. Let provision be made to help and to ben-efit them in every way, that they may be made sound Christian men, as it becomes a citizen of this land to be.

now, in some quarters. The laws of this country are liberal to foreigners.

The land, and all its enterprises, are open to them, and we think it shows bad fiste, if it does not exhibit want of sense, when foreigners foster the hibit want of sense, when foreigners foster the hatreds and prejudices of their several nationali-ties among us. If the Irish have any quarrel with Great Britain, we have not; and they should remember that our country ought to be sacredly re-spected by them, and not made the theatre of their national quarrels. Juhn Mitchel should remember that this is Amer-

ica, and that he does his countrymen a mortal in jury, in the eyes of Americans, when he organizes them for purposes that are exclusively Irish, and decidedly anti-American. It would be well for frishmen to abandon their absurd nationalism, and try all they can to become Americanized.

Nobody ever hears of the 'English or Scotch vote,' and it would have been well for Irishmen if such a thing as the 'Irish vote' had never been heard of in America. It has given them an invid-ious distinction in this country—it has brought them the flattery and favor of demagogues, but it has gained them the antipathy of the general com-munity. Such conduct as that of John Mitchel, and of Archbishop Hughes, of New York, should be sternly repudiated by Irishmen, if they do not wish 'Know Nothing' societies to flourish. heard of in America. It has given them an invid-

JOHN MITCHEL IN IRELAND.

Journal, copied into another page of the Nation. Under many provocations, we have never written a line against any of the men who once formed the Irish Confederation, however far some of them have strayed away from its original principles. But Mr. Mitchel is making silence impossible. He is systematically justifying the slanders which painted the Confederators as banditti in politics, and infidels in religion. His first number denounce ed every social and political organization in the country, except the Ribbon Lodge and Ryan Puck. His second justified and applauded the buying, selling and scourging of black slaves. The third Britain. There is reason for deep condemnation of Eng-land, but not altogether for what such men would tory, know that the heaviest oppressors of Ireland were Ireland's own Houses of Parliament; and that from their vile hands came the atrocities of legis-lation under which Ireland shriveled. The heave

With respect to the course of the American pa-pers, in treating Mr. Mitchel's *Citizen* as an expo-nent of Irish opinions, the same writer continues :-

'This is a mistake. It is true of neither the present nor the past. We have not met one man in Ireland who agrees with Mr. Mitchel; and in America, we feel convinced John Dillon, M'Gee, as much amazed and outraged by his gallimatias

From the Cleveland Leader. SOUTHERN LIPE-PRICE OF SLAVES.

. New ORLEANS, March 24th, '54. Eps. LEADER :-- I am here safe and sound-had Il sorts of a time, but nothing remarkable. Mont-comery, the capital of Alabama, is not a very pleasant place. The streets are disagreeably muddy, and when dry are awful dusty, the soil being the prevailing red clay of all the South. The houses are mostly built of miserable colored brick, and many of them are plastered, or have been. I saw here a sale of negroes, wagons, mules, &c., &c. I will give you a few of the prices, which I took down-most of them were sold on 12 mo. approved

down-most of them were sold on 12 mo. approved paper. Woman and small child, \$1050 : man aged 19, \$950 : man and wife aged 18 and 17, \$2000 : boy aged 14, \$640 : girl aged 10, \$525 : man aged 24, \$860 : boy aged 11, white, \$585 : boy aged 11, white, \$025 : woman aged 25, \$900 ; man and lit-tle boy, aged 50, \$1020 : woman, age 46, \$395 ; man, with the gracel, aged 19, \$700 : man, per-fect, aged 40, \$1600 : woman 40, girl 8, \$600 : man aged 27, \$1410 : boy aged 12, \$725 ; girl aged 4, \$300 : girl good 10. king, aged 14, \$855 ; girl, a little blacker, aged 15, \$345. There were four auctioneers crying at a time, (not for sorrow, but for money.) and the darkies were showed up, turned about, and the women *fell of*, and asked questions of their capacity and health. One boy brought about \$50 more for having a row of pins stuck on his coat sleeve. The auctioneer got him up to a point, where he stuck.

He praised the negro, reiterated his good qualities, and yelled a going till he was red in the face, and no advance. All of a sudden he discovered the row no advance. All of a sudden he discovered the row of pins. "Why, gentlemen," said he, 'this "nig-ger" is worth his weight in gold. Some "boys" will waste more in a year than they are worth, but this "feller" is the most careful, saving hand in the world. A nigger that will pick up such little things as *pint*, and save 'em, why, gentlemen, you can 'give too fnuch for him. Only look here,' and he showed the proof of his saving *propensity*, and he sold for no fault." If the negroes had believ-ed half that was said in their praise, they would be ed half that was said in their praise, they would be excusable for being vain. One little boy, when they stood him on the box, cried and sobbed as if his heart would break. An old black woman (his grandmother) tried to comfort him. He clung to her neck and hid his face in her bosom. 'Come, come, Billy,' says the auctioneer, ' don't cry, we'll get you a nice place. Going at only 575-75-75, 80, thank you, sir. 80-80, hold up your head, Bil-ly, you shall have a good place. Who'll give 853 Just going at 80,' &c., till he was at last struck off at \$585, but if he got a 'nice place,' I don't think the nuctioneer's promise had much to do with it.

MEETING OF DEMOCRATIC GERMANS.

A large and an enthusiastic meeting of the Democratic Germans of Cincinnati was recently held in that ity, in opposition to the Nebraska Bill. We subjoin the resolutions that were adopted on the occasion :--

This meeting, composed of Germans, speaking German, but nevertheless free American citizens of Discinnati, hereby adopt the following tions : 1st. Liberty and right, and not slavery and might, are the fundamental principles of the institutions of this country; an equality of right be-tween slavery and freedom is, therefore, out of the question. 2nd. The people gave power to Congress, and not Congress to the people. The Congressional grant of territorial government is therefore a posiive wrong. 3d. Neither the General Government, nor any 3d. Neither the General Government, nor any other Government, can, under the Constitution, recognize slavery beyond State limits. Under the Constitution of the United States, when rightful-ly exercised, slavery must give way to freedom, and the sovereign power of the States alone protects the first abrogation. 4th. There is constitutionally and rightfully no property in man. Might alone, which cannot be reached, reduces men anywhere in the United States to cattle. Slavery is an eternal declaration of war against humanity, and it exists but on the same basis as martial law. 5th. The Nebraska Bill contains two undeniable assertions of power on the part of Congress. First, that the General Government may suspend the state of freedom, and of the inalienable rights of man; and, Second, that it can recognize sla-

From the New Orleans Picayune.

ANOTHER KICK AT THE DEAD LION.

The work of demolition not having been quite completed by the attacks of Wendell Phillips, Lloyd Garrison and Theodore Parker upon the name and fame of Daniel Webster, a fourth crack-brain was brought to the stand, in the person of Ralph Waldo Emerson, who, mounting the tripod, whence so much lanacy has been promulgated-the platform of the Broadway Tabernacle-proceeded to put the finishing touch to the utter extinction of the memory among men of the late Senator from Massachu-

The particular friends of Ralph Waldo are talking The particular friends of Ralph Waldo are taking the most ineffable twaddle about their pet and his speech upon that occasion ; and it would seem that another Moses had come down from the mount, with his face shining like that of un angel, and too glo-rious to look upon. Think of a Massachusetts man writing, and a Massachusetts editor publishing, that that was only insta over little short of an inwhite that was only just a very little short of an in-spired oration, which attributed to the speeches of Daniel Webster ' sterility of thought,' ' want of generalization,' and an utter absence of ' a single remarkable sentence, or a single valuable upl ism, which can pass into literature from his writings !

We do not blame this poor muddle-brain for his trade so not blame this poor moddle-brain for bla tirade so much as we do those who procured its uterance, and, by sunctioning it with their presence and afterwards putting it in print, seem to stamp it with a value and give it a currency it could not ob-tain without such aid. It is like stirring ap an in-mate of one of our line tie asclama to zero and prohis without such aid. It is like stirring up as in-mate of one of our lumatic asylums to rave, and re-peating to the world all he says as gospel. This Ralph Waldo Emerson has been living in an atmos-phere of intellectual fog for so many years that he has become used to it, sees the world and every-thing it contains through it, and thinks thick, talks used in it like a manin a decam. A straight follow thek in it like a man in a dream. A crazier fellow ires not out of bedlam, and yet he has his worship-pres and admirers, who seem to have much the pers and darior neural and yet as have much the same sort of veneration for him as the Musselmans do for the insane, whom it is a part of their religion to revere as something beyond their capacity to father.

The discourse delivered by this transcendentalist stater was one of a series called ' Popular Lectures on the Subject of Slavery.' If there was a para-graph in it, from beginning to end, that had any meaning, level to a 'popular' comprehension at all, it has been most grossly misreported by the New

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The present ominous agitation of the Nebraska question has developed to the world, in various ways, the plans and projects of W. H. Seward and his organs and sattellites, in reference to their fu-ture political operations. His recent speeches and letters touching the slavery question, and the feed-

letters touching the slavery question, and the feed-ers thrown out from time to time by the leading journals in his interest, furnish a perfect key to his views, the principles of his party, its organi-nation, and its active policy bereafter. The success of Seward's party would doubtless be a victory to Lloyd Garrison, Theodore Par-ker, Henry Ward Beecher, and the Anglo-Ameri-can abolition coalition of Stafford House: but as the death-knell of the Union would be followed by the destruction of the present oversublinging would the destruction of the present overwhelming pro perity of the North in allour numerous industri pursuits, we have interests stronger than negro-shilanthropy involved in the Union, and which

bind us to maintain it against all agitators and traitors who would compass its overthrow. Let the honest Union mon of the North awake. The Free Soil coalition of the administration has given a new impetus to W. H. Seward, the antigiven a new impetes to W. H. Soward, the anti-slavery fanatics, and their seditious designs. Has our Free Soil Cabinet utterly paralyzed the Union sentiment of the North 1 Is W. H. Seward to be our lord paramount in 1856 ! Before the expiration of another year, we shall be called upon for action. Treason is at work, and there is danger in it.—N. Y. Herald all ai ; sould sell to gamary

* The fat, healthy, contented negro in Georgia is happier than your Beechers, Garrisons, Ger-rit Smiths, or any of the whole tribe who are laboring so hard to make the African race miserable."-John Mitchel's Citizen.

find harsher epithets and ruder language than camel-of accusing Jesus of being a Sabbath-breaker and having a devil. Mr. Parker's guilt is no worse than was that of Isaiah, when he inquired of the sanclived in the days of the prophet, he would have reviled and anathematized him as strongly as he has Mr. Par-

From the Essex County Freeman. MARRIAGE.

'Marriage is to woman a state of slavery. It takes from her the right to have her own property, and makes her submissive in all things to her husband.'---LUCY STONE.

I trust, Miss Stone, you are willing to be forgiv en for saying that, because, if you are. I will be one to help forgive you. As matrimony is some-thing you know nothing about, having never worn its silken chains, we will not consider the question as settled, until we have heard more about it. Marriage gives me the privilege to love, and be loved to have one heart all my own, whose duty, and age, whose delight it is to cherish, and tenderly care for me in health, to watch around my pillow in sickness, to beguile my otherwise wearisome hour with tones of affection, and strew all life's path with flowers. It gives me the right to abide here in love's sapetnary, while he shall go forth to the duties of the day that demand his attention. It gives me the right to make his home happy-to he ready to meet him with a glad smile when he shall retire from the trials and cares incident to a life o retire from the friats and cares incident to a file of business. It gives me the right to be a co-worker with him in the paths of life which we are called to fill as stewards of our Divine Master. It gives me a right to make this place what God designed it to be, a home! To watch over him when sick; to minister to all his wants, and make him feel that

minister to all his wants, and make him teel that here he can find rest, which those who have not that leving heart on which to repose can never appreci-ate ! Marriage gives me the right to guide that in-fant mind that is at this moment looking up in my face, asking for light. It is mine to answer all those questions, and give direction to that intel-lect which must still exist when words have passed leet which must still exist when words have passed away. What object can I have on earth, more worthy of my time and attention, than the care of the physical, intellectual and moral education of that immortal soul? I ask no higher, or other, ex-cept grace and ability to discharge these duties. Can you tell me that marriage is slavery! If it is, I thank God that I am a slave—that I have worn its chains for years—that they are still bright and glittering; and I would not exchange them for the unonarch's crown !

and gittering; and I would not exchange that it the nonarch's crown! And daily as I how the knee before God, my beart rises in thankfulness to Him who instituted marsinge; that it has been handed down to us from the garden of Eden in all its original purity; (and can we say this is regard to any other law!) And if the ties that have so long bound us with its silkes chains were to be severed this day, I should bless God for that pure and unalloyed hap-piness we have over enjoyed in the dear relation of husband and wife : Salem, Mass.

CF This sentimental effection disproves not a word uttered by Miss Stone, in regard to the legal submission and control of the wife by the husband. If, luckly, the writer of it has found the chains of matrimony in her own case to be silken, there are multitudes of w who feel them to be iron, and who are as sternly doom

From the Worcester Spy. IRISH INVASION OF CANADA.

John Mitchel, in a recent number of his paper ublishes an address to his 'countrymen,' in which he following paragraph occurs :-----

"Rumors are current among gossiping newspape ⁶ Rumors are current among gossiping newspapers here in New York, pointing to some definite and organ-ized plan now actually on foot in America, for giving practical expression to this yearning and passionire longing for a fair and feasible enterprise in the cause of freedom and honor. They even indicate the precise design—an invasion of Canada by Lishmen from the United States. Of course, our countrymen will know how much confidence is to be placed in all this. And they will ask no more, at present, than to be assured that tertain Irinhmen in New York, men who have the nearest and the denset inferent in the Gauss, have renearest and the dearest interest in the GAUSE, have re-solved, if a fair orcasion arises, to avail themselves of il, and to ask a sufficient number of you to help them."

If John Mitchel's confessions in relation to slave plantation in Alabama, show how little he can appreciate the true spirit of liberty, the above paragraph shows how little he cares for the oblihospitality. Here is a man, who was fugitive and a stranger, a few months ago, and who was allowed, by our hospitable laws, all the benefits and privileges of a free asylars. He had rebelled against a power with which the United States are in intimate and friendly intercourse, and had escaped from the exile to which that power

condemned him. But we received him, neverthe-less, with honor and with a hearty welcome. And Great Britain, respecting our laws, our republican sentiments, and our power as a nation, took no notice, either of our 'guest,' or our manner of receiving him. Mr. Mitchel, however, does not sentiments are base addicate presention of the seem to have such a delicate appreciation of the relation in which he stands towards us, and towards the country with which we are in unity. He has the audacity to counsel the organization of

He has the audacity to counsel the organization of Irishmen, in our country, for the purpose of invad-ing a friendly State. He has the hardihood to ig-nore the laws of the United States, in relation to the intercourse of her own citizens with foreign friendly powers, and excites men, who are not cit-izens, to attack our friends and neighbors from our shores. It is true, that John Mitchel's pres-en/ declaration of war against Great Britain may be as vapid and as little dangerous as his former vitriol rebellion; but that is no excuse for his vio-lation of the laws of hospitality. Irishmen, in our country, for the purpose of invad-ing a friendly State. He has the hardihood to ig-nore the laws of the United States, in relation to the intercourse of her own citizens with foreign friendly powers, and excites men, who are not cit-zens, to attack our friends and neighbors from our shores. It is true, that John Mitchel's pre-end Ceclaration of wir against Great Britain may be as vapid and as little dangerous as his former itriol rebeilion : but that is no excase for his vio-lation of the laws of Mospitality. We should not have referred to this war mani-festo, if we did not know that such manifestors, and such demonstrations as Mitchel proposes, re-act most unfavorably upon those whoget them up. It is to just such exhibitions that we must trace the ' Native Americanism ' that has manifested it-

FOREIGNERS ARMING.

John Mitchel, in the last number of the Citizen, says the Irish companies in New York ought to muster five thousand men. It is the most ration-al, and the most NATIONAL way in which they can spend a little time and money. And we are de-lighted to know that the Captains of companies are

increase 'armed Irishmen'! in order to keep up their nationality ! Every man engaged in the scheme is false to Republican America.-N. Y. Banner of Industry.

THOMAS P. MEAGHER, ESO.

A gentleman in New Orleans having undertaken to catechise Mr. Mengher, respecting his opinions on human slavery, that gentleman addressed him the following note in reply:

ST. CHARLES'S HOTEL, NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 24, 1854.

