Thus Two dollars and fifty cents per annum, I live copies will be sent to one address for TEN Lus, if payment be made in advance.

All resittances are to be made, and all letters witing to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to Advertsements making less than one square inof face times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, respirant and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are authoried to recrite subscriptions for the Liberator.

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial ante, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz .- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray Louise, EDUTED QUINCY, SANUEL PHILIPPICK, and F in the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of

per question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR. VOL. XXIV. NO. 52.



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

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1854.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Anion with Blaveholders!

ME U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholdin

SCORE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

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

of preserving the African slave trade; the second was THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER FUGITIVE SLAVES—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God.

delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

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

the name of persons . . . . in fact, the oppressor repre-

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

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

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

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

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

WHOLE NUMBER 1067.

A perusal of the speeches made on that occa-sion will convince any man of ordinary intellect, that a change has come over the people of Massa-chusetts, on a question of vital importance to the South; and on the proper adjustment of which, the stability and perpetuity of the American Union the stability and perpetuity of the American Union depend: we mean the question of slavery.

This is not the first nor the second time we have lad ecasion to show that the American party has

planted itself upon the Constitution of the United states, and upon the compromises which led to he femation of our great and glorious Union.
It is not to be denied, that for years past, a eirit of mad fanaticism has prevailed to a very ingerous extent in Massachusetts, and that the Waig and Democratic parties there have equally been infected with this political disease: nor can it now be denied, that the conservative portions of both these former parties have adopted a radical

oth these former parties have adopted a radical care for this common malady.

The people of Massachusetts are not behind their fillow-citizens of the other States in the powers of discinination, nor in those feelings of genuine paraotism which are characteristic of American

Prejudice or passion, or a wild fanaticism, my take temporary possession of their faculties, as make them, for the moment, blind to their interests or their duty; but consideration and calm redection are sure, in the end, to bring them back to a recognition of their constitutional obligations. All now see and understand, that the perpetua-ion of the Union of these States depends upon minimizing intact the compromises of the Consti-

All now see and understand, that the Whig and ocratic parties, as such, are divided geographally apon the question of slavery. None but a t will deay, that each of those parties has been qually obsequious to abolitionism, and equally axions to gain power by pandering to the pecu-ar prejudices of abolitionists and of foreigners. Both parties were equally corrupt in their organintions, and in their means of acquiring and holding power. A solemn conviction of the necessity of a thorough change of political parties flashed imultaneously upon the minds of all true pa-

A reverence for the obligations of the Constitution, and a holy love for the Union of these States, tion, and a holy love for the Union of these States, at once scized upon the hearts and minds of the honest yepmanry of the country, and a revolution was instantaneously effected. To will and to do are synonomous terms in the American vocabulary. American minds willed a change, and American rates brought about the change thus willed, while nicians were resting in fancied security.

Let no man hereafter say that Massachusetts ere to the com tstisn. On what other basis can her people expet to preserve the Union!

long would the American party exist, if the floodgates of disunion were raised! Why shaden the Whig and Democratic organizations. to firm a national party, if that party is to be sec timal in its views and action! If geographical insions are to disrupt the American party, why

But, we repeat, our friends in Massachusetts have braned a national and not a sectional Amer-ican party, on the basis of sinking the question of slavery for ever! On no other basis could a naional party be formed.

be question of slavery is not to be discussed It is a State institution, and under State control and State responsibility. All the South asks, the Ascricin party, throughout the country, is willing to accord to them. Let the South alone. They are no holstering up of their institutions—no adrecey of slavery—no legislation to extend it—no probetion which the Constitution does not guarantee to it. On this platform, Northern and Southera men can stand shoulder to shoulder in defence of the liberties, the rights, and the institutions of

our common country.

The triamphs of our party throughout the country are the triumphs of these principles. The published speeches of our friends at the Boston tanquet proclaim these sentiments. Individuals here are within our ranks, who have not yet dirested themselves of their former prejudices; but the general tone and tenor of the sentiments uttered at the Boston banquet accord with the views we have expressed, and satisfy us of the undoubtel truth, that, in the consummation of the present resolution, the men of New England, like their sires in the Revolution of '76, will stand by their brethren of the South, as co-workers in a common cause .- American Organ.

#### SPIRIT OF KNOW-NOTHINGISM. The declaration that Know-Nothingism is not in-

ical to the interests of the South is a deception tad a snare. We judge the tree by its fruits. The Know-Nothings boast of their victories in the th, and in every instance, their success has been won at the expense of the rights of the South. They have openly avowed their hatred of slavery, and their determination to break down its guarantees. In Massachusetts, where their success was hast decisive and complete, they struck down evety man who had betrayed any respect for the con-stitutional rights of the South, and put the govtransent in the possession of persons of the most fanatical feelings. In New Jersey, in New York, a Onio, in Illinois, in Indiana, in Michigan-in deed, wherever they have triumphed in a popular election, they succeeded by an alliance with the seemies of the South. They have stricken down terr true and brave man from the North whom that could be seemed by the seeming her could reach with their assassin's dagger, and have filled the next Congress with a motley crew of crary fanatics and profligate demagogues. They have not sent to Congress a single man of known fielding to the South. Against this incontestable and damning fact, no fictitious platform and no cheap professions of patriotism will avail to decire the South. the South as to the spirit and aim of Know-

There is no community on earth, to the safety of which publicity of political discussion and perso-al responsibility are so essential as to the States of the South. Their institutions cannot be over through by open assault, but they may be under-nined by the hidden treachery of organized socie-ties, whose agents are shielded from responsibility and panis. and punishment by an imponetrable veil of secre-cy. If the efficiency of secret societies for the ac-complishment of political purposes is vindicated by the success of Know-Nothingism, how long will

in our midst. It may work well for a moment, but, in the end, it will rend asunder the bonds of plosion .- Richmond Enquirer.

#### THE CHOCTAWS TAKING ACTION

N RELATION TO THE AMERICAN BOARD OF MISSIONS. The Fort Smith Herald, of Nov. 25, says that the late action of the American Board at Hartford, on the subject of the Choctaw Mission, was transmit-ted to the Council of the Choctaw Nation, and Col. Harkins, the chief, has addressed a message to the Council, in which he says :

neeting, held at Hartford, Connecticut, had under consideration the school act of the last session of the Choctaw General Council, and was so offended at it are we to infer from this, but that they have their secret designs, and a greater feeling for the wel-fare of the slave among us, than for the Indians! There is no State in the South that would be wilbe driven out of the nation at once. We have treated the Missionaries sent out to us by the American Board as well as ever Missionaries were treated by an unenlightened people. We placed our children in their hands. We gave them lands to cultivate-and placed under their management fears that they will not teach us anything be-

heir day.