Wednesday, March 24, 1854. Mr. Mengher presents his compliments to Mr. Haughton, and begs to state, he does not recog-nise in Mr. Haughton, or any other person, or the public generally, any right or title whatsoever to require from him an expression of opinion respect-ing the question of African slavery in America. Mr. Meagher holds himself, upon all such ques-tions, wholly irresponsible for his opinions, his si-lence, or his action, to Mr. Haughton, or to any other gentleman, or to the public at large, or

other gentleman, or to the public at large, or any portion thereof. Mr. Meagher begs leave to add, that he has taken

the preparatory oath of allegiance to the Constitu-tion, laws and sovereignty of the Republic of the U- States; that he is not yet a citizen; that three years have yet to clapse before he is one; that he postpones till then his declaration of opinion re-garding African slavery in America, and every other question affecting the joint compact and Consti-tution of the several States.

This scurvy dodge is even more contemptible, if ossible, than the barefaced advocacy of slavery by John Mitchel. At the end of three years, when he shall have become naturalized, Mr. Meagher may have an opinion to express respecting American slavery !

THE NEBRASKA TERRITORY.

In America, notwithstanding the infamous Fugi-tive Surrender Bill, with which the Northern compromisers hoped to satisfy the slave-owners, the whole question of slavery comes grain into dispute : the South wanting to introduce slavery into the Nebraska territory. And the North will give way, for truckling cowardice begets continual compre-

nise. Bat if we throw contempt on Donglas, on Gene-

ery. Never yet has a law of liberty been repealed in America, and it should not be done now, unless all public and private rights are intended to be anniilated.

oth. The Nebraska Bill strengthens the power of the President, and weakens that of Congress-

tendency we disapprove. 7th. The following has been promulgated among s during the Nebraska discussion :

- A. That the Compromise of 1850 abrogates
- Slavery. B. That the bill confers upon the people in the Territories the right to organize their own institutions.
- That the bill is not favorable to the spread

of slavery. D. That slavery cannot exist without positive law, as if might were not its only basis. We surely have not deserved at the hands of the

President and his newspaper, that in addition to setraying us, they should also lie to us. 8th. That the Nebraska Bill, like the constitu-

ion granted by princes, conceals behind fair, un-neaning phrases, tendencies dangerous to free-

9th. Local laws-local rights-and still less local wrongs, do not migrate with the emigrant. It is absurd to contend, that *one* millicious slavehol-der may, with a few slaves, compel the inhabitants of Territories to abrogate liberty and recognize slavery. Shall liberty, the legitimate child of American institutions with way to slaver. I thus American institutions, give way to slavery! Shall liberty be the step-child, and slavery the darling ! 10th. The Nebraska Bill is an invitation to toth. The records and is an initiation to slaveholders to migrate with their slaves into the Territories. It prolongs injustice, gives it perma-nence, and covers it with the national seal. Un-born millions are made slaves by it, and this in-creases the number of the victims.

born millions are made and a by it, and this in-creases the number of the victims. 11th. The sole difference between the so-called intervention of the Missouri compromise, and the so-called intervention of the Nebraska Bill, con-sists in this: The first prohibits slavery, and pro-tects freedom, —the latter repels freedom, and guarantees slavery. 12th. The people of Nebraska do not ask the General Government for governors or other officers. It wants the military protection, which, under the circumstances, is its due. Nebraska make for a fish, and it gives it a snake. The proffered popu-lar sovereignty is the bitterest wrong, since its first wish for a territorial government without slavery-has been trodden under foot.

62. diedagalit dim. noinil an

14th. That we approve heartily the proposition for an anti-corruption State Contention, as suggest-ed by the Democrats of Paulding county. We would name the first Monday in June as the pro-per day, and Messrs. Fred. Beliods, D. Schneider and Augustus Renz be and are hereby nominated as our delegates to the same. 15th. That we would further most respectfully propose, that Nebraska Societies be organized in every city in the Union, with the view to assist, for the sake of liberty, the migration of free la-borers into Nebraska, by aiding them with gifus of agricultural implements, cattle, and other means. 15th. That these resolves be published in all our city journals favorable to constitutional liberty, and that copies be transmitted to the President of the United States, and also to our Senators and

the United States, and also to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with the request to lay them before their respective Houses.

EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

After a quiet and passive existence of about a year from the time when he stepped from that pe-destal which death enabled him to reach, the re-nowred signer of the 'Fugitive Law' seems to have nowied signer of the 'Fugitive Law' seems to have become inspired anew with mundane visions of glory and renown. The burthen of his reputation was so disgusting to the public sense that even the damning act which secured to him an immortality of infamy, could hardly keep him in the memory of his contemporaries, and for nearly a year he has been permitted to sink below the horizon of public public and continues. been permitted to sink below the normon of public notice and criticism. At length, however, he seems to have been impressed with the notion that 'it will not do to give it up so,' and we now find him seeking, among those to whom he betrayed the interests of the north and liberty, the reward of his treachery and villany. Processions and banners, music and eulogy, greet him in that land reeking with blood and cruelty, on whose altars he has sacrificed the most sacred rights of three millions, and the honor and respect of twenty millions of

human beings. There appears to be a sort of discretion in the instinct which caused him to turn away from the north, which he insulted and betrayed, and which now loathes him, in order to be fanned by these southern gales, laden with the odor of crimes, which he has done so much to stimulate and encourage. It is fitting that men-stealers, who riot and luxuri-ate on the blood and sweat of their victims, shoula sing the praises of one, who for the mand their vil-lainies has forfeited all his chances of peace or earth, and happiness hereafter. They would not grant him the boon which he aimed to carn and se cure by his baseness, but they do not disdain to bai others to imitate their example by those shallow honors which captivate dishonest meanness. The slaveholders exhibit their satanic wisdom by such acts as these towards the instruments of their inacts as these towards the instruments of their in-human policy and ambition, and if they are not wicked in their demonstrations, the freemen of the north should execrate with hisses and scorn the same characters which the slaveholders applied. should they attempt to descerate our northern soil with their unhallowed footsteps.-Dedham Gaz.

From the American Baptist. PRES. WAYLAND'S ANTI-NEBRASKA SPEECH.

We copy with pleasure this remarkable speech as we find it in several of our exchanges. The speech is a strong anti-slavery document It asserts, directly and without evasion, the 'radi It asserts, directly and without evasion, the 'radi-cal' principle from which, as from a comprehensive germ, the entire abolition movement has been de-veloped. 'If,' it declares, 'there be any moral or social principle more obvious or more universal than any other, it is this, that every man has a right to himsel'. He possesses this right as a man, be-cause he is a man, in virtue simply of his human-ity.' The consummation of all that the anti-ela-very enterprise has ever contemplated, demands but the consistent application of this 'obvious' and 'universal' principle. Nor, according to the 'ul-tra' doctrine of President Wayland, is anything which contravenes such application, to be regardwhich contravenes such application, to be regarded as sacred or holy. 'The Union itself,' he says. ⁴ becomes to me an accursed thing, if I must first steep it in the tears and blood of those for whom

Christ died.' This is excellent,—and, were it the utterance of William Lloyd Garrison, would seem appropriate; but, coming from the lips of Francis Wayland, we must be permitted to think that it sounds somewhat strangely. We are glid to hear it: but-why is it so late ? Had he, and the other leaders of the con-servative classes, with whom he has formerly symservative classes, with whom he has formerly sym-pathized and acted, done this at the proper time, —there would have been, now, no Nebraska bill for him or them to oppose. Had he planted him-self, in the beginning of the great contest which for the last twenty years has been waged between sla-very and freedom, upon the obvious, universal prin-ciple that every man has a right to himself, —and had he boldly pronounced the Union itself, if maintain-ed by permitting the invasion of that right, an accurated thing, instead of seeking to demonstrate

this, neither to boast nor to threaten ; but in the name of my brethren, to inform certain men in this country, that they must hereafter lay their plans in reference to the existence of a fact, which some of them seem to have overlooked.

- marzes

EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES.

We translate the message of President Monagas of Venezuela to the Chamber of Representatives of that Republic, advocating the emancipation of the slaves.

Bolivar said, 'the infraction of all laws, and the violation of human dignity.' Venezuela has sworn to the sacred dogma of equality; Venezuela glories in herself as having been the first to recognize the great principle of popular sovereignty, which is the origin and source of all authority; Venezuela ought under the source of all authority; Venezuela ought not, therefore, to appear any longer in the eyes of the world with the stain of slavery upon her.

the world with the stain of slavery upon her. What jost right have we, gentlement, to preserve any longer this title of ignominy which has been be-queathed to us by past generations ! None. Know you not, Honorable Representatives, that without equality, all liberties and rights perish, and that with slavery there can be no equality ! Let me en-courage you, then, not to abandon the considera-tion of this important measure. Adopt the best rights of those who possess slaves. Do not end your sessions, without sanctioning a just and holy law, one worthy of political illustration, and in harmony with the liberal principles which have guided us until now. I ask it of you, gentlemen, with all the enthusi-asm of my republican heart, I demand it of you in the name of the country, in the name of the country, in the same of of the coun-stitution which we have sworn to defend, and which

stitution which we have sworn to defend, and which sanctions the liberty and equality of all Venezuelans, without regard to rank, color or condition. CARACAS, March 10th, 1854, 25th year of the law and 44th of the Independence. JOSE GREGORIO MONAGAS, President.

SIMON PLANAS, Secretary.

We learn from private sources that the effect of the above message was such as to cause the imme-dinte passage of the emancipation bill of Congress. This secures the liberty of 16,480 slares. It will, we trust, promote the fortunes of this flourishing Re-public, and in any event, it entitles Jose Gregorio Monagas to the respect and admiration of the friends of humanity.—Phil. North American.

CARDINAL BEDINL

Cardinal Bedini, during his late visit to this country, found himself everywhere preceded by ru-mors of certain atrocious crimes and barbarities perpetrated upon the patriots of Bologna, under his sanction and authority, as Governor of that city. He was annoyed by popular demonstrations, hanged in effigy like the author of the Nebraska Bill, and finally compelled, as he supposed, to leave Bill, and finally compelled, as he supposed, to leave the country in a very private manner, and with a reputation by no means exhaling the odor of sanc-tity. He has seized the first moment of leisure, on reaching England, to do himself justice in the eyes of the world, by addressing a letter to his 'Grace the Archbishop of Baltimore.' He under-takes no specific denial of the charges brought against him; but claims for his exercise of civil and exclassing a authority in Bologran the dimet and ecclesiastical authority in Bologna, the direct approval of Heaven, manifested by a miracle. An image of the Blessed Virgin of Rimini, it would

THE LIBERATOR. Ilo Union with Slaveholders,

THE

BOSTON, APRIL 21, 1854.

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Twentieth Anniversary of the American Anti-Siasery 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 speakers will be announced hereafter. The Society will hold meetings for Busin

cussion, (in some hall yet to be procured.) on the eve ning following the public Anniversary, and on the suc-ceeding THURSDAY and FRIDAY, May 11th and 12th. The members and friends of the Society, far and near, are earnestly invited to be present at the public Anniversary, and to give us the benefit of their counsel and co-operation at the subsequent meetings. The con-dition of the country in relation to the Anti-Slavery

EDMUND QUINCT, S. H. GAT, WENDELL PHILLIPS, Secretaries.

Herndon was deputed by the Secretary of the Navy to proceed across the Cordillera, and explore the majestic Amazon from its source to its mouth. The information sought related not only to the present condition of the Valley of the Amazon, with regard to the navigability of its streams ; to the number and condition, both in dustrial and social, of its inhabitants, their trade and products ; its climate, soil and productions ; but also to its capacities for cultivation, and to the character and extent of its undeveloped commercial resources, wheth er of the field, the forest, the river, or the mine. Also, the present condition of the silver mines of Peru and Bolivar-their yield-how and by whom they are principally wrought ; what inducements are offered by the laws of Peru and Bolivia for emigrants to settle in

the eastern provinces of those two republics ; what the state of tillage, the class of laborers, &c. &c., with every other item of information ' calculated to interest a nautical and commercial,' and, preëminently and most especially, a slaveholding 'people.' Accepting the commission thus tendered to him

Lieut. Herndon appears to have prosecuted the enterprise with remarkable zeal, courage, perseverance and ability, and with great success. The result of it is the present volume of 400 octavo pages, which embodies as much of the information called for as could be obtained under the circumstances.

Having crossed the great ' divide ' of the Cordiller which separates the waters of the Pacific (only sixty miles distant) from those of the Atlantic, Lieut, Herndon says-

. Though the waters where I stood were bound o image of the Blessed Virgin of Rimini, it would seem, actually rolled up its eyes in a pious cestacy of gratitude for the blessing of such a Governor as Monsignor Bedini! 'That portentous moving of the pupils,' says the Cardinal, 'took place precise-ly during my civil jurisdiction, when I presided over the Government of Bologna!' Of course, then, all must be right. What if Ugo Bassi was skinned alive! What if scores of other patriots were smothered in dungeons, or handed over to the Aus-trians to be shot ! The miracle sanctifies all this. Trians to be shot! The miracle sanctifies all this. The Blessed Virgin of Rimini has winked her ap-proval, with such 'a prodigious movement of her eyes' as to satisfy all but heretics.—J. G. w.—Na-tional Era. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Ban away

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD .- Ranaway good husbandry here would transfer the produc-

doors by the SE. and NE. trade winds; that New York is the half-way house between Para and Eq.

Finally, he says, with great significance :

LIBERATOR.

Finally, he mays, with great significance: ¹ I am under the impression that, were Brazil to throw off a causeless jealousy, and a puerile fear of our people, and invite settlers to the Valley of the Amazon, there might be found, among our Southern planters, men, who, looking with apprehen-sion (if not for themselves, at least for their chil-dren) to the state of affairs as regards slavery at home, slaves to that country, cultivate its lands, draw out its resources, and prodigiously augment the power and wealth of Brazil. ¹ The nerry alayse seems very hanny in Brazil

and wealth of Brazil. 'The negro slave seems very happy in Brazil. In Para was a group of merry, chattering, happy-locking black women, bringing their baskets of washed clothes from the spring, pointed out to me, that 1 might notice the evils of slavery.'

perceive, at a glance, the prime motive with which are too practical, and too stirring, to encourage any such legitimate commerce, nor to promote the true prosperity the disputants are well known in the field of abolition of the United States, but to discover new fields and ism and philanthropy. That each acquits himself with concocting, aided by an Administration as servile to its great, that the City Hall was filled to overflowing, hunto prostitute all the strength of the government in its similar discussion was ever conducted in such good temby American ships will be obtained ere long-Southern unfairness of argumentation-and Mr. Lee would have plantations will spring up, to be cultivated by unre- given. As it was, occasionally Mr. Lee cast imputa

nated-and new annexations, for the sole benefit of become acrimopious. Slavery, will be the order of the day. All this is contemplated-and all this, and more, is inevitable, if the this subject, it is apparent that, so often is its language

ing ; dissolve it, and the free States would be freed dissolve it, and the song of jubilee would soon be heard from the Atlantic to the Pacific. But let the Union be cherished, let the North continue to make its preservation paramount to all other considerations, and, with slavery every where protected by the Constitution, nothing is before us but a career of crime, and infamy. and blood, on a collossal scale, and 'a fearful looking for of judgment and fiery indignation,' which will in

CONVENTION AT CINCINNATI.

Just as our paper is going to press, we have received copies of the Cincinnati Commercial, giving a very full and fair report of the proceedings of the Anti-Slavery Convention, which was held in that city on the 12th, 18th and 14th inst. The attendance was overwhelming-the resolutions and speeches were of a high orderthe best spirit prevailed, with the utmost freedom of opinion-and the hearts of all present were mightily strengthened for renewed efforts for the utter destruction of the slave system. Among the prominent speak ers were Frederick Douglass, Lucy Stone, Charles C. Burleigh, Marius Robinson, L. A. Hine, and H. B. Blackwell. It appears to have been an occasion of extraordinary and thrilling interest. In a letter just reeeived fromMr. Burleigh, he says :---

'I send herewith the brief sketch of the doings of our Convention, which is published in the Cincinnati Commercial, together with the Gazette's report-very fair and faithful-of the remarks of Boynton, editor of the Christian Press, made just at the close of the last senNEW PUBLICATIONS.

A DISCUSSION ON THE DOCTAINE OF THE TAINITY, by Luther Lee and Samuel J. May. Commenced Feb.

These extracts will enable the intelligent reader to Unitarian, in the arens of public debate; for the times this exploration of the Valley of the Amazon was set on foot by our government-namely, not to advance on the Doctrine of the Trinity' peculiarly novel is, that open new resources for the Slave Power, whereby its ability, it is needless to say, to those who know them; lomains shall be illimitable, and its existence perpetu- that each is victorious, it would be paradoxical to assert, ated as long as a tropical soil and climate can endure and yet this will probably be affirmed, according to the its pestiferous presence. This is one of the many sub-limely diabolical plots which that Power is stealthily local interest manifested in it appears to have been so will as the trembling slave is to his overseer, and enger dreds being unable to get in. We doubt whether any service. We have here only 'the beginning of the end.' By hook or by crook, by bribery or intimidation, by cunning or violence, the free navigation of the Amaron infinitely removed from all unkindness of spirit and planters will migrate thither with their fettered slaves-on its banks, and in the interior, cotton, rice and sugar sorted to coarse personalities, where no provocation was

quited toil, under the slave driver's lash-the foreign slave trade will be prosecuted as a lawful commerce-the hapless natives, now officially declared to be of no called for ; and had Mr. May allowed himself to inmore value than so many wild beasts, will be extermi- dulge in a similar strain, the discussion might have Making the Bible the absolute standard of appeal or

present blood-cemented American Union is allowed to mystical, or paradoxical, or upon its face contradict continue; a Union, unlawfully and wickedly made, ry, an ingenious text-gatherer and skilful interpreter through fear of George III., and utter distrust of Al-mighty God, in that trying hour-which is, and has It is so with almost any other subject. All the various seen, and while it exists will be, ruled by the Slave sects, from Catholicism to Mormonism, are enabled to Power, with absolute and infernal sway-and without find portions of the book favorable to their peculiar which, that Power would instantly lose all that gives it views; and each sect, of course, marvels at the blindvitality and security, and cease to curse the earth. ness of the other, and claims alone rightly to interpret Dissolve the Union, and it would be impossible to keep it. One thing is certain : no religious dogma, no politthe slaves in their chains ; dissolve it, and an end ical theory, no scientific conjecture, was ever yet settled would be put to slaveholding aggression and fillibuster- by an appeal to the Bible. To say, therefore, that it is the only rule of faith and practice, is to utter what all from an incubus which is pressing them to the earth ; history proves to be false, and to pour contempt upon the intelligence of the age.

In his final rejoinder, after complimenting Mr. Les for having 'battled manfully with the Goliah sin of the nation,' and faithfully dealt with it as he found it secreted and-protected by the great Methodist organization to which he formerly belonged, and also for his kindness to the fugitives from American despotism, Mr. May said-

Although your opinions appear to me very unscrip-tural, very irrational, very inconsistent with themselves and self-contradictory, still I will not withdraw my con-fidence from you as a man and as a Christian, so long as I see that you abound in love and good works. And here, brother Lee, after all our disputing, is my right hand of fellowship, if you are willing to receive it." To which characteristic overture, Mr. Lee replied-'I take your hand, and fellowship you as a man and philanthropist, but I have no fellowship with your thelogy.'

To which Mr. May rejoined-

'Nor I with yours ! I suppose that your theology just as unlike to mine, as mine is to yours.' And so ended this prolonged discussion, in the cour of which, much ground was covered, and a good deal of learning and research displayed. It makes a pamphlet of 160 pages, large size, to which we refer all such as may wish to know more about it. A few copies for sale at 21 Cornhill, price 874 cents single.

THE CHURCH BEFORE THE FLOOD. By the Rev. John Cumming, D.D., Minister of the Scotch National Church, Crown Court, Covent Garden, London. Boston : Published by John P. Jewett & Co. 1854.

APRIL 21.

fered for a prize essay, to show what the book really fered for a prise case, to show to but the cook really enjoins or forbids, as pertaining to human relations and duties, a hundred thousand, writers would come forward with as many conflicting views touching those mattern and yet he says, 'It is the plainest of all books that we ever written.' Witness the endless and antagonistical commentaries upon it by the most learned divises in a ages ! Witness all Christendom in an Ishmaelitint to dition, as to its true meaning on a multitude of rial points, and not simply, as he affirms, 'on non-the tials, or subordinate things ' !

As between parchment and nature, Dr. Cumming gra the preference to the former. Geology is only a discon ery of man, but 'Genesis is a revelation from Gul. and, therefore, ' is perfect beyond the possibility of us tradiction or improvement by us.' It is 'beyond the reach of the blow of the geologist's hammer, or these tection of a single flaw by microscope or teletorya Nay, 'Geology has before now retraced its step Genesis never,' for the Bible 'has not a single scin. tific error in it, though it was not designed to teach as ence.' And yet, to vindicate the Bible and Genera, b. Cumming does not hesitate to resort to Geology when er and wherever he thinks it will subserve his per pose ! "Actronomy," he tells us, " was once quoted a contradicting the express word of God ; maturer to quaintance with it has proved its perfect coincid The boot is on the other leg. If the story of Galilien not utterly fabulous, the Infallible Mother Church a rayed the Bible against the discoveries of the astron mer, who insisted that the world moved ; and it was "maturer acquaintance" with astronomical science the made the interpretation of the book to harmen with it.

Geology has at least done something even for he Cumming, with all its uncertainty. Hear him, "The common interpretation of Genesis says, the arth is six thousand years old ; the discoveries of Graky prove to my mind, incontestably, that the company material structure of this globe, and much that is der the outer crust of this globe, are, it may be, hus dreds of thousands of years old.' Bravo! But-t save Genesis, and his faith from the charge of heres, he adds, that he believes ' the last collocation of the ard on its upper surface' is precisely six thousand yan old !- " Geology thus calling from its depths, " 0 Get thy word is true ! " "

FIRST LESSONS IN .GENTLENESS AND TRUTH. By Aut Alice. With Original Illustrations by Billings ha signed for Schools and Families. Boston : Published by John P. Jewett & Co. 1854.

This is a most beautiful and attractive gift for a children, by all loving parents-with capital illastra tions by Billings, whose skill is never at fault-ad with 'lessons in gentleness and truth' that old and young may read and learn very profitably. We can mend it most heartily.

UNCLE JERRY'S LETTERS TO YOUNG MOTHERS. Con. piled by Ann E. Porter. Boston : Published by Jan P. Jewett & Co. 1854

These Letters embody an unusual amount of pai nse, sound discrimination, and excellent advice. In trials of young mothers are duly set forth, and the best methods suggested for training children, with reference to their physical, moral and religious wata It is written in an attractive style, and we could wish it might fall into the hands of every young mother.

THE TRIALS OF A MIND IN ITS PROGRESS TO CATBOL. ICISM : A Letter to his old friends, by L. Silling Ives, LL.D., late Bishop of the Protestant Episcopi Church in North Carolina. Boston : Patrick Dua hoe, 3 Franklin street. 1854.

We have only room to acknowledge the receipt of this somewhat remarkable book in our present same

NEW MUSIC.

The enterprising musical publisher, Honace Warm, 833 Broadway, New York, has recently published in following pieces, in a handsome style, for copies d which we are indebted to him :--

Eva to her Papa ; as sung by little Cordelia Hourd n her original Character of the gentle Eva, in Ind Tom's Cabin. Words and Music written expressly is her by her father, George C. Howard, and met m spectfully dedicated to her mother.

The Ghost of Uncle Tom : composed by Miss Maria Hill, and sung by the Hutchinson Family, at their mcerts throughout the country.

due time be visited upon the whole land.

accursed thing, instead of seeking to demonstrate, by a careful measurement of the 'limitations of human responsibility,' that we are under no obli-gation to rebuke the wrong-doer until he is word gation to rebuke the wrong-doer until he is ready and willing to hear us,—his speech, if the occasion for it had arisen, would have had, what it now lacks, the merit of consistency with his previous

life. Even without such consistency, the speech is a good one; and we find in it ample justification of good one; and we find in it ample justification of our refusal, as free missionists, to co-operate in the work of publishing the gospel to the nations, with slaveholders, or with pro-slavery organiza-tions. If every man has a right to himself, the in-vader of that right is guilty of a great wrong. We cannot accept, for religious purposes, the avails of that wrong, without becoming, participants with the wrong-doer. If the man who sells on the auc-tiou-block, as a slave, the brother with whom he has just been sitting at the communion table, for-feits in so doing his Christian character, --we can-not knowingly receive into the missionary treasury. retts in so doing his Christian enaracter, —we can-not knowingly receive into the missionary treasury, in whole or in part, the money obtained by such sale, without a like forfeiture. And if a political Union, steeped in the blood and tears of those for whom Christ died, is accursed, —how can a Missionary Union, that cordially frateraizes with the slaveholders, but forbears to deliver such as are lrawn by them to death, be blessed ?

THE PULPIT AND POLITICS.

The Boston Bee says, that the Rev. E. N. Kirk, in his Fast Day discourse, made some remarks specially applicable to the present state of things-as follows

What is the relation of the Pulpit is Politics ! As a citizen, the clergyman has the same interest in the policy of the mation as any other citizen. But he is nover to introduce into his religious ministrais over to introduce into his religious ministra-tions either of two classes of topics : the questions of eivil policy on which political parties are organ-ized ; and the measures of government which affect only the temporal or secular interests of men. But the moment legislation enters the territory where the public morals are affected, either by the injustice or irreligion of the enactment, or by its subs quent influence on the character of the nation, then there is no question as to the duty of ministers of religion ; then we ask leave, neither of parishion ers nor statesmen, of ecclesiastical popes nor polit-ical popes, to speak in the name of Him whom we

Since the days of the first degeneracy of the Church, when the clergy became the guardians or the people against the civil lords : only themselves to play the tyrant ; there probably never has been, down to the present day, a body of clergymen who have maintained so honorable and healthful a rela-tion to civilians, statesmen, and the civil govern-ment as the present corres of American clergymen tion to civilians, statesmen, and merican clergymen ment, as the present corps of American clergymen And I am sure I speak the sentiment of the profes And I am sure I speak the sentiment of the protes-sion in saying—we are most earnestly desirous, and, on our part, determined to maintain this posi-tion. Thus far, statesmen and civilians have felt that in their appropriate work and sphere, they need apprehend no interference by clergymen.— We shall vote as citizens, according to our person-al convictions; but not use our official influence to affect questions of merics mediar policy. We al convictions; but not use our official influence to affect questions of merely social policy. We will not even interfore with their schemes of per-sonal ambition, so long as they confine themselves to the sphere of material interests. But if a Cat-aline arises to sell his country to Satan or the slaveholders, he must not expect us to stand by, and see everything we hold dear as men, as pa-triots and Christians, sold in the shambles, without making our voices to be heard. No bonest states man, of any party, need four us. But we, by the grace of God, wield a power against iniquity, which they will learn to dread, if they have not yet. In-deed, if we are right, they cannot resist us. I state

inst evening, about 4 o'clock, SARAR manshalo, a light mulatio girl, about 20 years of age, with blue eyes and black hair, and might easily pass for white, if not closely inspected. She is of medium size, and well durant when a few miles back, we had entered the famou Only a few miles back, we had entered the famou a light mutatio girl, and might easily pass for white, if not closely inspected. She is of medium size, and well dressed, wearing some jewelry. Captains of ships, steamboats, &c., are cautioned against harboring her. the above reward will be paid to any person returning her to No. 133 Baronne street, or lodging her in any of the city jails. THOS. J. FRISBY.

The above reward will be paid to any person returning er to No. 133 Baronne street, or lodging her in any of he city jails. THOS. J. FRISBY. The age of chivalry has not gone, at least in the Inited States, as appears by such chivalric adver-isements as the above in the New Orleans papers. Is it possible for commerce and navigation up and down this majestic water-course and its beautiful tributaries to turn the flow of this silver stream The age of chivalry has not gone, at least in the United States, as appears by such chivalric adver-tisements as the above in the New Orleans papers. Listen, ye mothers, wives, and sisters of the North? Here is one of your sex, 'with blue eyes and black hair, and might easily pass for white,' advertised by a man as a runaway—worth a cool hundred if returned or lodged in jail ! Her crime ! The same the Warner divel for and Washington trimunded that Warren died for and Washington triumphed in-the same as that the matrons and maidens of the Revolution, through eight long years, were the guardian angels of-the love of liberty. Are we not prepared to lend heart and hope to

European Den scourge, lodge in prison, white girls with blue eyes and dark hair ! Answer, Young America, with and without consulships !- Tribune.

The New Orleans Daily True Delta of the 30th inst. contains the following, side by side in con-tiguous columns : tiguous columns: Courage 1—Who will be a alave, That has strength to dig a grave, And lay a tyrant by his Bide! Courage 1—Hope, howe'er he fig: Courage t—Hope, howe'er men! Courage t.—Hope, howe'er he fig: Courage t.—Hope, howe'er he fig: Courage t.—Hope, howe'er men! Courage t.—Hope, howe'er he fig: Courage t.—Hope, howe'er men! Courage t.—Hope, howe'er men! Courage t.—Hope, howe'er he fig: Courage t.—Hope, howe'er men! Courage t.—Hope, howe'er men! Courage t.—Hope, howe'er he fig: Courage t.—Hope, howe'er men! Courage there of the ter fight again t. To go of a stage, and will be given for him, and S100 for eridence to con-mult and erchange with the products of our Nississippi valley. To see for the first time the symmetrical coffee-hash, rich with its great waring faonelise his a termical waring faon-like (eaf, and im-mense pendant branches of golden-looking fruit, and haurainet blow and is gay cerd fund: the gamiler werk is the motion as the gray wilow blostom and white boll of he. cotion set the frailing to on the finaling to and the set the finaling Courage !-- Who will be a!

A NEW ISSTITUTION. We were shown on Satur-day, a new description of bills, just issued in this city, and evidently more on the bogus principle than the famed ' wild cats' of Michigan. The bills are of the denomination of \$500, on the 'Bank of Nobraska, ' secured by public pledge against for-eigners'—with a promise to pay on demand, at the Slave Pen, in Washington, Fivz HUNDARD DOLLARS for every White or Black Slave delivered in Nebras-ka. General Pierce is signed *President* of the 'in-stitution,' and Steve. A. Double-lash. Scoretry, The Vignette consists of a wise-looking osel, hold-ing in his beak a scroll, bearing the words, 'Ne-bmaska, Land of Liberty.' On the left is a militarr character standing on a negro, who is labelled, ' Baltimore Platform.' On the right is a slave-driver, designated as 'The Little Giant,' with one of his imps staring at him, his neck ornamented A New Institution. We were shown on Satur- befor staring at him, his neck ornamente band, from which are suspended seven

of his imposed and, from which are suspended sever-al links of chain. These bills have not been freely circulated, as yet, it being necessary to send them to Washington for countersigning, before they will become legal currency.—Chicago Tribune. I introd a Tor sinch Peril

mining district of Peru. A large portion of the silver which constitutes the circulation of the world

Still further to stimulate the enterprise and cupidity of this nation, Lieut. Herndon describes the land to I of unrivalled fertility, producing every thing essential to the comfort and well-being of man-on the top nocrats when American men sell, the eastern slope of the Andes lie hid unimaginable quantities of gold, silver, iron, coal, copper, and quicksilver, ' waiting but the application of science and the hand of industry for their development."

Lieut. H. says 'it is sad to think that, excluding th savage tribes, who, for any present purposes of good may be ranked with the beasts that perish,' (!)-and so it will be defensible to exterminate them as such,-

the gay yellow blossom and while boll of the cotton see before his mind's eye the familiar scenes of home. Fruits, too, of the finest quality and most land

'The citizens of the United States are, of all for-rign people, most interested in the free navigation of the Amazon. We, as in comparison with other foreigners, would reap the lion's share of the ad-vantages to be derived from it. We would fear no competition. Our geographical position, the winds of heaven, and the currents of the ocean, are our potential auxiliaries. Thanks to Maury's investi-gations of the winds and currents, we know that a chip flung into the sea at the mouth of the Amazon will float close by Cape Hatterns. We know that ships sailing from the mouth of the Amazon, for whatever port in the world, are forced to our very

vistite an use and how , and so at each line enter

been made to his remarks ; but at the instant of his closing-it being about half-past ten-the President (not aware that any one wished to add a word) announced the completion of the business, and offered a concluding prayer.