If to please the Abolitionists, the Council should repeal the act, which has given so much offence to the Board, you will see a party spirit arise among us, which will not be put down until every Abolitionist is made to leave the Nation. Repeal that act, and you may at once agree upon your Council being dictated to, by the Abelitionists of the North. Our people need not fear that the schools will cease on account of the threatened withdrawal of the present teachers, by the American Board, for it was our money that brought them hither, and surely our money can bring us as good, if not beter teachers.'

We are not disposed to make any comment on this melancholy and painful intelligence. It is just what we anticipated from the unhappy action of the American Board. Deeply as we condemn the spirit of Col. Harkins' message, we could not an-ticipate anything else. If it is not too late to re-pair the mischief, we hope that the Prudential Committee may have wisdom to meet the threatened crisis, and even by assuming responsibility, which they have not hesitated to do in times past, to avert the calamity that is now impending over that mission. We have done all in our power to awaken the friends of the Board to the danger, and now the event which we feared and deplored ap pears to be at hand .- N. Y. Observer.

## THE LIBERATOR

A STRING OF FALSEHOODS. In Frederick Douglass's Paper of Dec. 15, ' COMMU-

NIPAW,' its New York correspondent, maliciously says

'When I see the Old Organization at Boston and New York exhibiting, or trying to exhibit, on their platform of lectures, Sam Houston, the slaveholder, and Anson Burlingame, elect of the Know-Nothing pro-slavery organization, while they exclude from said platform of lectures Frederick Douglass, James W. C. Pennington, John I. Gaines, and John Mercer Langston, because they are colored men—for this is the only difference between them letter, and those former, except that the tween these latter and those former, except that the latter may be of higher intellect—it appears a sufficient reason for me to say, that there is no room for black men on the Old Organization platform; first, because we are asked off, and, secondly, because we cannot strike hands with slaveholders, nor with those who strike hands with slaveholders and their abettors."

This mendacious libeller goes on to say, 'All honor nature '! He then complains of the price asked for the course of Anti-Slavery Lectures now in process of delivery in New York, and winds up his malicious tirade by insinuating that not half so much is paid to the colored as to the white lecturers ;-to all which, the Anti-Slavery Standard gives the following crushing re-

ation and malice is understood to be the production of James McCune Smith, M.D., the colored graduate of the University of Glasgow. We state this ate of the University of Glasgow. We state this freder fact with emotions of regret and shame—regret that, for any reason, we have incurred the hostility 7. I fone from of one from whom we had a right to expect a friendly God-speed, and shame that an educated colored man should stand forth as the voluntary maligner of those who, whatever may have been the colored man should stand forth as the voluntary cluded such on account of their color, charges the Chairman of the Committee with paying black lec-

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

OUR TRIUMPHS.

No tree friend of American principles can fail as regime at the recent demonstrations in Massa- tasels on the long before a spirit of hostility to our institutions will usurp control of the Know-Nothingism desired, and we should be triumph of the American party is sential of the speeches made on that occasion, on the evering of the 25th ult., in combastorial of the speeches made on that occasion of a banquet at a first finite and the regime of the speeches made on that occasion of a banquet at the first finite and the speeches made on that occasion the speeches made on that occasion of a banquet at the occasion of a banquet at the first finite and thirdly, that it was sound when it was returned to the triumph of the American party is sential to the speeches made on that occasion the speeches made on that occasion of a banguet at the first finite or the speeches made on that occasion of a banquet at the first own of the triumph of the American party is sential to the triumph of the American party is the old by State.

A press of the speeches made on that occasion of a banquet at the occasion o in our midst. It may work well for a moment, and no opportunity for sneering at a Garansonian but, in the end, it will rend as under the bonds of Abolitionist, or putting him in an odious light besociety by some unforeseen and overwhelming exproved. No misrepresentation is too flagrant, no personality too mean, for the one to write and the other to-print. So far as their detraction affects us personally, we care not for it: but duty to the cause requires us to expose the blunders and falsehoods which we have quoted above.

1. In the first place, then, the Boston Anti-Sla-

very Lectures were instituted by the exclusive agency, not of the Old Organized Abolitionists, but of the cluss of anti-slavery men who have exulted in the apostacy of Mr. Douglass from the American A. S. Society. The chairman of the Committee of arrangements is Dr. S. G. Howe, who certainly is · It seems that the American Board, at a recent not, and never was, a Garrison man. We submit, therefore, that the sin of inviting Gen. Houston and Mr. Burlingame, and of not inviting Frederick that they at once passed resolutions to dissalve Douglass, Dr. Pennington, and others, to lecture their connection with the Choetaw Schools. What in Boston, is one for which the friends of Old Orare we to infer from this, but that they have their secret designs, and a greater feeling for the welfare of the slave among us, than for the Indians! There is no State in the South that would be willing for the Abolitionists to teach their slaves; and in feet they dare not attempt it; and it is because it is now friends. If he is excluded from the Portschaft of the Por with his new friends. If he is 'excluded' from the Boston 'platform of lectures,' so also are other this privilege amongst us. If the Abolitionists are not satisfied to teach our children alone, then I say for one, let the connection between us and the analysis are the same of the not satisfied to teach our children alone, then I say or one, let the connection between us and the Annerican Board be dissolved, and every Abolitionist his client more honor by silent acquiescence than

by unmanly complaint. 2. The Lectures in New York are under the control of the Old Organization, but Dr. Smith utters an untruth in saying that he has seen the managers an untruth in saying that he has seen the managers of those lectures, or any body else, 'exhibiting, or trying to exhibit, on their platform,' either Sam Houston or Anson Burlingame. Neither of those gentlemen has ever been invited to take part in the New York Course, while J. Marcer Langston, to cultivate—and placed unger their management our school funds, thus showing on our part, not only a reliance upon their labors, but our open and confiding spirit, and never once have we persecuted them, or attempted to drive them out of the country, even those whom we knew not to be good men. We have not prevented them from preaching to our slaves. This has been the course pursued by the Chocaws, towards the missionaries sent out which however, from some unexplained cause, no Choctawa towards the missionaries sent out among is; but we had a right to pass laws prohibiting them from teaching our slaves, because we knew them to be a dangerous people, who neither regarded the law of God, nor that of man as binding our slaves. Because We have a considered to him, at his place of residence, to which, however, from some unexplained cause, no answer was ever received. There is no room for black men on the Old Organization platform, says the veracious Doctor; and yet, at the very moment when he was penning the statement, he knew that ing on their conduct or conscience. Because we have done this, the Board looks upon it as an outin the Tabernacle Course was William Wells rage, and declares her intention to withdraw her Brown, a colored man and a fugitive slave. Pertachers from our schools. Let it be done, and the haps, however, the Doctor and his party have conteachers from our schools. y man is sionaries and teachers from such as we can live in who has not by faithlessness to old friends proved peace and unity with, from whom we will have no his heart to be as black as his skin. Tried by this test, our friend Brown is certainly not a colored man, and we presume he will not soon aspire to the honor of a place in such a category.

3. Dr. Smith's oracular annunciation that Old

Organized Anti-Slavery ' has become effete,' is too cruel! We scarcely know how we could console urselves in view of the sad event, were it not for his kind declaration that it has come ' not through any fault' of the Old Organizationists themselves, but by a law of human nature. This is indeed a comfort. They cowered before the Church in comfort. Chinese Hall,' but they couldn't help it, poor fellows, 'their cycle being complete'!! Charitable Dr. Smith!

4. The Doctor is quite indignant that the Standard and Liberator pay so little attention to the movements of Mr. Douglass. We confess that, for about a year past, we have given Mr. D. a pretty severe 'letting alone,' and we shall probably continue to do so in time to come. He has chosen a path widely divergent from ours, and in which we have neither the leisure nor the inclination to follow him. We do not think that his abuse of us in times past constitutes any just ground for a demand upon us to chronicle his movements. He is a very able and a very eloquent man, and we shall rejoice in all the good he may accomplish. And, if it will be any consolation to Dr. Smith, we will avow our belief that Mr. D. is far more usefully as well as more honorably employed, when stumping on the track of his Senatorial namesake, than when trying to make people believe that the

than when trying to make people believe that the Garrisonians are infidels.

5. But the conscience of the Doctor is extremely tender. Black men, he tells us, have no room on the Old Organization platform, because they cannot strike hands with slaveholders, nor with those who do strike hands with slaveholders.' We have already knocked away the foundation on which the Doctor reared this falsehood; but what When I see the Old Organization at Boston and New shall we say of the honesty of a man who, in one breath, affects a standard of anti-slavery too pure to sanction the appearance of Gen. Houston and Anson Burlingame as public lecturers in a course avowedly intended to present fairly all sides of the subject of slavery, and, in the next, praises an association of colored men who employed as 'their first lecturer' that notorious pro-slavery Divine, the Rev. Dr. Baird!! We congratulate 'a certain editor from Rochester,' upon the opportunity afforded him of 'striking hands' with that 'abettor' of slavery! of slavery!
6. Dr. Smith complains that the Anti-Slavery

Lectures in this city are not cheap enough to those who hear them. Nothing could be more unreasonable than this. We assert, without fear of contra-This mendacious libeller goes on to say, "All nonor to the men, who, for quarter of a century, earnestly and incessantly proclaimed the evils of slavery! But their work is done (!)—the end of their existence is their work is done (!)—the end of their existence is their work is done (!)—they are become effete (!!!)—not through any fault of theirs, but by a law of human through any fault of theirs, but by a law of human nature'! He then complains of the price asked for the nature? Indeed, the extraordinary cheapness of the 'so-called Anti-Slavery course' has been a gen-

the 'so-called Anti-Slavery course' has been a general remark among those who are friendly to their object. The Committee, so far from being 'bent upon making money' out of them, have been seriously apprehensive that they would not pay their expenses; but their anxiety on this account has not prevented them from furnishing tickets gratuitously to those who are too poor to pay for them. Dr. Smith himself was permitted to take a season ticket at half price, and partly on credit at that; and this chapter of misrepresentation and abuse in Frederick Douglass's Paper is his return for the favor!

7. Dr. Smith, forgetting his first declaration

the same compensation that was offered to his white associates, and he will get his money, if it is not already in his pocket.

8. The Dr. illustrates his manuers at the same

time that he reveals his malice in the allusion he makes to one of the editors of the Sandard by name. Of course, having uttered nothing but a tissue of falsehoods on other points, it was not to be expected that he would stick at downright lying, when, to gratify his malignity, it became necessary for him both to exaggerate the salary and undervalue the services of an Old Organized Abolitionist.— There is only one way by which such an Abolition ist can commend himself to the Doctor's favor, viz. y apostacy from his principles and treachery to is friends. Having done this, he would find a culogist in the Doctor, even if he were growing richer every day, and yet employing a sinuous mendicant to tell the story of his poverty, and circulate the hat in his behalf. The Standard has no editor that would purchase anybody's friendship at such a price, and none to whom the friendship or the enmity of so unscrupulous a maligner as Dr. Smith not alike indifferent.

#### From Frederick Douglass's Paper. CALVIN PAIRBANK.

REFUGER HOME SCHOOL, Nov. 30th, 1854.

FEIEND FREDERICK,—An inquiry appeared in our paper, a few months since, for Calvin Fair-ank. A voice has just reached us from him, in Frankfort Prison,' through a friend, who called on us by his request—has been his room-mate from the time he entered the penitentiary until the first of the present month (November.) We, therefore, hasten to respond, bearing to 'many nquirers' painful tidings of the severe treatment he has been and still is receiving, at the hands of Kentucky authorities, whose 'tender mercies are cruel'; on account of which, his health became nuch impaired, but, through the kindness of the hysician and foreman of the prison, his health, p to the first, was improving.