Altogether, we have had an excellent Convention and the friends are all in very good spirits about it. The attendance was large throughout ;- the spacious hall was nearly full in the morning sessions, just about full in the afternoon, and in the evening, crowded and packed, while hundreds-the papers here say thousands -had to go away unable to get in. The last evening, though an admission fee of ten cents was charged, the quiet of their own homes, considering the claims of the

boudman and his cause upon them."

HOW TO SAVE NEBRASKA.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives has before it, and yet to be acted on, the following bill :---

Sec. 8. The capital stock of said corporation shall be

In our last number, we acknowledged the receipt of two volumes by Dr. Cumming, entitled . Voices of the Night ' and ' Voices of the Day.' Here is a third volume from his prolific pen, printed in the same beautiful manner, and conferring fresh credit on the taste and

enterprise of the publishers.

We have already accorded to Dr. C. a glowing rheto ric. a lofty imagination, and rare affluence of style ; and we have also expressed our dissent from his theological views, as, on various points, irrational and unphilosophical. But, as we stand popularly branded as a heretic, our disclaimer will not impair his orthodox hall was full half an hour before the time to which we popularity. There is nothing dull in his manner had adjourned. One man told me that, coming a little matter ; he writes as though he was thoroughly in earafter the time, he met on the stairs and in the passage nest ; many of his ideas are most happily expressed crowd of people going out, such as is ordinarily seen and worthy of all acceptation. We do not wonder a just after the adjournment of a large meeting, and he his great metropolitan reputation as a preacher, and assured that it would be vain for him to try to get can readily imagine how he enchains the largest audiin. During the whole time, with but comparatively ences, as with irresistible magnetic power. Still, he triffing exceptions, the proceedings were marked by fails to impress us as a profound thinker or a strong perfect order and decorum, and a most attentive hear-ing was given to the strong, bold utterance of anti-do with the feelings than with the reasoning faculties slavery truth ; the most radical sentiments being greet- his credulity is excessive, and at times ludicrous ; ed with the loudest and most general applause. We scarcely any of his premises will bear investigation, had much animated discussion, both of points on which and yet he lays them down as complacently as if they all abolitionists are agreed, and on those about which were self-evident truths. There is much in the present we differ. On the second evening, Frederick Douglass volume strongly provocative of criticism ; but we can made an able speech in defence of his views of the Con- only give the topics discussed, bestowing a passing con stitution, and most of the third svening was taken up ment or two. The work is divided into twenty-one with a discussion of that subject between him and my-self. The friends of our position here express them-Geology ; Creation ; The First Man, Adam, and the selves much pleased with the result of the discussion, Last ; The Curse ; Redemption ; The Everlasting Gos selves much pleased with the result of the discussion. Last; The Curse; Redemption; The Everysting Goe-thinking a favorable impression was made. The last speech of the Convention—except Boynton's brief re-marks—was one of Lucy Stone's characteristically beau-* Christianity was first preached in Paradise.' We had tifal and impressive ones, which left the audience in a supposed, and have always been taught, that it was very good frame of mind for separating, and, in the first preached in Judea, eighteen centuries ago, by Jesus of Nazareth. Who preached it in Paradise, we are not told. He also declares that "Adam and Eve were the first believers.' As we read the scriptural record,

they were the first unbelievers. "Abel,' he says, ' was the first Christian martyr.' His declarations respectfore it, and yet to be acted on, the following bill :---Section 1. Benjamin C. Clark, Isaac Livermore, Chas. Allen, Isaac Davis, Wun. G. Bates, Stephen C. Phillips, Chas. C. Hazewell, Alexander H. Bulloch, Henry Wil-son, James S. Whitney, Samuel E. Sewall, Samuel G. Howe, James Holland, Moses Kimball, James D. Green, Francis W. Bird, Otis Clapp, Anson Burlingume, Eli Thayer and Otis Rich, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Company, for the pur-pose of assisting emigrants to settle in the West; and for this purpose, they shall have all the powers and pri-rileges, and be subject to all the duites, restriction and liabilities, set forth in the 38th and 44th chapters of the Revised Statutes. ing the Bible are equally extraordinary. He says, in liabilities, set forth in the 35th and 44th enspires of the enlargement of any volume, in process of time : As in Revised Statutes. See. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall not hold area estate, provided the said corporation shall not hold real estate in this Commonwealth to an amount exceeding twenty thousand to be solve and the solve area in the solution of the said corporation shall not hold real estate in this Commonwealth to an amount exceeding twenty thousand the Bible remains.' Be it so; but what, for

the time being, is the Bible, but the recognized inter-Sec. 3. The capital stock of said corporation shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each; but no more than four dollars on the share shall be assessed during the year 1654, and no more than ten dollars on the share shall be assessed in any one year thereafter. Sec. 4. At all meetings of the stockholders, each stockholder shall be entitled to cast one vote for each stockholder shall be assessed an fifty votes on shares held by himself, nor more than fifty votes by proxy. Sec. 5. This set shall take effect from and after its passage.

Oh ! I'se so Wicked ! As sung by Mrs. G. C. Hetard, in her celebrated and original Character of Topy, in Uncle Tom's Cabin. Words and Music by Gerp C. Howard.

Uncle Tom's Religion : As sung in the Moral Dan of Uncle Tom's Cabin. Words and Music by G.C. Howard.

Let us speak of a Man as we find him. Song af Chorus sung by Buckley's Serenaders. Work " James Simmonds. Music by J. R. Thomas. Definit to the Hon. John P. Hale.

The Prodigal Son : A Sacred Song. Quarters # Chorus, for the use of the Church or Social and Fami ly Circles. Harmonized and arranged for the Fasforte, Organ or Melodeon, by Henry C. Watson.

I Paddle my own Canoe. Song and Quartette, # sung by the Bakers'. Composed and arranged for it Piano-forte by John C. Baker.

The Dying Words of Little Katy; or, Will in Come ? In the story of Hot Corn, by Solon Robinst Music by Horace Waters.

Little Katy's Voice : as sung by little Cordelia Hat rd, in the Drama of Little Katy, the Hot Corn Ga Words and Music by G. C. Howard,

The Old Oak Tree Waltz, by Dr. Charles H. G.I.

The Bignores Polks, by M. G. S.

Van der Weyde's City Polka, for 1854. These are also for sale by G. P. Reed & Co., Beta Lee & Walker, Philadelphia ; W. C. Peters & Sm. Cincinnati. They will find ready purchasers.

ABATEMENT OF PREJUDICE

In compliance with an invitation on the part of a in friends in Mendon, we recently gave a locture is is place on the subject of slavery ; with what succes, i ollowing extract of a letter from our friend, L. M. P. HAN, cheeringly indicates. He says :-

"Notices of your lecture were posted in the most of spicuous places in town, and the result, I am happ?" say, far exceeded my anticipations. As regards these dience, and the good attention they gave, you are the aware. But my principal object in writing to you to let you know the good result, which, to my minis very cheering, and I am certain prophetic of 5" good in the future, in Mendon, at least.

I sent to each clergyman a notice of the lecture, be read from his pulpit. The Unitarian read it, si advised his people all to go and hear. The Methods read it, and said, 'The cause is a good one, builts very sorry it is not in better hands.' The Orthold was sorely perplexed in his own mind whether to re it or not-but came to the concluson not to read it, and did not .. But, to the result. A number of the Order dox and Methodists were present to hear, for the is time in their lives. They say they were exceeding interested-that they were happily disappointed-th they had been deceived in regard to the man-that has been belied-that they saw no 'cloven foot'-the if that is Infidelity, they wish to be commended to ? that in most respects the ideas advanced were that like their own; and, what is better than all, they so

very anxious to hear you again. To me (and I doubt not to you) this is very cherris God grant that others may 'go and do likewise, thus obey the injunction, 'prove all things,' and sh prepared to form a correct and just estimate of Jens's and their doctrines.'

APRIL 21.

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A FOEM POR THE TIMES.

John P. Jewett & Co., Cornhill, have just published John F. Jewell a Coll, Corplain, nave just published a very neat and elegantly printed pamphlet of 42 pa-res, entitled 'NEBRASKA: A Poem, Personal and Poses, entities anonymous ; but, whoever he may be litical. It is another to be asharped of his work, the author has no readen to be adding of his work It is not only keen and excortating in its treatment o it is not only a contract of the principles of liberty as Dougsuch recreases to an entry as boug a fine imagination an las and Cass, but is marked by a nue imagination and true poetic opulence. While it faithfully applies the lash to the Nebraska conspirators, it compliments and encourages the prominent actors in the Anti-Slavery and Free Soil movements. It is mostly in blank verse, but no blank cartridges are fired. Below, we give a but no blank carried. The author is describing the sample of its quality. As a describing the present aspect of Nebraska, free as it came from the hand of its beneficent Creator :--

hand of its beneficent Creator :--From the green woods uprise spontaneous songs, Which fill the gaping space with grateful joy; Blossoms like blazing censers fill the air With sweetest fragrance, and the balmy sky Seems an inverted flower of blue and gold. Seems an inverted flower of blue and gold. Meanwhile, yon river, like a constant heart, Pours forth a hymn as copious as its flood, Pours forth a hymn as copious as its flood, Inchecked by flowers coquetting on its banks. That stream reflects the glory of the day, A wirer thread, strung with sun, moon and stars, And wound about the landscape's verdant waist. Gilde on, sweet river, with enchanting song, Their solution is a strain of the sum, moon and stars, A silver thread, strung with sum, moon and stars, And wound about the landscape's verdant waist. And teach thy lesson to the earth and sea, Progressive, yet confined within the path Progressive, yet confined within the path Traced by the hand that poured it from the hills. Save when a shower-gift fills its breast with joy, Save when a shower-gift fills its breast with joy, Save when a shower-gift fills its breast with joy, Save when a shower-gift fills its course, Harmless when undestructed in its course, Harmless when undered on its way. Fosming and rearing with a host of waves ! Winter may bind him fast with crystal chains ; In spring, he'll strew the bank with icy gyves, In spring, he'll strew the bank with icy gyves, I hen reash forth, shouting, to the ocean's arms, Exchanging snow-wreaths for a crown of shells. I love to stand upon the grassy brink Of the meandering stream, and in its depths Behold the fishes flash in green and gold, As though they were the flood's embodied thought. Fair land of silver streams and mountains green, Of boundless prairies and pelund lakes, Of rocks, and hills, and plains, and woodlands wild, Shall Slavery clank her galling fetters here ? Or Freelom ware her starry flag for aye, And make these forests blossom like the rose, And make these forests blossom like the rose, And make the set forests blossom like the rose, And make these forests blossom like the rose, Or Freelom wave her starry flag for aye, And make these forests blossom like the rose, And build great cities on these fertile plains, And launch her floating fabrics on these waves, While streams are serfs to turn the busy mills Which soon must wall the waters of the west? Yes there let towering domes and terrained While streams are sense to tark the waters of the west? While stoom must wall the waters of the west? Yes; here let towering domes and tapering spires Ascend above the tree-tops' dizzy height; Here let the hum of honest industry Be heard in busy hives where freemen toil; While schools are filled with troops of roby youth, And peace and plenty smile at every door. May Temperance, like the watchful angel armed With sword of flame at Elen's guarded gate, Pratect this pleasant garden of the West; May meek Beligion, pare and undefiled, Lead the yoang nations, born and cradled here, In Wisdom's straight and narrow paths of peace ! The day is near when towers and towns will rise Like magic in this new and vast domain, Like magic in this new and vast domain, And iron threads, thick strang with villages, Will stretch from boundary to border line ; While ships, like shuttles, fly from shore to shore, Weaving the eastern warp with western woof. Methinks I see the forest bow before The sharp are swinging in the settler's hand ; The sharp are swinging in the settler's hand ; The Indian corn springs up with silken plume, And fils his ample barn with golden ears ; White wagons trundle through the winding lanes. Soon horn responds to horn, and farm joins farm ; Rade huts, like birdless nests, are tenantless ; While mansions fair are zoned with frait and bloom, And filled with good Nebraskians, who are free ! The hores with lungs of fire and ribs of steel, And mane of smake, and nerves of shining wire, Goes thundering past in haste on burning wheels, Like an express from Erebus to earth.

With heart of fire and joints of steel, with sighing valve and groaning wheel, With sighing valve and groaning wheel, With startling scream and sweeping stroke, With showers of sparks and clouds of smoke, The iron steed the train is bringing ; So look out, while the bell is ringing !

"A sheet of fire illumes the track. When Night reigns in her tent of black :

And so the progress of reform Sweeps on through cloud, and sun, and storm. 'Tis Freedom's song the mass are singing ; So look out, while the bell is ringing !

The slave will doff his yoke and chain ; The drunkard will not drink again ; The soldier flings his sword away ; We see the dawn of that glad day ! Good news the barnessed lightning's bringing ; So look out, while the bell is ringing !

We must find room for an additional extract, as a proof of its excellence :---

A GREAT BEREAVEMENT.

In the Ohio Anti-Slavery Bugle of the 8th in we find the following letter, recording the death of one of the most devoted advocates of the anti-slavery cause ever raised up in its behalf. The same mournful intelli gence is very briefly communicated in the letter of our friend HENRY C. WRIGHT, on our last page.

NEW LYME, April 4, 1854.

NEW LYME, April 4, 1854. DEAR MARIUS-I have to give you the very sad in-formation, that our much esteemed JAMES W. WALKER is now numbered with the dead. He breathed his last shout half-past five o'clock, this afternoon. He was taken sick a week ago last Thursday, and has suffered very much since that time. The physician who attend-ed him calls his complaint typhoid congestive fever. He was rational during his sickness, and until death. I cannot give you the particulars now, as a gentle-man is waiting to carry this note to the Rome post-office, so as to have it start by mail for you to-morrow. Yours, very respectfully,

Yours, very respectfully, MONTAGUE BRATTELL.

So long, so intimately, and so conspicuously has JANES W. WALKER been identified with our great movement at the West, that his sudden and unexpected departure to the spirit-world is an astounding blow, and affects us very deeply. We had almost taken it for granted that he would live to see the overthrow of that hideous sys tem, which is the shame of our age and the curse of our land, and for the utter extinction of which he has la-bored, in the lecturing field, with a zeal and efficiency not to be surpassed, for so many years past. He has been doubly proved, as to his integrity to the cause of liberty-in England, his native land, where he warmly espoused the side of the working-classes in the teeth of the government-and in the United States, the land of his adoption, where he has been among the foremost champions of the slave, " in journeyings often, in perils in the city, in perils in the wilderness, in perils among false brethren, in weariness and painfulness, --misunderstood, calumniated, hunted and mobbed,-yet ever serene, confident, aggressive, ready to be offered a living sacrifice, and at all times remembering them that are in bonds as bound with them.

he chosen to remain with the Methodist denomination, and to be dumb in regard to the great sin of the land. he might have attained the highest position in that body. But he was a man of uncompromising principle and apostolic intrepidity; it was not in his nature to 'confer with flesh and blood '; and as soon as he perceived that the American Church was the bulwark of slavery, and the Americon Union a covenant with death, he publicly renounced them both, in the name of God, and took his lot with those who were every where spoken against for their fidelity to the Right. As a public debater and lecturer, he had few equals, and with his pen, through the columns of the Anti-Slavery Bugle, he has done excellent service. He has been laboring for some time in Michigan, and we have no doubt that his death is to be ascribed to his unremitted exertions in that quarter. His memory deserves to be held in deathless remembrance; and may the benediction of a loving God rest upon his bereaved wife and children ! Farewell, dear brother !

"Thine earnest pleading for the bound and broken, Falleth like music on that other sphere ; Half on the earth and half in heaven 'twas spoken,

Bringing the bondsmen and the angels near.

Slowly receding in thine act of pleading, From the poor sufferers whom thou sought to save Their bleesing resting on thy interceding, Hangs like a halo on thy lonely grave :

And, streaming inward, through the narrow portal. Breaks like the morning in the shalowy temb Lifting the first steps of thy march immortal, To joy and triumph from the chill and gloom.

While from the verge of earth loved voices ringing Far through the valley, luminous as day, Herald thy coming to the angels singing, Whose songs of welcome meet thee half the way.

There they shall greet thee, whom thy labors lifted From the low places of their human life ! Who but for thee o'er the wild seas had drifted Outward for ever, or perished in the strife.

Passing in love and power, thy soul's transition

Is but ascension to a higher height, Where all around thee, in thy new condition, Life's mysteries open in celestial light.