We give facts, as received from the friend above slave.) but was repulsed by the unrelenting reply. 'Mr. Fairbank, you may as well understand first as last, that all the wealth of Kentucky would not make me pardon your brother; he cannot be pardoned.' Upon which, he begged the would not make me pardon your brother; he can-not be pardoned.' Upon which, he begged the privilege of Craig (the warden of the prison) to permit his unfortunate brother to receive small sums of money, as other prisoners did: but this favor was also denied. After which, Mr. Craig asked Calvin if he would have Tamer brought back, , upon her rendition, the authorities would parlon him. The reply was, 'I cannot conscientiousconsent to such a proposition. As hard as it is, be forever in this world separated from all that y consent to such ife holds dear, I must yield to my hard fate, and lie within this prison wall. He was then placed under still more severe discipline. When news reached the prison that Craig was shot at Madison, Ind., in the Delia Webster affair, (the circumstances of which are familiar to all the readers of inadvertent remark, that it was good enough for him, as he had no business at Madison. Wherepon a fellow-prisoper informed against him, and he ras arraigned before his cruel persecutor (Craig,) nd received, by his order, fifty-nine lashes on the are back, ten more than the extent of the prison aw, leaving from the neck to the small of the back. ne gore of mangled flesh; then placed him in the lungeon for a specified time, with orders to be aken from thence (if alive) and put into the hackle-house, (to hackle hemp, exceedingly laborious, mostly used for punishing prisoners,) to be kept there until he should die, not permitting him to speak to any one, and if he did, it was to be reported to him (Craig.) As a friend passed that lismal dungeon and heard his piteous groans, after the scourging, he went to the prison hospital, and obtained sweet oil, with which he anointed the quivering flesh of the sufferer. As Bennett (the foreman) took from the dungeon, the trembling and already enfeebled victim of Craig's demoniac fury, he said, 'I suppose, Mr. Fairbank, we have got to obey orders, and kill you!' This being uttered in trembling undertone, bespoke the deep heavings f stifled sympathy, which seems to have been disof stifled sympathy, which seems to have been dis-covered by Craig, by the threats that Bennett, too, should receive the lash to the extent of the law, if he did not carry out his orders strictly. But Calvin fail-ed so fast that the physician said he could not long survive in the backle-house, and ordered the foreman to remove him, and place him again in the

It was deeply affecting to listen to the narration inflicted upon one who was taken by force from Indiana shores, vilely thrown into Louisville jail, permitted only a mock trial, upon whom was practised almost every form of fraud, deceit, and villany, that fiends in human form could devise; and then to drag out a miserable existence in a Kentucky penitentiary—a living martyr—being sacrificed upon the deeply dyed altar of slavery's bloody moloch.

ry's bloody moloch.

None but those whose hearts were seared by the withering and blighting influence of that doubty-distitled essence of all iniquity. American Slavery, could listen to the relation of Calvin Fairbank's sufferings, and not feel that our government is full of wounds, and bruises, and putrifying sores. There can be no soundness in it; surely its disease is in-corrigible. When such diabolical deeds are being corrigible. When such diabolical deeds are being committed without the utterance of a disapproving entence from a vast majority, we have no ground

to hope for reformation only in accountries.

How long shall the waitings of the slave, and the appeals of those who are remembering him in his chains, swell the bosom of sympathy! How long must our ears be pained, and our hearts made sick, with every dealy accountries. with every day's report of wrong and outrage, with which these United States are filled ! How long will it be ere the triumph of jubilee shall be sounded throughout all the land, and liberty be proclaim ed to ALL the inhabitants thereof

As ever yours for suffering humanity, LAURA S. HAVILAND.

bodying the principle under which the troops were paraded and commanded here last spring. It was very clear, at the time, that this was not done in conformity with law. It was not under any prin-ciple laid down in the Bill of Rights or the Statute Books. It seems the more probable, therefore, that in the new order, there is some secret principle of government, which gives Mayors the power to put generals, colonels and regiments under the command and pay of United States marshals; and that this principle is dimly shadowed out in the statement that duty was on one side, and law on the other.

We have not been without hopes, that while dif-We have not been without nopes, that white dif-ferent Grand Juries were blowing into a flame one and another of the embers of that sad week in May, it might come within the province of some of them to inquire respecting the authority under which the troops were then mustered and paraded. No such inquiry is as yet public, however, and it may have been conducted only in the councils of that other tribunal, to which our civil officers swear allegiance before they take the oath of office as Mayors or Aldermen. If it were conducted there, we may presume that the decision was, that while the law said one thing, the Mayor's duty said another.

It is worth recollection by the public, however, that the city of Boston owes all that it is, and all

that it enjoys, to the very principle of law. which (last spring trampled upon) compels the constant subordination of the military to the civil authority. When, in 1768, the English government, by way of intimidating the town of Boston, ordered three regiments into the town, that order was at once robbed of its danger to the people, from the fact, equally known to people and troops, that they could not act but by order of a magistrate. It was October, and they had no barracks in town. The Governor summoned the justices to provide them. The justices refused. The officers dared not provide barracks, because they knew that at English law they should be cashiered; that the civil authority must not, and not they. When, at great expense to the Crown, this difficulty was got over, and houses hired as if by a private citizen by the commander, it proved at once that the troops had nothing to do. 'Every one knew that they could arnor of Kentucky for a pardon, by paying whatever might be required for Tamer, (the aided officer.' These are Mr. Bancroft's words. There the English ministry knew it. It was not the want of troops which weakened them. It was the want of magistrates to give the orders to the troops. It never occurred to them that they could, by proclamation, elevate a military commander above the law, even for a day. They did not know that duty could command one thing, and law another. On the other hand, the patriot leaders under-

stood this fundamental law of constitutional liberty as well as the tory ministry. And when it came to be their turn to order out troops, they obeyed it. That was then the fashion in Boston. When, after the Boston massacre, the English officers had promised to remove the troops to the castle, the town ordered out a body of military as a watch until they did so. This was the most bumiliating the public journals of the North.) Calvin made the part of that transaction to the English troops, that they should be watched thus by another The Boston colonel of that day, however, under-stood his place. And while his troops were under arms, the justices of the peace attended in succession every night, to secure the presence of a pro-per civil officer, in case of resort to violent meas ures. Mr. Hutchinson himself understood constitutional law as well. When Capt. Preston fired upon the mob, the night of the massacre, Hutchin-son was at once sent for. His first words were, according to his own account, to ask Preston why he had fired 'without the direction of a civil magistrate.'

All these details appear in the new volume of Bancroft. They are seasonable just now, when behind the public government of the city, there is a secret government which directs its line of conduct. We respectfully commend them to the attention of that grand council whose direction the mayor is sworn to obey, as illustrations of the law which was once law in Boston, to which Boston owes the preservation of personal liberty in the

very darkest times.

This council affects to be especially American. It may be well, then, that it should remember that this constant supervision of the military by the civil authorities is the especial principle which distinguishes, at the foundation, our order of government from those of the continent of Europe.
A Louis Napoleon, a Pius Ninth, or a Narvaez, like J. V. C. Smith, may surrender to a military commander his own civil authority. An American citizen, acting under American law, cannot do this for an hour.—Boston Daily Advertiser.

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY ILLUSTRATED.

It was stated in our last, that Gen. Whitfield, the pro-slavery candidate, was recently elected delegate to Congress, from Kanzas Territory. We shall now give our readers an idea how this was accomplished, as a striking illustration of the beautiful operation of the principle of 'Popular Sovereignty,' set up by Cass, Douglas, and their partizans. A correspondent of the New York Tribune says, that 'at least 1500 voters were sent over from Missouri to vote in Kanzas.' We give a few extracts from his latter. extracts from his letter :-· Sir-I have just returned from a visit to Kan-

zas Territory, and was an eye-witness of the first practical demonstration of 'popular sovereignty' under Mr. Douglas's Kanzas and Nebraska bill. More disgraceful scenes than were enacted at the late election for a delegate to represent Kanzas in late election for a delegate to represent Kanzas in Congress, have never been witnessed. I presume, even in a new country. The game was entirely in the hands of the fire-eating Missourians residing in the counties along the river, who crossed over by the hundreds at all points, and took foreible possession of the polls, to the exclusion of the actual and bona-fide residents of the territory. They insisted on dragging the slavery question into the issue, and fell upon a Gen. Whitheld, who was an old Indian Agent, and who does not live in the Territory at all. He resides in the town of Independitory at all.

dence, Missouri, and Louis Napoleon would have about as much legal right to represent Kanzas in Congress. I must say that Gov. Reeder acted the part of an honorable and honest man, and endeavored, by every means in his power, to have the election fairly conducted. He appointed the best and most reliable men he could find as judges, with instructions to put upon oath all who pected of coming into the Territory for the mere purpose of voting. The Territory was divided into nineteen districts.

I happened to be in Westport, a town only three

miles from the river, and the same distance from the Kanzas line, the Sunday and Monday previous the Kanzas line, the Sunday and Monday previous to the election, and saw all that was going on in that quarter. During the whole of Sunday, persons passed through that town in companies of from two to thirty, in buggies, wagons, on horse-back, and on mules. Most of them came provided with the institutions peculiar to the country—pistols, bowie-knives, and whiskey; and were not at all chains in their languages, particularly when all choice in their language, particularly when speaking of those who dared to differ from them n opinion. Many of them registered their names t the hotels as residing at all the towns on the Missouri side of the river, and openly laughed at the idea of ever making their home in the territory. On Monday morning, the tide of emigration re-commenced and continued throughout the day. commenced and continued throughout the day.

Every vehicle that had wheels to run, and every
animal that had legs to go, were brought into requisition to carry these 'free and independent' voters to the polls, and by Monday evening there
were scarcely men enough left in the town to take
care of the women and children. Nearly the whole male population, including lawyers, doctors, editors, landlords, merchants and loafers, all had gone over to Kanzas, to show by their presence their approval and appreciation of the great prin-ciple of 'popular sovereignty'! Most of these gentlemen went to a point known as 'One Hun-dred and Ten' to cast their votes, and when the return from that district was received, it showed a poll of over six hundred votes-and all for field—when every man in Kanzas knows that there are not over fifty legal voters in the district. Durare not over fifty legal voters in the district. Dur-ing this emigration, the whiskey trade was quite brisk in Westport. I heard one of the grocers shy he had sold eighty gallons on Monday. At least five hundred men passed through Westport in these

two days.

On election day, I happened to be in the neighborhood of Leavensworth, and walked down to the poll—and may the Lord preserve me from ever witnessing another such exhibition of popular sovereignty.' The town of Weston, six miles above Fort Leavensworth, is the head-quarters in that region of the Missouri tribe, and the ferry across the Missouri is about half-way between that town and the Fort. At least three hundred men crossed the ferry that morning, and passed through the Fort grounds down to the place of voting. As soon as the poll opened, the window was taken posses-sion of by a party of thirty or forty ruffians, who stood there until night, cursing, swearing at, and brow-beating every man who dared to vote against Whitfield. They were armed to the teeth, and de-termined to vote at all hazards, regardless of all honor, law and justice. Not even the sanctity of an oath could debar these men from carrying out their purposes. I heard men openly proclaim, with the fumes of bad whiskey issuing from their throats, and with the name of the great Jebovah on their lips, that they had 'sworn to all that was asked of them'; and I heard one of the Judges who held the election declare that 'some of them came up and swore that they lived in Kanzas, and intended to make it their permanent home, who no more in-tended to leave Missouri than they intended going o Egypt.' Drunkenness and fighting were the or-ler of the day. Stones were thrown and pistols ired through the windows into the room occupied by the officers; and a number of anonymous letters were sent into their rooms, threatening personal riolence, and the destruction of the house, if they

persisted in swearing their men and rejecting their votes. Those who were suspected of not belonging to the faithful, were denounced as 'd—d abolitionists': and in several instances they were demanded to 'show their tickets.' In the afternoon, their courage and spunk increased with the quantity of whiskey imbibed; and those who had possession of the window openly swore that 'No man should vote that day, unless he voted for Whitfield.' By this species of intimidation and violence were the real settlers driven away from the polls; and I saw more than a dozen leave the ground, without voting, rather than to risk their lives and limbs.

PRIGHTENED.