Viewing for ever, in calm contemplation The widening circles of each duty done, And through all cycles of thy elevation, Ascending nearer to the Heavenly One.'

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE-DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST RUSSIA.

THE LIBERATOR.

WAR AGAINST RUSSIA. The steamer Hermann, via. Southampton, carried out the formal declaration of war of England and France against Russia. It also brought the notification, that no letters of marque will be issued; that Russian pro-duce, except contraband articles of war, will be re-spected under neutral flags, and that Russian merchant ships are exempt from capture until the 10th of May. The London Times of March 20th says :--' War is declared. A pence which has lasted the unersampled period of thirty-nins years, which many fondly hoped was to last as many more, is at an end; and the three most powerful States of Europe are once more engaged in a struggie, the duration, the end, and the results of which, no man can tell; but which is too likely to pro-duce diasters and sufferings, of which we are merci-fully spared the foreknowledge. It is not for us to at-tempt to lift up the veil of a futurity which must be sad in many respects; nor is there any need.' The London Gazzite of Wednesday, 29th, published, according to precedent, a declaration of the motives and abines of the are. No infinition of the declaration

The London Gazzie of wednesday, 25th, published according to precedent, a declaration of the motives and bijects of the war. No intimation of the declaration if war, says the London Times, is sent or conveyed to

of war, says the London Timer, is sent or conveyed to the enemy, according to modern practice. Proceedings of a similar nature to the above had taken place in the French Legislature, almost at the some moment. The Minister of State having read to the Corps Legislatif, in the name of the Emperor, a message announcing that the Final resolve of the Cabi-net of St. Petersburg had placed Russia in a state of war with France, the Emperor declared that the whole responsibility of the rupture rested with the Russian government. The message was received with energetic expressions of adhesion by the whole body. The Presi-dent then went on to say, that the Emperor relied on the support of the Legislative body, as well as on that of all France, under the grave aspect of affairs. This intimation was also received with loud cheers, and the Assembly broke up with shouts of Vive l'Empereur. Another communication, to the same effect, was also made to the Senate, where it was received with the same enthusiasm. same enthusiasm.

A skirmish occurred between the Russians and Turk A surmish occurred between the Russians and Turks on the bridge at the island of Turtukai, the Turks hav-ing destroyed the bridge. Two thousand Russians were precipitated into the water. It is confirmed that the Russians have crossed the

Danube in great force, the object being to strike a deci-sive blow, before the arrival of the Anglo-French force.

bonds as bound with them. Mr. WALKER was settled over a flourishing Methodist church and congregation at Cleveland, where he was greatly beloved and in much repute, at the time he be-came acquainted with the workings of slavery; and had he chosen to remain with the Methodist denomination, and to be dumb in regard to the great sin of the land,

seen, however, that the Russians have elected a pas-sage at three points. The British steamer Sampson reports, by telegraph, that the Russians were abandoning their forts on the east coast of the Black Sea. Souchum Kale was in flames, and the Circassians were plundering it.

The Russians are making stern preparations for h The Russians are making stern preparations for hos-tilities in the Baltic. It was supposed that the first col-lision would occur at Oesel Island. All lighthouses and buoys are removed, and formidable fleets of gun-bonts are collected in shallow waters at the principal points. Masses of rock are dragged along the ice to intricate parts of the channel, to block it when the ice shall melt. All houses in Cronstadt not capable of de-fence are pulled down. New batteries are every where erecting, and two hundred additional gun-boats are or-dered forthwith. The Car and his sons are personally concentrations. superintending the preparations.

The English cavalry regiments are to march through France from Boulogne to Marseilles, and thence by steam to Gallipoli. Parliament had moved an address to the Queen, in

Taritament and movel an address to the Queen, in answer to the declaration of war, assuring her of the nation's firm determination to cooperate in vigorous re-sistance to the projects of Russia, whose further aggran-dizement would be dangerous to the peace of Europe. The following is telegraphed from Madrid, 25th :---'The Queen has amnesticd all prisoners implicated in the Lores investor of Cohe' the Lopez invasion of Cuba.'

Austria and Prussia have not yet committed themselves by any overt act. LOXDON, March 31. War was formally proclaime

at the Royal Exchange to-day, in the presence of the civic authorities.

The Fremden Blatt states, that on the 28d, a Rus The Fremden Blatt states, that on the 23d, a Rus-sian detachment, under General Gortschakoff, forcei the passage of the Danube above Tulksa, notwithstand-ing the vigorous resistance of the Turks, and that some redoubte on the right bank of the river were taken. The loss of the Russians was considerable, that of the Turks terrible. Eleven ghns and 150 prisoners were taken by the Russians, Tulksa was occupied the same day.

HOSTILITIES IN THE BALTIC. Berlin, March 25 Hostituties in THE BALTIC. Berlin, March 25. The British Ambagsador has sent a telegraphic message, via Hamburgh, directing 'Admiral Napier, now that war is declared, to commence operations. All the crews of the British ships go to general quarters daily, and are practised at the great gun ex-ercise in firing at targets and in ricochet firing at any small rocks or islands that may be near.

Hirsheya was taken by the Russians on the 28th o March. No details are given, as yet. The Russians had also taken the strong position of Babadagh, and are thus masters of the Upper Dobrudscha.

A memorial, four hundred feet long asking Congress to appoint a scientific commission i the investigation of spiritual manifestations, has be taken to Washington by Prof. S. B. Brittan.

The Very Last !--It is supposed that Mr. Samuel Follett, of Attleborough, Mass., now 97 years old, is the only surviving soldier who fought at Bunker Hill. He reads without glasses, and retains his mental faculties to a remarkable degree, although a cripple from rheamatic affection.

The Lamplighter.-Messrs. Jewett & Co. have just issued the fortieth thousand of this work, and the demand is unabated.

TIt is said that, upon an average, sixteen men in every troop of the English army destined for Tarkey were married; consequently, the 25,000 men would leave behind 2,500 wives, and between 5,000

TA woman, calling herself Mrs. Eme line Atwater, has been drawing on the pockets of the good people of Rochester and Buffalo, recently, by the story that she had been East to receive a fortune, and had been robbed of it on the cars. en robbed of it on the cars.

The Edinburgh Review is just fifty years old ; the Quarterly, thirty-four ; the New Month-ly Magazine, thirty-three ; Blackwood, thirty-eight, and Frazer, twenty-four. A meeting has been called in Wash-ington city by the friends of the Colonization cause, for the purpose of aiding in stablishing regular communi-cation, by steam or otherwise, between the United States and the Republic of Liberia.

The Hoosac Tunnel Bill has passed both Honses of the Legislature, and received the signature of the Governor. Father Gavazzi has been lecturing a

Sheffield, where he defended American slavery as better than English servitude, and denounced Uncle Tom's Cabin as a mere romance.

Extraordinary Rescue .- Frank Hughes, who was buried on Thursday, while at the bottom of a weli twenty-five feet deep, by dirt caving in to the depth of fifteen feet, was recued after five and a half hours' dig-ging. He was found in a standing position, alive, and in the possession of his senses. He was slightly bruised, but able to walk home,—New York paper.

A fire broke out lately, on what is called Baker's Wood Cutting, in Anne Arundel County, Ma-ryland, which burned over 2000 acres, and destroyed much valuable timber and wood. The wild animals suffered severely, as many foxes, coons, rabbits and squirrels were seen badly soorched.

Tremendous Conflagration .- A destructive configuration occurred at Jacksonville, Fa., on Wednes-day afternoon, April 5. Seventy buildings were de-stroyed, including twenty-three stores. The total loss is estimated at \$300,000, about one half of which is insured, some in New York and New England offices.

Woman's Rights .- The Committee which Woman's Rights.—The Committee which was appointed on the Woman's Rights petitions in the New York Legislature have reported in favor of allow-ing married women, whose husbands shall, from drunk-enness, profligacy, or any other causes, neglect or re-fuse to support and educate their families, the right to collect and retain their own earnings. Also, that no child can be apprenticed unless the mother, if living, shall sign the indentures. A tardy set of jastice ; the means it is passed the better.

sooner it is passed, the better. A return just laid before Parliament shows

that, from 1848 to 1853, the number of colored immi-grants and liberated Africans introduced into the West India colonies and the Mauritius, was 130,152. A touching incident occurred recently at

Lef" A touching incident occurred recently at a steamboat sinking, in the Missouri, near St. Louis. Among the persons who were swept overboard were a woman, and a boy about twelve years of age. A man on the steamer seeing the boy buffetting the waves just beyond the boat, threw him a rope, and called to him to take hold of it. The little fellow replied, 'Never mind me—I can swim—save mamma.' They were both saved.

A pair of bellows has been presented by an admiring bellows-maker of Birmingham, to Louis Napoleon. They are made conjointly of the wood of the willow which waved over the grave of Napoleon the Great, at St. Helens, and the Shaksperian elm at Strat-

A Nebraska meeting has been held at Cincinnati, at which George E. Pugh, the newly-elected United States Senator of Ohio to succeed Mr. Chase, de-elared himself in favor of Douglas's bill. G A correspondent writes-An effigy of

Stephen A. Douglas was hung in Georgetown, on the night of the 10th instant, with the following inscrip-tion: 'Stephen Arnold Douglas, the traitor of '54. Let him hang, ye friends of your country, let him hang !' Sunday afternoon, a party of men, Ger-

mans, we learn, who had been out in the suburbe of Louisville, Ky., hunting, got into an affray with a ne-gro on the Fiat Lick road, just within the borders of the city, and one of them shot the negro with his gun, killing him instantly. trade

Antices of Meetings, &c.

PENNSYLVANIA YEARLY MEETING OP PROGRESSIVE PRIENDS.

This Association will convene for mutual help and dification, and for the discharge of its appropriate dutie as a religious body, in the meeting-house at Old Ken-nett, Chester County, on First day, the 21st of Fifth sonth, 1854, at 114, A. M., and continue, by adjournent, from day to day, as long as necessity may re-

Creed-making forms no part of the objects of this lociety. Disclaiming all ecclesiastical authority, and Society. Disciniming all eccentration autoority, and avoiding the tangled controversies by which the popular churches are perplexed and bewildered, it seeks to unite mankind, not by agreement in theological opinions, but through oneness of spirit in respect to the practical du-ties of life, the communion of soul with soul, in a common love of the beautiful and true, and a common aspi ration after moral excellence. Its platform is broad and comprehensive. It invites the cooperation of all who recognize the equal brotherhood of the human

family, without regard to sect, color or condition, and who acknowledge the duty of defining and illustrating their faith in God by lives of personal purity, and works of beneficence and charity to mankind.

The name of ' Friends' was adopted in no technical or narrow sense, and with no intention that the Society should be identified with, or limited by, the sectarian peculiarities of older associations ; but in the broad primary and comprehensive meaning of the word, as h was employed by Jesus when he said, 'I have called you friends'-' Ye are my friends, if ye do whatsoever I command you.'

We therefore affectionately invite all sincere inquires after truth, who may be attracted by the principles of our organization, and who, weary of the strifes of sect are looking for higher and purer manifestations of the religious sentiment, to meet with us at the time above specified, and to give us the benefit of their counsel and cooperation

A TABLE SAFATS ARE ARE ARE ARE TO
JOSEPH A. DUGDAL
C. M. BURLEIGH,
BENJ. C. BACON,
ROWLAND JOHNSON
EDITH PENNOCK,

Committee of Arrangements.

Communications intended for the meeting, whether from Associations or individuals, should be addressed to the Clerks, JOSEPH A. DUGDALE and SIDNEY PRINCE. Kennett Square, Chester Co., Pann.

Friends residing in the vicinity of the place of meet ing offer the hospitality of their homes to those coming

Editors of newspapers friendly to the objects of the meeting are invited to publish this call.

JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON, Cleveland, Ohio. And for sale by all Booksellers. March 24. 6wis NORFOLK COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Norfolk County Anti-Slavery Society will be held in STOUGHTON, on THURSDAY, April 27, commencing at 14 o'clock, P. M. and continuing through the evening. The members of the Society are requested, and all others are invited, to

WENDELL PHILLIPS, WILLIAM L. GARRISON, and other peakers are expected to be present. EDMUND QUINCY, President. ANNE WARREN WISTON, Secretaries.

Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as fol ows :--

South Abington Friday eve'g, April 21

County Society. In behalf of the Society, LEWIS FORD.

HAVERHILL, Mass .- Rev. ANDREW T. Fost an Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will at-tend a meeting in Haverhill, on Sunday, April 80, day and evening.

The noble-hearted, whole-souled, Quaker Philanthro-pist, was no ordinary man. We may say, in truth, that we have never seen his equal; his whole life being one incessant flow of active benevolence. He literally went about doing good. We have repeatedly published the strong recommendations of this interesting volume from American journals. The following, from the London Morning Advertiser, is so well expressed, that we pub-lish it with much pleasure. It is a noble trans-atlantie tribute to an American 'nobleman' :--SPIRITUALISM .- ELIZA J. KENNY. of Sales Agent of the Association of Governmentizers, will give a discourse, or discourses, in Rozbury, on Thursday evening, April 27th, at 71 o'clock, in Dearborn Hall. To defray expenses, an admission fee of 10 cts will be ISAAC T. HOPPER : A TRUE LIFE. By L. Maria Child. These 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, required.

WANTS .- An excellent opportunity presents itand to the world at large, would do well to lead the life of Isaac T. Hopper. He was an American Guaker, of that early and noble class illustrated by such pollan-thropists 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 Several Girls want situations as book-folders.

One young man desires a waiter's birth on a ste

Protestantism vs. Romanism.

63

. The Convent and the Manse. BY HYLOR.

THE Second Edition of this interesting tale is now Tready. 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.

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

"We are here presented with a delightful picture of s 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 rep-resented as fettered by unnatural restrictions."—Na-tional Era, Washington.

'The insidionsness of the influence brought to bear on Protestant pupils in Catholic seminaries is developed with great beauty and power in this fascinating volume." -Slate Banner, Vl.

"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.

"The "Convent and the Manse" is a book for "the million," and should be circulated throughout our whole country. Its spirit is kind, and calculated to recall the votarice of error and supersition from their degraded condition."—Christian Observer, Phil.

"After reading this admirable work, it seems as though we had personally visited the Papal seminaries, and had seen and heard the plots of priests and nume. We commend the work to a Protestant public. It is a most interesting book.'-Berkshire Eagle. Published by

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Boston, JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON,

Cleveland, Ohio. For sale by all Booksellers. March 24.

40,000 the First Year !

THE SHADY SIDE OR. LIFE IN A COUNTRY PARSONAGE WE have published the above number of copies of this excellent and highly interesting work, dur-ing the year, and the demand continues unabated. It should be in every family. It cannot be necessary, at this late day, to publish the opinions of the Press, of a work of which

40.000 COPIES HAVE BEEN SOLD

The Fifteenth Edition,

MAKING

15.000 COPIES

Mrs. Child's Life of Hopper,

NOW READY.

No one can read this most remarkable Biography, of one of the most remarkable men the world has ever seen, without being made better by its perusal.

The noble-hearted, whole-souled, Quaker Philanthro-

Those who would wish to learn what a host of good

ISAAC T. HOPPER,

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Boston,

In one year.