The people of New Orleans have been considerably alarmed of late. They have seen—what! A ghost! The ravages of the yellow fever! Nay, worse than all this—they have found out that the African Methodist Episcopal Church, an organiza-tion entirely composed of colored people, has two or three sections in New Orleans, and is about to establish another in Mobile! What is still more appalling, they have discovered that Bishop Quinn, a colored man, has dared (!) to visit New Orleans, for the purpose of ordaining some colored preachers! These facts have stirred up the Quattlebums of the Crescent City, and like a lot of old grannies listening to some tale of horror, they are turning up their eyes and spreading out their hands in terrified wonder. The press has taken up the subject. The organ of the M. E. Church, South, in that city, has solemnly disclaimed all connection with it. Something has got to be done, for the wise-acres there find in these facts signs of an Atlantic of dangers rolling in upon the peculiar institution, and they are about to mop out the unwelcome waves, after the example of that renowned lady, waves, after the example of that recom-Mrs. Partington. Poor, conscience-stricken cow-ards! How self-degraded they must feel, if they re-ards! And what ards! How self-degraded they must feel, if they reflect upon the occasion of their alarm. And what a rotten institution slavery must be, if its friends tremble thus at the presence of a poor African bishop, and two or three religious societies of colored people! Would that the sturdy spirit of the old Scotch Covenanters would enter into those New Orleans colored Christians, and prompt them to claim their undoubted right to worship God as they think best; aye, and to maintain the claim too, even unto martyrdom. They would not suffer in vain. They might be sacrificed, a noble holocaust, at the shrine of slavery, but their spirit would nat the shrine of slavery, but their spirit would quicken their race to efforts for self-improvement, which would help work out its redemption.—Zion's

The Southern papers are out upon Putnam's Magazine, and call upon their subscribers to destroy every copy of this periodical they can find. The Montgomery Advertiser says of Putnam's and and Harper's Monthlies:—

Our people would not for a moment scruple to hang an abolitionist who should come among us and preach such doctrines as these magazines are disseminating in our midst, and for which we pay a large sum of money.

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We see it going the rounds of the papers, that Rev. Orville Dewey, D.D., in the course of a lec-ture delivered before the Mercantile Library Asso ciation in Boston, on the evening of Oct. 20th, took ciation in Boston, on the evening of Oct. 20th, took occasion to brand as a 'calumny' and a 'lie,' the story extensively circulated, that, in his lecture before the same body six years ago, he said he would coasign his own mother to slavery to preserve the union of the States. He is said to have pronounce. ed his disclaimer with the most vehement indignation, as a vindication due to the honor of his name. Yet the Doctor expressly admits that he did, on the occasion referred to, utter the following language:

"I would consent that my own brother, my own son, should go into slavery—ten times rather would I go my-self—than that this Union should perish for me or

This is indeed a sorry vindication for the Rev Doctor to make of his character as a minister of Jesus, and a citizen of the American Republic.— And that he did say this we knew before his recent confession, for we were present at that lecture, and heard that language. If we hid seen a father in the very act of murdering his son, we could scarcely have experienced a more horrific shudder than that which ran through our nerves when we heard that language. And, indeed, the instant assassination of the son by the father would be tender mercy, in comparison with binding him with cords, and de-livering him over to slavery for life. And for what would the amiable Doctor 'consent' to such a sa-crifice of his brother and son? Why, for the sake of purchasing, at this price, the consent of the slaveholders to remain in our confederacy! Of course, if he would consent to the enslavement of his brother, son and self, for porchasing the will of the slaveholders to abide with us, he would con-sent to the enslavement of any one else, and of all other Northern people, for the same glorious purpose! Of course he must. What a bargain! What a principle to be attered by an American Doctor of Divinity North! He loves confederacy with the slaveholders so well, that rather than be deprived of it, he would have it perpetuated, if it were to consist in the relation of the whole North the South as that of slaves to their masters. It as an exceedingly foolish remark, and the Doctor would have acted more wisely to have said so,

tankly and ingenuously, than to have attempted to righten the good citizens of Boston with indignant uster. Whether it were his mother, or his brother, affects not the principle. It was the expression of a willingness to feed, even by human sacrifice, and to sanctify an enormous wrong, for a supposed temporal business advantage. It was intended, in fact, as a bone thrown to the pacification of the When the father will go out, and encourage his brother and son to ga, and bare their bosoms to danger and death, in the cause of the oppressed

against the oppressor, the cause of human right, improvement and happiness, he shall receive the blessing of God and man. But no political union, no magnificent scheme of enriching trade, which is to be sanctified by the doing of iniquity, is worth a straw. If all the South were to rise up and say to us, 'Sylvanus, go and seize that degraded Ne-gro, the lowest you can find in Boston, or that stu-pid Irishman, and thrust him into eternal slavery, and we will stand by the present American Union. —if not, we will seede en masse to-morrow,' what would we answer! What! We would instantly reply. 'Away with you to-morrow! We believe in God, who judgeth in the earth. We will obey his law, and bide the consequences.' Yet we do not make light of the American Union.

If it can be preserved on principles of right, it is a great good. But if the price of it must be our perpetual pandering to wrong, then it is worse that nothing, vanity. Hear ye the word of the Lord :- Woe canto them that seek deep to hide their counsel and their work from the Lord. Your turning of things upside down shall be esteemed as the pot-Wherefore hear ye the word of Lord, ye scornful men that rule this people. Because ve have said, we have made a covenant with death, and with bell are we at agreement; whe the overflowing scourge shall pass through, it shall not come unto us; for we have made lies our refuge, and under falsehood have we hid ourselves Judgment will I lay to the line, and righteousness to the plummet : and the hail shall sweep away the refuge of lies, and the waters shall overflow th the refuge of lies, and the waters suall overflow the hiding place. And your covenant with death shall be disannulled, and your agreement with heli shall not stand. When the overflowing scourge shall pass through, then ye shall be trodden down by it. Say ye not, A confederacy, to all them to whom this people shall say, A confederacy; neither fear ye their fear, nor be afraid. Sanctify the Lord of hosts himself; and let him be your fear, and let him be your dread. — Isa. xxix: 15, 16; xxviii 14—18; viii: 12, 13.—Boston Christian Freeman.

## SHALL KANSAS BE PREE?

intention to introduce a bill prohibiting slavery in Kansas and Nebraska. For this early and yet the friends of freedom throughout the country Objections will be made by the timid and the time serving ; we shall hear much small talk about th inexpediency of reviving the agitations of the last session; we shall be told that the attempt is useless and dangerous. But, for all this, we hop Mr. Mace will persevere. The dying man is no abandoned until every known remedy has been tried and the great West ought not to be left to the doom of slavery, while a single wise and courageous man remains in Congress to resist its encroaching.
We think that every effort, however unpromising,
is worth making in behalf of freedom. No man can tell what will be the result of a well-directed blow; a single word spoken in season or apparently out of season, may save Kansas for freedom and with her how many other embryo States Those who are disposed to complain, ought to re member the greatness of this question. its present limits we find slavery hard to manage It legislates, directs, controls, bestows offices and shapes policy. It governs the army and the navy modifies tariffs, calls out our local militia, kidnap itizens, spends our money in negro-catching. makes Presidents, imprisons freemen, divides the church, exposes us to foreign war, defies treaties and in every department of the body politic, like subtle polson, makes itself felt for evil.