Published by

proof of its excellence :--There is a railroad running under ground, A subterranean route to royal lands. Which God lights up with rows of shining stars. Its cars are filled with Freedom-seeking slaves, Who run the gauntlet of rapacious mouths, Amid the booming storm of leaden rain, To rouch a monarchy in search of rights, Denied them by pseudo republicans. Thefpegro loves the lion and unicorn, Because they guard his promised paradise, And hails with shouts of joy the Union Jack, Which waves like a delivering angel's wing, And welcomes hin to the fair Queen's domain, Where color is no crime, crisped hair no sin ; Where impious guen won't dare to criticise The wislom and the taste which God displayed In making of one blood the blacks and whites. The wislom and the taste which God displayed In making of one blood the blacks and whites. For him, our flag has stripes without the stars ; Our eigle is a vulture at his breast ; Our pole, a cross where he is crucified ; And our free soil, a Northern hunting-ground, Where vile officials scent the Afric smell, And, with suspicious noses on the ground, Pursue the game with barkings of delight ! I've seen pack after pack of hungry dogs. With collars on their necks, and names thereon 1 When Fillmore puckered up his mouth, they pricked Their ears before he got the whistle out ; And when at length the shrill, sharp sound was beau nd was heard Their savage yelpings made the wekin ring. Why, I could fill this waiting page with names Of matiffs ours and most illustrian data of mastiffs, curs, and most Of mastiffs, curs, and most illustrious dogs : Corron, a fat, sleek spaniel, that could bark With voice so musical it charmed the ear ; The way to fat or too polite to run, Therefore he gently jogged along behind. Uxtors, a mastiff with fercoious mouth, Whose angry bark awoke the slumbering hills, Was always first and foremost in the chase; His flabby jaws were red with human blood. His flabby jaws were red with human blood. CONMERCE, a most sagacious dog, who barked With so much dignity one would have thought He knew enough to speak, perhaps to voie ! STATESMAN, a cunning dog, most like a fox ; He never led, but followed in the pack, And barked just like the coho of the rest, And bit the vistim with the whitest teeth. Law, an unfeeling and relentless cur, Whose fevered fangs were cooled in human blood. TASTE, a white lapdog from a lady's knee, Whose piping voice amused both mice and men. SERLE, with a small pug nose and great long ears, Sneezed often when he should have barked aloud. Sumr, a scared puppy, howing in the dark ; Signr, a scared puppy, howling in the dark ; And minor dogs, too numerous to name. But all these watchful dogs could not prevent Th' escape of hunted freemen to the North.

VOICE OF DEDHAM.

The following resolutions were passed at the tow meeting held in Dedham on the-3d inst. :

Resolved, That the citizens of Dedham, ass town meeting, earnestly and solemnly protest against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the introduction of slavery into the United States territory now free.

Resolved, That, as slavery is a gigantic political evil, a crime against man and a sin against God, it ought not to be farther extended in this nation.

Resolved, That it is the sacred duty of every memb of the Massachusetts delegation in Congress to exert himself to the utmost in opposition to the bills pendin there, known as the Kansas and Nebraska bills, and against all the projects of the slave interest ; and that to fail in this is to betray liberty, and to disregard a public sentiment in this Commonwealth more profi and universal than has been awakened by any other po litical question of our time.

Resolved, That the Town Clerk be requested to send : copy of these resolutions to each of the United States Senators from Massachusetts, and to the Representative fo this Congressional District.

At the recent Anti-Slavery Convention in Cincinnati, Mr. CHARLES GRIFFING offered the following resolution, sians on the 27th." prefacing it by some appropriate remarks, which were well received :-

Resolved. That in the death of James W. Walker, our cause has lost one of its most eloquent and efficient ad-vocates, and the slave a warm, tried and constant friend, and this Convention do hereby affirm our appreciation of the loss we have sustained by his death, and to his afflictthe loss we have sustained by his death, and to his amot-ed family and friends offer our most affectionate sympa-thy in this their hour of severest trial. And by the death of every laborer for the slave's emancipation, by the teath of every human being who dies in slavery, by the life of every slave who toils in bondage, we pledge our lives and continued efforts for the overthrow of slavery in this and every land.

OBITUARY.

BURROUGHS PHILLIPS, & native of Seneca county, a graduate of Dartmouth College, and a member of the Bar of Onondaga county, died at Waterloo, N. Y., at the residence of his father-in-law, Thomas M'Clintock, in the 30th year of his age. A good scholar, an honest lawyer, a just and generous

friend, an affectionate brother, and a most devoted and faithful husband—in every respect an upright, noble, and truly Christian man, he won the respect and love of all who were so fortunate as to know him. His sud-den departure has occasioned an unusual outburst of deep and general sorrow. The modesty of Borknowoms Printing, and that peou-liarity of his profession which compels the young law yer to earn, by repeated and patient efforts, the reluct-ant prize of a reputation, both solid and brillient, here

ant prize of a reputation, both solid and brilliant, kept many of his acquaintances in partial ignorance of the extent of his capacities and the wealth of his acquirements. His classmates in college, however, his legal brethren in the city of his residence, and all his intimate friends, were well aware that he was characterised by rare thoroughness of scholarship, marked power of discrimination, and a catholicity of mind which enabled him to do singular justice to all sides of the questions he examined, and to the merits of every party, whether in the State or in the Church. Had length of days been allowed him, he was almost sure to have tains. risen to uncommon distinction and honor.

The strength and comprehensiveness of his intellect were more than equalled by the warmth, purity and nobility of his soul. All who were blest with his friendship must ever look back with grateful memories upon his life of loyalty to principle, and generous de-votion to the welfare of his family, his neighbor, and his race. He was one of those to whom the poor, the afflicted, and the oppressed, never appealed in vain for aid. A man of deeds, rather than a man of words, shrinking from all display of the sacred experiences of his spirit, he made few professions of religious attainments but a firm and cheerful faith in the goodness and justice of his heavenly Father, which grew with his growth, and was strengthened with his strength, is known to have given force to his character, and daily beauty to his life. His Christian faith was touchingly manifested in his last hours. Bound to earth by the tenderest ties, having just matured most excellent plans tenderest ties, having just matured most excellent plans of usefulness and enjoyment, he submitted to his fate without the slightest murmur, sustained by the spirit of that great sufferer, who said, ' If it be possible, let this cap pass from me; nevertheless, not my will, but thine

be done."

* Lone are the paths, and and the hours, Since thy meek spirit's gone ; But, 0 ! a brighter home than ours, In heaven, is now thise own ! ' T. TJM

It is reported that Isaktchi was captured by the Rus-

sians on the 2/th. Four thousand Russians were reported to have left Sebastapol in five steamers, to aid Prince Gortschakoff's operations beyond the Danube. The Turks were throwing reinforcements into Varna, and the British fleet was cruising off that coast.

The late Russian movements have changed the entire

The fate Russian movements have changed the entire plan of the campaign. Sir Charles Napier, with twenty-two ships, is an-chored off Moen Island, in the Baltic. A portion of the Russian fleet is frozen in at Revel.

Shipments of troops from France and Eagland con-tinue to go on rapidly. France has already shipped 20,000, and England 10,000.

A telegraphic despatch says that the Caar has sent a letter to the King of Prussia, saying contemptuously— "When the Allies have emancipated the Christians, and evacuated the Turkish provinces, I will evacuate the Density States Principalities."

The members of both Houses of Parliament had been in procession to present a cordial address to the Queen in support of the declaration of war.

France has loaned ten millions of frances to Turkey. Austria still wavers. Prussia makes no sign.

The Russian loss at Tutukal is said to have been from 2000 to 2500 men.

There is an unprecedented number of emigrants, chiefly Irish, waiting for a conveyance to America. The price of a steerage passage has advanced to as high as 25 108.

There are rumors of treachery on the part of the Turkish commanders of the different fortresses which have fallen into the hands of the Rumians.

Omar Pacha marched 20,000 men to strengthen his position between the Russians and the Balkan moun-

A new levy of 80,000 men had been proposed in France

The Russians, fearing Oesel Island would be the first point of attack in the Baltic, have placed a strong gar-rison there of some 80,000 men.

The troops now leaving England go direct for Con-tantinople, without stopping at Malta.

Ten Turkish steamers are at Alexandria, embarking

Egyptian troops. . The vote on the address to the Queen of England was unanimous in both houses.

The vote on the address to the Queen of England was unanimous in both houses. Sir John Franklin's name has been stricken off the book of the British Navy, as he is given up for dead. A treaty of the triple alliance between France, England, and Turkey, was signed on the 12th of March, at Constantinople. The Bultan recognizes the right of property to the Rayahs, and grants other con-cessions to them. The treaty will be published at Con-stantinople, after the arrival of the allied troops. The Count Thibandeau, member of the Senate, died in Paris, March 28th, at an advanced age. He was the last surviving member of the Convention who voted for the death of Louis XVI. Marshal St. Arnaud's pay, as Commander of the French force in the East, is to be 500,000 frames, with 500,000 for outfit. Twelve steamers were being fitted at Toulon, to con-vey French troops to the East. The first division was to leave on the 20th ult ; the second division, on the 16th of April. The Duke of Parma was stabbed by an assamin, and died the next day. The Duke of Portland is dead.

IF A quarrel occurred in the New York Board of Aldermen, recently, between H. N. Wild and John G. Seeley, which resulted in a challenge and its acceptance. This, if we mistake not, is a penitentiary offence in that State. Colonel Webb was sentenced to five years for going out of the State to fight with Tom Marsbal.

ET Edward Everett, the dodger, was sixty years of age on the 11th of the present month.

A terrible affray took place at Birmingham, (near Pittsburg.) on Friday night last, during which three men were stabbed, one of them, it is sup-posed, fatally. This, it will be remembered, was on the night of the very day on which Jewell was executed !

A cargo of negroes that was lately cap-tured, has been disposed of by the Cuban government, but the negroes have not been hired out as 'emancipa-dos,' but as free apprentices, so that the apprentice sys-tem may be considered as having commenced in Cuba.

Madame Goldschmidt is now singing in Madame Goldschmidt is now singing in Berlin, and shortly goes to Vienna, where she will re-main two months, and during that time give several concerts. She will then, probably, if not hindered by the war, go to Sweden, and pass a part of the autumn in England. G. G. North, " G. G. Morth, "

A correspondent of the Christian Visi- A. S. March, Le A correspondent of the Christian Visi-for, writing from Prince Edward Island, under date of th ult., states that the weather has been extremely cold on that island, and numbers have been frozen. The Hon. Mr. Price, Colonial Treasurer, lost his way on the preceding Thursday night, in a fearful storm, and was badly frozen ; all of his fingers are to be cut off. Three horned cattle and one horse were frozen stiff in a barro; they were all standing up, like benches, in the morning when the owners went to feed them. Batter Applie 10, 1054

The number of lives which were lost during the year past by accidents on Massachusetts railroad is 64: of which, 15 were upon the Providence and Worcester, 10 upon the Western, 9 upon the Boston and Worcester, 8 upon the Fitchburg, and 7 upon the Miss DRUSILLA B. KEEN, of Hartford, Me. Old Colony.

Two thousand ladies, at least, attended the great races at New Orleans on the 1st. Fast houses ! fast ladies !

The Ohio Legislature.—A rich old slave-holder in Helena, Arkannas, has petitioned the Ohio Legislature that two mulatto girls belonging to him, and now at the Oberlin Scecol, might, by a law of Ohio, be made his heirs, and entitled to inherit his property. They are his own daughters by a slave mother, and as he has no other children, and has a strong liking for them, he desires they may be made his legal heirs.

them, he desires they may be made his legal heirs. Maine Law in Michigan.—The Maine Law men in Detroit fired one hundred guns, on the 18th inst., in honor of Judges Douglas, Wing, Pratt and Copeland, who have decided the Maine Law to be con-stitutional: MARRIAGE AND PARENTAGE: or, the Repro-ductive Element in Man, as a means to his eleva-tion and happiness. By Henry C. Wright. The Pre-ent is the Child of the Past, and the Parent of the Fu-ture. Price, 50 cents. Just published and for sale by BELA MARSH, No. 9 Franklin street. April 14. 3mos.

stitutional: Reduction of Ocean Postage between Can-ada and Great Brillain.—The Postmaster General of Canada has published a notification that hereafter the postage on letters, not exceeding half an ounce, will be carried between the two countries for 74d, currency, (treive and a half cents.) This arrangement applies to the British steamers that run from Portland to Liver, pool, and from Quebee to the same port. By the British mail steamers from New York and Boston, all letters from any port of Canada to be rated at 10d currency (seventeen cents.) Payment options in all cases.

The Crystal Palace at Sydenham was to be opened on 21th May, by Queen Victoria in person.

Hon. Dabney S. Carr, formerly Ameri-can minister to Constantinople, died at Charlotteaville, Va., a short time since.

Please apply ! At his Registry for Help, 21 Cornhill.

WANTED.

A situation as cook in a public house, by a woman well recommended. A faithful woman to assume the charge of a small

A faithful woman to assume the charge of a suma family where the mother is an invalid. Several women to serve in families out of the city. A promising boy for a bookstore. Apply to WM. C. NELL,

Apply to WM. C. NELL, April 14. Registry for Help, 21 Cornhill.

MR. WEAKLY'S CASE.

I have further received the following sums, in aid of the fund for the relief of Stephen F. Weakly :--

David Hinckley, Hyannis, Mass., Freeman Hinckley, Boston, First Parish in Barre, by Rev. C. E. Hodges,

Ellis Gray Loring, Boston, John G. Whittier, Amesbury,

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SAMUEL MAY, JR. Boston, April 19, 1854.

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JAMES SCOTT, BOARDING AND LODGING.

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MARRIAGE AND PARENTAGE: or, the Repr

REV. THEODORE PARKER'S GREAT SER MON ON THE NEBRASEA QUESTION.

Sopened on 21th May, by Queen Victoria in person.
Hon. Dubney S. Carr, formerly Amerian minister to Constantinople, died at Charlotteaville, a., a short time since.
JUST published and for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office.
JUST published and for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office.
Just out out the Anti-Slavery Office.
Just for ale at the Anti-Slavery Office.
Also, for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office.
An Address delivered in the Broadway Tabernacie, New York, Feb. 24, 1854, by William Lloyd Garrison.
Price, 6 conts, single-60 cents per dosen-51 00 for 25 copies.
March 17.

benevolence 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 craps 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 Philadelphis, the last in New York; and it is calculated that, during the forty years that he was resident in the former place, he was acces-York : and it is calculated that, during the forty years that he was resident in the former place, he was acces-sory to, and mainly instrumental in, the escape of no fewer than 1000 hunted fugitive slaves. The skill, the real, the intrepidity, the ingenuity which he displayed, in protecting the few rights and redressing the multi-tudinous wrongs of the colored race, entitle him to take his place among the purest and most exalted philan-thropists that the world has ever seen. It is impossi-ble to read his blography, and avoid the conclusion that he approached as mear perfection as it is possible in this imperfect state of existence. Dear, blessed old man 1--to seek and save that which was lost, to dry the tear on sorrow's check, to bind up the broken heart, to give de-liverance 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." Published by Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Boston JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON. Cleveland, Ohio. For sale by all Booksellers. 4wis March 24. EVERY YOUNG MAN S HOULD be furnished by his parent or guardian with a copy of REV. R. W. CLARK'S Lectures to Young Men. A book which, if carefully read, and its most excel-lent suggestions, and valuable counsels, duty consider-ed, may save from the seductions of vice many a young man, who might otherwise be led astray. The following table of contents we believe is suff-ciently ottractive to create a desire to know more of so valuable a book. Chapter 1-Home Influence 2-Formation of Character. 3-Energy of Character. 4-Examples of Energy. 5-Pernicious Literature. ... 6-The Theatre. 5-- The Interior 7-- Gambling. 8-- Gambling in connection with other vices. 9-- The House of Death. 9-The House of Death. 10-Modern Skepticism. 11-Principles of Trade. 12-Daties of Employers. 13-Daties of Clerks and Apprentices. 14-The Sabbath. 15-The Bible. 16-Systematic Beneficence. 17-Claims of our Times. 18-The Great Example. Price, #1. CALL DURID TATA Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Basion, JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON, Cleveland, Ohio. For sale by all Booksellers. March 24. . Invited and Awis alander of the and W.

Worcester Hydropathic Institution,

No. 1 GLEN STREET.

THIS Institution is under the medical direction of Dr. SETH BOOKES, and is well arranged for treatment, at all seasons. Transs.-Usually from \$7 to \$9 per week. For treat ment without board, \$3 to \$4 per week. Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M. April 14.

main POET R X seizator

From the New York Evening Post. UNIVERSAL PREEDOM.

The time shall come, and that full soon, when Earth Shall feel the throes and joys which mothers feel, And prone shall usher into gladsome birth A nursling, born to work out human weal-A nursling, who shall break the broad black seal Which Wrong bath set upon th' immortal soul, And all its innate majesty reveal, In calm respiendency of self-control-

Him shall the people hail with loud acclaim-· Him shall the people nurse with strictest care-The despot stern shall tremble at his name, And chains and bondage for the child prepare. Him shall the people-tender, helpless, fair-Bend o'er protecting infancy and youth, So shall not fall a single numbered hair, And spite the tyrant's wrath, with dearest ruth. Rear and keep sacredly, as angels keep, the truth.

And he shall grow in strength, and crowning years Of glorious hopes, and noble sympathies; His name, a spell to wake the monarch's fears-His name, a spell to bid the nations rise, . At length, when manhood fires his bold blue eyes He shall, upon the mountain tops, with tone Awakening echoes in remotest skies, Arouse the people to reclaim their own, And hurl Wrong down to darkness from his totter!

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Behold ! the future lifts its curtain dread ! The glory of the world that is to be, Appears, with lightning wreathed around his head, Leading the faithful on to victory : Freedom, the terrible renowned ! and see Labor at his right hand, and Education-War at his left-the glad and awful three ! And following firm in stern array each nation They pour on the tyrant's stronghold death and death tion.

See ! see ! they scale the ramparts ! Hark ! the cry "Gop and HUMANITY !' rising on the gloom ! Of battle, rolleth through the echoing sky, Loud o'er the cannon's hoarse resounding boom The clouds lift ! Freedom, dreadful as the tomb, Stands on the bulwark, with avenging arm, Hurling down devastation, death and doom-Where ghastly Wrong displays his gory form-Till Victory, like a rainbow, sits upon the storm.

The war is past-Lo ! Peace returns again, With gentle skies, and stores of spring-time flowe The flocks and herds roam o'er the hill and plain. And birds are singing in their wild-wood bowers: While dance to festive song the smiling hours. The man of toil now proudly walks abroad, No base misrule upon his fortune lowers; He heeds no beck-he fears no tyrant's nod-He no superior knows, save Justice, and his God.

THERE ARE TWO WAYS TO LIVE ON EARTH BY CHARLES SWAIN.

For all things here have double birth-A right and wrong-a false and true. Give me the home where kindness seeks To make that sweet which scemeth small ; Where every lip in fondness speaks. And every mind hath care for all ; Whose inmates live in glad exchange Of pleasures, free from vain expense ; Whose thoughts beyond their means ne'er range, Nor wise denial gives offence ; Who in a neighbor's fortune find No wish, no impulse, to complain; Who feel not-never felt-the mind To envy yet another's gain;

Who dream not of the mocking tide Ambition's foiled endeavor meets-The bitter pangs of wounded pride, Nor fallen Power that shuns the streets.

Though Fate deny its glittering store, Love's wealth is still the wealth to choose; For all that gold can purchase more

THE CHURCE AND REPORMERS. MADESON, Lake Co.; (Ohio,) April 2d, 1854.

BIEND GARRISON :

hence more liberal and heavenly.

liberality struggling against their 'Orthodoxy,' may Evangelist, the leading journal of that Church. The be explained. There are apparent contradictions in latter commenced the confession, and saved himself

opposition to his pro-slavery sentiments. I will copy have labored to bring to pass the world's freedom. the extract :---

"But there is a future beyond this. Even on earth, there is a time promised, and already dawning, in which the human family shall be one great brotherbood, and love shall be the great law of man. In that gold-en age, there shall be research made for all the names that, since the world began, have wrought and suffer-ed for the good of their kind. There will be a resur-rection of formation names from the observation when the which er for the good of their kind. There will be a resur-rection of forgotten names from the obscurity into which Despetism has flang all who dared to defy it, from the shades and darkness of oblivion, by which oppressors would cover down the memory of all who proclaimed naman rights and human liberty. They will come forth shining like the sun, and never be forgotten, that labored to bring to pass the world's freedom."

Does not Mr. Beecher understand, that if the sentiments exhibited in this brief extract are true, the necessity of requiring, in our different church organizations, an assent to a creed, in order to be connected with Christ's true Church, is nullified ? that all distinctions of character on account of belief should be stricken out? that the cry of 'Infidel ! Infidel !' on the part of the Church, in reference to those who have for years been foremost in the great contest of human freedom, and in all the philanthropic reforms of the age, is rendered ridiculous and absurd ? For, in this new era, not one name will be lost that has labored to bring to pass the world's freedom. Why, then, may we not, with the greatest consistency, 'give the right hand of fellowship ' to our brother Infidel, who is laboring with us for the world's freedom ?. Why require him to assent to a Church creed ? Why not fearlessly say, Thou art my brother in the Church? There is no need for thee to assent to my creed, in order that I may recognize thee as a child of light ; for ' thou shalt come forth shining like the sun."

But I will particularize ; not for the sake of idle criticism, but to apply the beautiful extract, and show clearly its actual bearing upon the moral and religious contest which is now being fought, preparatory to the introduction of the ' time promised.'

This time is not only 'promised,' but is already for humanity. This idea is involved in this expression dawning. What time is here referred to by Mr. Beech-- Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least o er ? I should judge it was the millennium, or, at least, these my brethren, ye have done it unto me.' As a time of high religious cultivation ; a time of the erhibition of practical Christianity, when there is to be Christ labored and died for humanity, so, if we labo an application of its principles to the wants of man,-Christ, whether we express it or not. But Mr. Beech when there is to be a carrying out of its spirit. This millennium is now dawning, ' when love is to be the er can defend himself from the charge of heresy; and great law of man,' or the ruling principle to govern man in his actions, causing him to labor ' for the good of his kind.' If this love is to be the law of mau, is it not also to be the standard by which we are to indem not also to be the standard by which we are to traiture of the True Church ; for Mr. Cowles is very man as a Christian or not a Christian ? May we not, far from fellowshipping such men as Garrison, and Mr. then, safely lay aside our six hundred different creeds, Beecher must include Mr. Garrison as a good brother and come down to this simple law of love ? And, this Christian and fellow-laborer for our common end, the done, what will become of all the frame-work of ecclesiastical organizations ? Where will be the necessity for bringing to pass the world's freedom. In the light of the above extract, how shall we view all the distinctions on account of differences of belief? All such distinctions will of course be obliterated, and the course of Rev. Mr. Boyington; of Cincinnati, who refused to attend a convention for the world's freedom the numerous branches of the Church will be joined into one, and we shall have but one Church. because it was reported that Mr. Garrison was to b there ? According to Mr. Beecher, in the coming era Love is to be the chief element in this ' time promis Mr. Garrison is not to be forgotten, and, with Mr. Boy ed'; nay, it is to constitute the preëminence of this ington, he will come forth shining like the sun. Bu time over any time that has preceded it. Now, I will in-Mr. Boyington could have no communion with him quire of Mr. Beecher, if this love is so excellent, if it He could not even unite with him in an effort to bring is not now a safe standard by which we may judge to pass the world's freedom ! And why ? Becaus Christianity as existing or not existing in the soul? If so, why not immediately throw aside our creeds, as such Mr. Garrison is reported to be an infidel ! Bat Mr Beecher unbesitatingly gives to Mr. Garrison the right standards of judgment, and apply, in their stead, this hand of fellowship. He does it without the least hesi more effectual ' law of man '? This is to be the 'golden age.' O, how beautiful ! tation, as seems from the extract, as a fellow-labore of the 'univer how precious! But the gold, the preciousness of the sal brotherhood,' and as a member of the true Church age, will be love; as what follows in the extract will show, for in it ' there is to be research made for all the names that, since the world began, have wrought and suffered for the good of their kind.' It seems, then, that in this search, love is to be the candle or light by which we are to discover the true, and the false names. which we are to discover the true, and the false names, tianity, that I could not leave it without special pain which we are to discover the true and the mise names, and there is to be a beautiful application of this love. We are to discover those who have labored for the good of their kind. We are, then, to conclude that the whole of religion is involved in *love to man*; and this in the second se is in perfect accordance with the Bible expression, "All catch him in his unguarded expressions. I love the the law is fulfilled in one word, even in this : Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.' It seems, then, we be fully understood in all its legitimate bearings. The are not to search for those who believe or disbelieve in time is near at hand, when the position of independence the plenary inspiration of the Bible, but search in to be and liberty involved in the extract will be clearly re made for all philanthropists, of whatever belief, Infidel vealed to the world. This 'time promised' has actual or church member, - all who have wrought and suf. ly come; and in this time, it must be known who main fered for the good of their kinds and AOUT fains this independent position of love. I rejoice to see Mr. Beecher maintaining this liberal standard of judg-And there is to be 'a memorable resurrection of forgotten names.' Yes, there are many names cast out as evil by the professed Church, not truly forgotten, but remembered only as infidel and black-hearted, that will quences which flow from this position. Should be also rise ' and come forth shining as the sun,' for they have for years ' proclaimed human rights and human liber-ty.' ' They have labored to bring to pass the world's ty. 'They have labored to bring to pass the world's freedom.' Mr. Beecher has dared to utter what name will be passed by among the ten thousand names that hall be uttered. 'Not one thall utter that comes and the clear elucidation of the difference which exists between the professed believers in the so-called 'Orthodox "Not one shall utter that gone and shall be uttered. forgotten name, John Mitchel.' Shall I mention a list forgotten name, John Mitchel." Shall I mention a time of infidel names, that the Church now looks askance upon, as gross intruders upon its pence, zealogsly en-gaged in the contest 'for human rights and human freedom' — who have for years suffered much for the cause of humanity? And as I mention them, will Mr. Beecher include them as among the brotherhood of the Church? He will be forced to include such men in carrying out and developing his resurrection of forget ten names, in consistency with his great law of love to man. But if he includes such names, he must bid farewell to his long-cherished creeds, and take a stand independent of every church organization; for he as Christianity,' and that Christianity which is exhibited

THE LIBERATOR. sumed the law of love. He has virtually said, that here is no valid ground for any distinction by hi on ; that we may just as well as no throw aside any Church ereed, as far as judgment Christian character is concerned. He has virtually ta-ken a stand, for the taking of which I have been Noticing with peculiar interest the moral and reli-gious struggle which is going on in society, and riew-ing certain questions bearing upon practical Christiab-ity which must be tried and answered by every man aside mere belief as entirely non-essential is estimating calling himself a theoretical Christian, supporting and Christian character. If we apply his rule of judgmen defending the organized churches, I have concluded to in finding out the list of names coming forth and ' ship advance some ideas which seem to have a bearing upon these matters. There are two general standards of judgment used by men in trying character. The one is theoretical, the country are doing, for Humanity's sake, what the other practical. The one is mere belief; the other is Church ought to do, for Christ's sake '? Mr. B. says love, which is exhibited by good works. Resulting from this, there is a severe struggle between different who have wrought and suffered "for the good of their from this, there is a severe struggle between different minds, and frequently in the same mind. There are many in the professed Church, even ministers of the gospel, who cannot get rid of this struggle, and who, although, in a Church capacity, consenting to its theo-retical standard, unconsciously breaking away from the narrow limits of a Church creed, assume a standard of judgment which is more accordant with their religious intuitions, more consonant with their own natures, and supporter can bear it ?. But I am not to be blamed for it. It did not drop from the lips of an infidel or a spir-I have thought that it might be expedient to develop itualist ; but it is legitimately drawn from a unlos of this standard, contrasting it with the theoretical stand- sentiments, proceeding from two of the most acknowlard, so that certain inconsistencies, exhibited by men edged leaders in the Congregational Church-Mr. Hen-belonging to the Church, possessing liberal minds, their ry Ward Beecher, and the editor of the New York

THE LIBERATOR.

such characters, which are in reality nothing but the from the charge of heresy only on the ground that natural results of these two standards struggling for they (the infidels) have wrought and suffered 'for humastery. When the creed is lost sight of, there will then be a spontaneous development of love, and then, love will be the law, and not belief. What called me to this question was a small part of the letter of Henry Ward Beecher to John Mitchel, in shining like the sun,' and none shall be forgotten ' who Here is a true and vivid picture of those who are to be real members of that Church which is to be " terrible as an army with banners." Mr. Beecher has not saved himself from the charge of heresy, and if both are true, the conclusion is inevitable, that in the resurrection forgotten names, the greatest number will come from out of the pale of the professed Church. The editor of the Evangelist saved his creed, but, in effect, threw away his Church. Mr. Beecher virtually threw both overboard, and has made ' love,' and not a creed, ' the great law of man'; and that love as applied to human-

In the light of this extract, how shall we regard the ditorial of the Oberlin Evangelist, (from Professo Cowles,) laimenting that such men as Mr. Garrison should be so intimately associated with the anti-slavery reform ? Why ? Because he assumed that Mr. G. was an infidel ;-he did not, in the Orthodox sense, recognise Christ as the very God ; hence love to Christ was wanting ; consequently, his love for the slave cannot be a pure love. He virtually says, no man can have a pure love for the slave but the so-called Orthodox Christian. But Mr. Beecher says nothing about Christ in ' the time promised and now dawning.' O, what an infidel ! He speaks of love as the great law of man, and of those laboring for the good of their kind, and of those proclaiming human rights and human liberty, coming forth shining as the sun, who labored to bring to pass the world's freedom. But he never as much as mentioned the name Christ. O, how Christless ! He never as much as said that it was necessary that they should labor and suffer for the sake of Christ, and not for humanity's sake. How shocking, that a man of Mr. Beecher's standing in the Church should pass over such vital points in the Orthodox creed ! He ought to be dealt with as a heretic.

But does Mr. Beecher in reality leave out Christ i his portraiture of a resurrection of names as worthy to shine as the sun ? In his defence, I answer, No. Christ is always implied, if not expressed, in every real work and suffer for humanity, we must do it for the sake of certainly, in the light of a creed as the standard of judgment in regard to Christian character, he has be-

AA

SHAKERISM—DEATH OP J. W. WALEER Newwork, (Ohio.) April 9, 1851. **Draw Gammon:**Treached Cleveland the evening of the 7th. On the fits, came to this place, some five miles from Cleveland, the data of the fits of the most prosectibe men for their color or nativity, we do not prosectibe men for their color or nativity, we do not prosectibe men for their color or nativity, we do not prosectibe men for their color or nativity, we do not prosectibe men for their color or nativity, we do not prosectibe men for their color or nativity, we do not prosectibe men for their color or nativity, we do not prosectibe men for their color or nativity, we do not prosectibe men for their color or nativity, we do not prosectibe men for their color or nativity, we do not prosectibe men for their color or nativity, we do not prosectibe men for their color or nativity, we do not prosectibe men for their color or nativity, we do not prosectibe men for their color or nativity, we do not prosectibe men for their color or nativity, we do not prosectibe men for their color or nativity, we do not prosectibe men for their color or nativity, we do not prosectibe men for the first opin indice or prosectibe men for the first opin indice or prosectibe men for the first opin indice or prosectibe men for the prosectible mensectine for the prosectibe me After the public meeting, I had a private interview with

I have been around the outskirts of Cleveland extensively to-day. It is a beautiful region. This must in-evitably be a centre of great influence. For twenty miles off Buffalo, Lake Erie seemed a huge mass of ice, all floating towards Ningara Falls, to be hurled down the great cataract. I can never contemplate these lakes You would be delighted at the sweet, balmy air of in anticipation. The buds of the trees are swelling, and preparing for a rich display of fragrant flowers, and beautiful leaves, and sweetest and richest fruits. Is it cold in Boston ? It may be so here to-morrow, for this Western Reserve is the child of New England in more senses than one. She is just about as fitful in her tem perament-to-day hot, to-morrow cold.

I have just learned the death of JAMES W. WALKER who has labored so long and efficiently in behalf of the slave in the West. I have been with him much, and had a high regard for him. He is cut down in the strength of his manhood by fever. He was hunted from England as a Chartist-a friend of the toiling masses. He was among the Methodists, till he was forced, for conscience sake, to come out of all churches, that he might be free to do the good his nature inclined him to do. He is gone-and many will deeply mourn his departure. He has left his mark in Ohio and Michigan, that will not soon be obliterated. Disunion has lost nothing by the Nebraska Bill in

Ohio, but gained much, it is believed. Free Soilers in and about Cleveland talk freely about it as an issue nearer at hand than may be supposed. But agents are wanted; the harvest is great-the laborers few.

Yours, truly, HENRY C. WRIGHT.