This is slavery as it is-arrogant, though con fined within certain limits, though bankrupt, though in a minority. What will it be if the schemes which it has already projected, and to a certain extent developed, are successfully carried out! What will it be when it has a majority in the Senate and the House-when it is under necessity of concealing its designs-when it is in We need not an at of Northern parties ! swer the question; every sensible reader, who knows the infirmities of power, and the conflicting interests of slavery and freedom, can answer it for himself. It is enough for us to know that the admission of one slave State increases the chances of the extension of slavery everywhere, for such will be its inevitable moral tradeor. be its inevitable moral tendency. An immense public domain, as yet unvexed by the plough, and as well fitted for slave labor as any acres of God's world can be, already appeals to us, mutely but not less forcibly, for preservation from an evil sufficient to sap the foundations of a well-established empire, and ten times more fatal to a virgin State And when Mr. Mace, or any other member of Con slavery in Kansas, he speaks not only for for all her future sisters in the confederacy, not only for the present, but for unborn generations No matter how few may be the votes which sus tain his motion. Though defeated, it can never be disgracefully defeated, and it will be sure to answer some good purpose, if not the great or intended. The oftener Northern members as oftener Northern members are obliged to say 'Yes' or 'No on slavery issues the better; and when this question is put, we shal know how much dough has been baked in the fire of the recent elections:

Nor can the advocates of slavery complain that an attempt has been made, at this time, to restore the anti-slavery ordinance. They were warned, over and over again during the last session, that this would be done. When the Cabinet was strivover and over again during the last session, that this would be done. When the Cabinet was striving not only to send the curse of slavery to Kansas, but to strangle freedom in the House of Representatives, the struggling friends of sound legislation declared in advance that, though defeated, they would return to the contest. The conspiracy was successful; bribery, intimidation, a certain bold, unblushing impudence, and the influence of party drill, triumphed over ancient compacts and still more ancient principles. We admit that the heart of the House was never with this false and dishon-

orable deed; the record of its consummation is THE LIBERATOR. not a record of the opinions of representatives, but of their cowardice and their ambition. Mr. Mace will give them a chance for repentance and reparashould the verdict of the people be forgotten. It is anything but ambiguous or indecisive, and if the present Congress fails to undo its most miserable work, the next one must perform that service, or be branded as doubly traitorous.—Boston Atlas.

The American Board of Foreign Missions, at its The American Board of Foreign Missions, at its recent meeting, passed a resolution to dissolve its connection with the Choctaw schools, and to withdraw the teachers and money which it has been contributing, unless the Choctaw General Council should repeal an act prohibiting the instruction of slaves. This action of the Board, which was highly approved by most sensible people, and consider-ed as creditable and truly Christian, has excited the displeasure of Col. Harkins, the Chief of the Choctaws. The Colonel is a prudent as well as a pious brave, and is determined to cast out those teachers who care for the lowly, the enslaved, and the oppressed, and to send for new teachers, who will not teach anything beyond what the Apostles of Jesus Christ taught in their day.' Chief Harkins' notions of apostolic teachings are lively, but limited; and he cannot, for one, be persuaded that our Saviour would have taken the trouble to come into the world to save 'niggers.' The fashionable barber in London, spoken of in Nicholas Nickleby, declined to shave coal-heavers-he felt that must draw the line somewhere, and he refused to LONDON ANTI-SLAVERY CONFERENCE. rasp anybody under a baker. Col. Harkins thinks gospel advantages would be quite thrown away up-on anybody under 'Ingins,' and he draws the line of salvation accordingly.

The aboriginal Colonel also urges upon his

tribe, the necessity of notifying government that it ed friend, Rev. Francis Bisnor, of Liverpool. A con is ready to adopt Johnson's territorial bill. He siderable portion of it is extracted from 'THE EMPIRE. says, 'Our only chance to live and exist as a peo-ple, will be to educate and civilize as fast as possible the rising generation'-meaning, of course the copper-colored rising generation only. kins has very pretty notions of civilization, bor-rowed, of course, from the patriarchal opinions of the South; but perhaps it has never occurred to him, that for one oppressed people to oppress another is a bad way of awakening sympathy. Harkins must be very benighted indeed, if he thinks that the expulsion of faithful Christian teachers from the country is evidence of Choctaw passion for 'civilization.' Perhaps, however, he still takes an aboriginal view of the subject, and means to follow up the pursuit of civilization by the revival of scalping, burning at the stake, and other agree-able Indian diversions. If so, he ought to put a ring in his nose and red other his cheeks without

#### From the London Empire of Dec. 2. SALUTATORY ADDRESS.

It is not without reluctance that, yielding to the judgment of those whom I esteem wiser than my-self, I to-day address the readers of The Expire over my own proper signature.
My purpose is, firstly, to announce the fact that

I have become co-editor and principal proprietor of this journal; and, secondly, to say something which shall indicate, with sufficient distinctness. the principles by which my Editorial Management will be regulated, the general views which I intend to promulgate, and the cuds to which my literary labors will be directed.

THE EMPIRE, since its establishment, twelve

nonths ago, has been distinguished for its able of sound liberal opinions, and of progressive reform. It will continue to be so distinguished, any deficiency of talent on my part being amply compensated by the more meritorious contributions of those with whom I already have the honor to be associated, and of others whom I have reason to believe will lend me their occasional and valuable

What I have been during the whole course of my public life, that I shall infleribly remain—the ardent friend and supporter of Free trade and the rights of industry—of the absolute and perfect equality of all religious sects—of the largest practicable increase of the independent political power of the people—of justice to our colonies, and especially increase of the independent people—of justice to our colonies, and especially to the conquered subjects of our vast Indian Empire—of the exercise of the moral influence of this mation in favor of the total and universal extinction of slavery and the slave trade; and, finally, and the christian principles of Peace—especially Major General Edmands and staff.