FREE USE OF THE CITY HALL. NEWBURYPORT, April 9th, 1854. FRIEND GARRISON :

I send you an extract from the remarks made Geo. J. L. COLBY, at a meeting of the City Council, a few evenings since. When Mr. Foss was here, or, rather, when we heard he was coming, we applied for the City Hall. The City Clerk referred us to the Committee on Public Property. We applied to them, and it was granted for our use, in answer to the petition we sent in to them, numbering some forty names. Mr. Colby thought it was unjust to cause us so much trouble, and therefore introduced an order granting the use of the hall to all applicants, without distinction of party

Mr. Smith, of Ward 2, offered an order concern-

art in heaven,' as 'our Father which art in heaven.' London was mobbed; the first man who used an umbrella in After the public meeting, I had a private interview with some of the elders—a pleasant and profitable one. They have a beautiful home—one thousand acres of land near Cleveland, and much of it under perfect improvement. They know what is passing in the great world around them, in regard to slavery and other reforms. Some mineral coal was put to death by law : and il of them keep well posted up in regard to those affairs of the outer world. Thus far, the Shakers have been the mest successful Communists in the world. They econo-mise labor as none others do. I have been around the outskirts of Cleveland exten-

because he don't believe as they do-as has some times been done-let us follow no such example, nor reflect the conduct of those who are our supe-

riors, by the accident of place. Toleration, said he, is a virtue; so is humility. And what are we? and who made us, that we the great cataract. I can never contemplate these lakes all rushing over those falls without a deep feeling of the sublime. Would that this region might be consecrated to freedom ! I cannot but hope every town and city on these lake shores will imitate Milwaukie, and never al-low a human being to be taken from them as a slave. qualities of a cow, or the age of a horse, because You would be delighted at the sweet, bainy at a we have not investigated, should not attempt to the Ohio at this moment. Robins are building nests and cide every question in politics, religion and philos. Olio at this moment. Robins are coulding nests and singing their sweetest notes. All the sweet merry song-sters of the grove are vieing with each in the variety and maledy of their notes. They sing to their little ones proves that we are the simpletons, without even the power to comprehend the idea enunciated. There is no danger from discussion, where reason is enlightened and free. Truth would live, and

error would die, for God has spoken it. He the Council to liberality, and a declaration of that

Mr. Blake made an explanation of the course pursued by the Committee, and Mr. Burrill op-posed the order, taking grounds that the Committee were competent to decide upon the matter. He was of opinion that the responsibility rested upon the government, and it was their duty to take care of the property. He favored a free use of the Halls, and supported that liberality of principle that al-lowed free speech. The Order was lost.

Mr. Colby, in the course of his remarks, said, - 1 espect the Hon. Caleb Cushing, and I also respect Hon. Moses Davenport, (our Mayor,) and you, Mr. President, (Moses Hale, Esq., President Common Council ;) but, sir, I would open this hall for Wendell Phillips as soch as for Mr. Cushing ; for Parker Pillsbury as soon as I would for the Mayor ; and for Lucy Stone as soon as I would for the President of this Council."

Yours, truly, R.P.

RIGHTS OF WOMAN. Mrs. Emma R. Coe concluded course of lectures in Barre, on Thursday evening, 6th inst., on the legal, political, and pecuniary rights of women. They were well attended. The Patriot says : " Mrs. Coe is a woman of marked and decided ability

Alrs. Coe is a woman of marked and decided ability -speaks fluently, speaks well. • All who have heard her must acknowledge, in some respects, the justice of the cause for which she labors. 'Her lecture on Sunday evening, on Temperapee, was, we have no hesitation in saying, the best lecture on the subject we have ever heard, and was listened to with deep attention by an audience of four or five hun-deed partners.' dred persons '

Dr. HARRIOT K. HUNT, of Boston, delivered an able lecture in Columbus, Ohio, on the evening of the 24th ult., on Women as Physicians. The Ohio State Journal says, 'We frankly admit that she is a woman of superior ability and acquirements, and her discourse, w trust, will set some folks to thinking on woman as physician.' She occupied the pulpit of the Second Presbyterian Church of that place. A correspondent of the Lily says :- ' The admission of Dr. Hunt into the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church is a step a t

WORCESTER HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTION

APRIL 21

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NO. 1 GLEN STREET. HIS Institution is well arranged for treatment Tensons. It will remain under the melical data tion of Dr. GRORGE HOYT, until the return of he Roomes from Paris, in April, 1854. Tensons, usually, from 7 to 89 per week. For treatment without board, 8 to 84 per week. Oct. 10, 1853.

VISITING DENTIST

DR. MANN (formerly MANN & MILDOTIN, for Der street,) now resides at 13 Avery street, a sattends exclusively to those who choose to be the upon at their own houses. He fills teeth so as permanently to SAVE them. His mineral teeth on gold plate are unsurpassed. He also makes the patent continuous gums with the on platina, specimens of which he will exhibit, and the their superiority. He receives no patients at home, but will vish the it specimens, state terms, and give professional the

It specimens, state terms, and give professional ship without charge. Messages left at his residence, 13 Avery street, a receive due attention. Boston, Nov. 4, Isa

DR. NICHOLS'S NEW WORK ON MAL

RIAGE.

MAGE. MARRIAGE: its History, Character, and Reals its Sanctities and its Profanities; its Science and its Facts. Demonstrating its influence, as a citiza Institution, on the happiness of the Individual and the Progress of the Race. By T. L. Nichols, M. D., and Mrs. Mary S. Gove Nichola. Price \$1. Just pakas ed and for sale by BELA MARSH, No. 25 Combin March 3. 3m

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March 3 44 PERSONAL MEMOIR OF DANIEL DEAT

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THE BIBLE DISCUSSION.

OR sale at the Liberator Office, and by Bela Murk, F OR sale at the Liberator Office, and by beta sale, 21 Cornhill, the 'Great Discussion on the Orig, Obaracter and Tendency of the Bible, between Er. I. F. Berg, D. D., of Philadelphia, and Joseph Bark, d Ohio, in January last.' Price, 31 cts. single-\$1.00 for 4 copies.

Some beings, wheresoe'er they go, Find naught to please, or to exalt,-Their constant study but to show Perpetual modes of finding fault.

While others, in the ceaseless round Of daily wants and daily care, Can yet cull flowers from common ground,

And twice enjoy the joy they share !

Oh ! happy they who happy make,---Who, blessing, still themselves are blest ! Who something spare for others' sake, And strive, in all things, for the best.

ROBIN'S COME From the elm-tree's topmost bough, Hark ! the Robin's early song ! Telling one, and all, that now Merry Spring-time bastes along: Welcome tidings thou dost bring, . Little harbinger of Spring. Robin's come !

Of the Winter we are weary, Weary of its frost and snow, Longing for the sunshine cheery, And the brooklet's gurgling flow; Gladly then we hear thee sing The reveille of the Spring.

Robin's come ! Ring it out o'er hill and plain. Through the garden's lonely bowers, Till the green leaves dance again, Till the air is sweet with flowers ! Wake the cowslips by the rill, Wake the yellow daffe The second Robin's come ! Then, as thou wert wont of yore, Build thy nest, and rear thy young, Close beside our cottage door, In the woodbine leaves among. Hurt or harm thou need'st not fear Nothing rude shall venture near. Robin 's come !

Singing still o'er yonder lane, Robin answers merrily ! Ravished by the sweet refrain, Alice clasps her hands with glee, Calling from the open door, With her soft voice, o'er and o'er, "Robin 's come ! "

CHRIST CRUCIPIED ANEW. The sentiment expressed in the following lines is to be remembeoed at all times :---So long as human lips remain unfed. Men starve their Christ for lack of court st bread Where'er a single bondsman fettered stands, Men chain their Christ, and bind their Savior's hand Where'er a single orphan inly dies. Or grows embruded in their factories, Like old King Herod, they again condemn To drath the infant Lord of Bethlehem.

And when they spurn the outcast from their doors While the thick darkness sweeps along the plain, They drive out Christ into the storm and rain, Frozen, to perish on the barren moors.

independent of every church organization ; for he as-cumes a different standard of judgewent; in regard to Christian outpracter, from what his Church, as an or-Christian our enter standard of judgement, in regard to ganization, assumes. He has virtually taken that stand already. He pays no deforence to his Church organi-tation, as such, and he judges it by a law which is to be the jaw of mar.

proper question. Mr. Burrill coincided with the gentleman, and

ration, as such, and he judges it by a law which is to be the law of man. He has already virtually renounced his Church creel, as competent to julige of Christian character. He has renounced every creed, and has as-

Mr. Smith, of Ward 2, onered an order concern-ing the use of the Halls, in substance the same as that offered by Mr. Colby at the last meeting. The Council refused to take Mr. Colby's letter from the table, and Mr. Smith said he offered the new order that the matter might come before the body, and ahead ; and, better than that, Dr. Patterson told her that the Starling Medical College of this city (Columbus) is hereafter to be open to women as well as the originator of the same be heard. He was in men." favor of treating every matter with respect, and would not shrink from a free discussion of any

Mrs. Rose has been giving a course of lectures in Baltimore. The Republican and Argus, of that city, BAYS-

. We had, what we do not hesitate to speak of as th bighest gratification, in listening to the lecture delives ed at the Temple last evening, by Mrs. Ernestine I Rose, of New York, on the 'Education and Social-Pos

approved reviving the order from different motives. He was willing, and preferred disposing of a ques-tion in a fair manner. Mr. Colby followed, and made a lengthy and very able speech on the same. He took the ground that the halls were the common property of the city; that they belonged to no sect, no class, no clique; that the government had no right to close the doors to any one when the purpose was a terractable are hose, of New York, on the 'Education and Social-Posi-tion of Woman,' as we are sure the audience generally must have had. Not that they, any more than we, nec-essarily, coincided fully with the lady in all her posi-tions, but because of her forcible, may, truly eloquent, style of oratory. One of her points we were particu-larly struck with—the necessity of enlarged and well-filled minds in mohers, if soms are expected to Start carly and certainly on the read of true series. They to any one when the purpose was a respectable use of the same. The city had no distinct political or of the same. The city had no distinct political or religious character, and should have none,—the halls should be open for the discussion of any ques-tion that intereats the public, or alportion of the Rose showed up, in the most striking manner, the fac public. It should not be a question with us whethextremes in this

public. It should not be a question with us wheth-er the applicants be saints or sinners, christians or infidels, politicians or no-government advocates: and all should have equal privileges. We are not elected to judge of men's religious, political or so-cial creeds. It is enough for us to know that the object is lawful, and that the property is not en-object is lawful, and that the property is not en-object is lawful, and that the property is not en-object is lawful, and that the property is not en-object is lawful, and that we adcelaration, that we were no respecters of persons—that we did not tyrannize in the malter of opinions; but recor-tized the fundamental law of freedom—the right of erery person to think according to the evidence

of every person to think according to the evidence before him, and in accordance with the laws of his

He would further have the order adopted, becau

IT It may be mentioned, as a singular fact own intellectuality. All, he thought, would agree with him in this that the various histories, memoirs and lives of so notes a stateman as Alexander Hamilton, do not give the name of his wife ! Even J. C. Hamilton, of New York in writing the life of his illustrious father, has omitted to mention the name of his mother. All, he thought, would agree with him in this abstract theory; but when we come to the practi-cal part, we are wide apart. I ask the hall, says he, as a democrat, to denounce the Whigs; and have it without a question or a price. You, sir, ask it as a Whig, to point out the evils of a demo-cratic administration; and it goes to you free. A third person wishes it to show that both parties are corrupt, and God's law of love is the only rule of action we should have; but he is denied, and the door closed in his face. An Orthodox can have it to prove fore-ordination and election; a Baptist to show that immersion is necessary to happiness and

Mrs. Douglass has been released from prison, in Norfolk, where she was imprisoned for teach ing colored children to read. We learn from the London (Canad

West) Prototype, that s brutal husband, not far from that place, actually destroyed the life of his wife by roasting her in the fire in his own house !

show that immersion is necessary to happiness and salvation ; but when a third man adopts a new creed, and mounts a reform hobby, you turn him Rev. Dt. Osgood, having been forty-five rears pastor of the First Congregational Church is Springfield, has retired from active service on an annu-ity of \$700 allowed him by the Society. into the street, set the police to watch him, and the dogs to bark after him. I ask for the hall to display a learned pig, and the clerk will let me have

it; I ask it to discuss some great question of mor-als or religion, that is not old enough to be popular, and he sends me to the committee, and they send for petitioners; and after all the trouble, will ac-Eleven members of the society of Rev Dr. Sprague, of Albany, have contributed \$2600, to pay off two mortgages on his house. He has received from his congregation, within three months, a sum equal to \$3150.

Do the 4th of March, Mr. John Thomas of Tangier Island, in Accounte, Va., received an accession of four grandchildren, born that hight, by three of his daughters.

He would further have the order adopted, because it was the usual way; and other cities had this rule working well. Again, because it was some-times impossible to obtain the object, a majority of the committee often being out of town; and lastly, because it was often the most convenient, as the names might be obtained without leaving places Twenty-two Indians were killed and three wounded, by a party of actilers, on the 24th of Febru ary, on McCloud River, California. The Indians ha attacked and killed a large party of Chinamen, som little time previous.

of business. It was important that we should establish the principle of equality—though we might have no immediate complaint to make of the committees of action. Free discussion, too, was essential to the well-being of a free community; and the right of the people to assemble together could not be dea nied, even in France, without producing a revolu-tion, as it did in '48. Under a despatism, all these were uncalled for. There were no assemblies or discussions at St. Petersburgh, Vienna, flome or Madrid, but by the order or approval of the people's

WILLIAM C. NELL,

COPVIST, ACCOUNTANT, COLLECTOR

-AND-BUSINESS AGENT,

REGISTRY FOR HELP, 21 CORNELL, (Up Stain)

References :

Vendell Phillips, Esq., Francis Jackson, Esq. Wa. I Bowditch, Esq., Samuel E. Sewall, Esq., Best E. Apthorp, Esq., James Egan, Esq., Joseph Sett-wick, Esq., Dr. J. V. C. Smith, Dr. George W. Bagay, Joshua B. Smith, Dr. J. W. Stone, Mr. ad Mrs. A. B. Alcott, J. K. Hays, (Sup't Tremont Im-ple,) George Adams, (Pub. Boston Directory.)

New York Central College,

Located in the Village of McGrawville, in the Couty of Cortland, New York, was founded in 1849, spon the broad principles of 'EQUAL RIGHTS AND CHIN-TIAN REFORM,' and is open to all persons, of bold secses, of good moral character.

server, of good moral character. It has been the purpose of the Trustees of this Schol, from the first, to make it both safe and initial Students, and we believe we may now safely recommend it,--under the supervision and care of President Lan-Ann G. CALKINS, whose ability for that responsible de-fice has been most happily tested, assisted by a empty tent 'Board of Instruction,'--free from the unher re-fluences of larger towns, and pervaded by moral lat-ences, republican habits and Christian example, see ciated with Mannal Labor, we think parents must he a degree of security, begotten by no other set of imme-stances.

stances. One arrangement in this Institution, not to be arr-looked in this day of ' public speaking,' is a Rheterial Class, with daily exercises in Extemporaneous Speat-ing, under the careful training of the President. The Student of small means, aspiring to a thereaf intellectual education by his own energies, will find a this College sympathy and aid in his arduous and ap-ble work.

this College sympathy and aid in his arounds are ble work. The Manual Labor Department of the School is unler the supervision of Mr. LUTHER WELLINGTON, a Prati-cal Farmer, a kind and benevolent man, on a fars d one handred and fifty-seven acres. A Primary School is taught by Miss -KEZIAN ENG, a thorough and efficient Teacher, for the accommod-tion of any who may not be prepared to enter the Ac-demia Demartment.

tion of any who may not be prepared to enter the se-demic Department. The Boarding-Hall will be conducted by Mr. Lyman Butts, who, together with an amiable family, will make boarding both cheap and pleasant. The College Year is divided into three Terms. The first term, of fourieen weeks, will open on the int Thursday in September. The second, or Winter Term, will commence on the second Thursday in December, and continue fourier weeks.

weeks. The third and last, or Summer Term, will begin a the second Thursday in April, and close at the Ge-lege Commencement on the second Wednesday in July. 37 Any inquiries relating immediately to the School, should be addressed to President L. G. CALKINS, Mc-Grawville, Cortland county, N. Y. Anything regardlers the second sector affirs, should be

Grawville, Cortland county, N. Y. Anything regarding the pecuniary affairs, should be addressed to A. CALDWELL, Treasurer, of the same plac-We would take this opportunity to recommend to the public our tried and approved Agents, SLAS HANNOF, Elder D. PEASD, and S. H. TAFT, as worthy of their ca-fidence.

A. CALDWELL, Gen. Agent.

McGrawville, February, 1854.

JUST FUBLISHED,

PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLA-PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLA-very SOCIETY, AT ITS SECOND DECADE, beld in the City of Philadelphia, Dec. 8d, 4th and 8d, 1853, with the principal speeches delivered on the or casion. Phonographically reported by J. M. W. Ter-rinton: A very valuable historical pamphet. For sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill. Price 25 cents.