Major Pierce and staff, of the First Battalion Light Dragoons. tion of slavery and the slave trade; and, finally, of the Christian principles of Peace—especially the substitution of pacific arbitration, in all international disputes, for the present senseless, abthe Christian principles of the substitution of pacific arbitration, in all international disputes, for the present senseless, absurd and bloody appeal to the sword: and the gradual overthrow of those gigantic military institutions of Europe which menace the tranquility of the world, are the strongest bulwarks of despotism, and the most formidable obstacles to the advancement of civilization, and the triumphs of pure

I shall hold morality to be the true foundation of all politics, and shall first enquire—not what is EXPEDIENT, but what is RIGHT; regarding it as ever in the highest degree inexpedient, and in the end necessarily injurious, to depart from the principles of truth and rectitude. I shall endeavor to Christian ethics, and by their bearing—not on the prospects or projects of a party, but upon the widest and best interests of the human race; trying to adhere to what is morally right—right prove its desire to carry out, in whatever direction, the maxims of individual, national and

I have a high veneration for the British Consti-tution; but I do not regard every institution that every time they appear on parade. nas grown up under it as of equal sacredness and value with the Constitution itself. Institutions are but the machinery for promoting the liberties, and securing the rights of the people, and like all other things which are the offspring of mere human invention, are liable to defects, and prone to decay. They are means to an end, and should never be re garded as the end itself. Institutions for men, not men for institutions, will be the watchwords of this journal. I hold the opinion of Wordsworth, that

Our life is turned Out of its course, whenever MAN is made An offering, or a sacrifice, a tool, Or implement, a passive thing employed As a brute mean, without acknowledgment Of common right or interest in the end.

In contemplating my future editorial career, neither expect nor desire to avoid controversy; but it shall be my study and my effort to show myself an honorable and just-minded antagonist, and to pre-serve the columns of this paper unstained by cal-umny, and uncorrupted by selfishness. While I claim and exercise the liberty to know, to think, to believe, and to utter, freely, according to my conscience, I shall, as I have ever done, most scrupulously respect the same right of free utterance in my contemporaries, and be ready to do battle for it as ardently on behalf of others as for

I enter upon my present labors and responsibilities unpatronised and unprotected by any party in Church or State, and I look for support to those only who respect individual independence and poli-tical integrity, and who may desire to aid me in an earnest effort to contribute something towards the creation of a public sentiment, that shall give ardor to virtue, confidence to truth, and freedom

to mankind.

I have toiled long enough in the cause of reform and progress to be prepared for any measure of disappointment which may befall me. I have never yet stipulated, and do not most stipulate, for success.

If I can satisfy myself that I have done my duty,
I shall rest contented with the issue.

GEORGE THOMPSON.

SOUTHERN REVIVALS. The editor of the Western Christian Advocate says - We have the following on authority that admits of no questioning: ently, in a town of a certain slave State, a re vival took place in the church under the charge of Rev. Mr. — During the meeting, a slave-trader professed conversion, and joined the church, and a local preacher became much encouraged thereat. Soon after the close of the meeting, the slave trader made a purchase from the local preacher of a slave woman who had a child at her breast. The trader not wishing the child, and the mother refusing to go without it, strong cords were obtained; a dray was sent for; she was tied hands and feet, and was carried by main force and strapped down to the dray, and was thus driven off.

No Union with Slaveholbers.

BOSTON, DECEMBER 29, 1854.

THE BAZAAR

The weather, for a few days past, has been extrem ly unpropitious for the ASTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR, in this oity, rendering the walking exceedingly disagreeable, and keeping many visitors away, who would otherwise have attended to cheer by their presence, and aid the cause by their patronage. Notwithstanding this serious draw back, and the severe pressure in the money market, the proceeds of the sales have thus far equalled those of any season. The Bazaar will not close till Saturda evening; and we are happy to announce that, in addition to the stock of useful and beautiful articles still re maining on hand, no less than five additional boxes have arrived in the steamer America from England, th contents of which will give new variety and splendor to the exhibition. Let the time be well improved by lib eral purchases and a spirited attendance. It is expected that, this [Friday] evening. ANTOINETTY

Brown will speak at the Bazaar, and on Saturday evening, Lucy Stone. The simple announcement will suf fice to fill the hall.

For the report of the proceedings of this Conference which was held at the London Tavern on the 29th an-30th ult, at the call of the British and Foreign A. S Society, we are specially indebted to our highly esteem siderable portion of it is extracted from 'THE EMPIRE, the journal now under the editorial care of George THOMPSON, Esq., whose Salutatory Address to the pat rons thereof may be found in the preceding column.-The Conference was in session two days, and appear to have been conducted in a spirit far different from that of the 'World's Convention ' in 1840. Two fe male delegates appeared with credentials from Manchester, and were admitted without opposition. How different this from the exclusion of LUCRETIA MOTT, MANY GREW, and other American women from the Convention aforesaid! And what a change it implies on the part of the Broad Street Committee, either from motives of policy or from higher considerations !-Again-no gag was applied, and free speech was am ply vindicated in the fidelity with which PARKER PILLS-BURY uttered and applied the truth, respecting the unjustifiable course pursued by that Committee towards the American Anti-Slavery Society for many year past. We will not complain that the Conference di not specially endorse the old Pioneer Society, though i would have been simply just and magnanimous to have done so; and we much prefer the phraseology used it the resolution adopted by the Conference, in regard to 'the abolitionists generally in the United States,' than to have had the American A. S. Society specifically classed with the American and Foreign A. S. Society All we ask is, a free platform, and no favors.

#### BLOOD MONEY.

The following shows the amounts paid to the military of the city for their services at the time of the rendiand manly advocacy of the cause of social morality, tion of the fugitive slave, Anthony Burns, some months

National Lancers, Capt. Wilmarth	\$820	0
Beston Light Dragoons, Capt. Wright	1,128	0
Fifth Regiment of Artillery, by Col. Cowdin,		
for himself, staff and regiment	3,946	00
Boston Light Infantry, Capt. Rogers	460	O
New England Guards, Capt. Henshaw		O
Pulaski Guards, Capt. Wright		0
Boston Light Guard, Capt. Follett	500	0
Boston City Guard, Capt. French, (of which	1912	
\$190 was paid by order to George Young.		
		-

Mashington Light Infantry, Capt. Upton...
Mechanic Infantry, Capt. Adams...
National Guard, Lieut. Harlow commanding

tus dealer, for ammunition ..... Should the Companies here designated consent to re

ceive the BLOOD MONEY awarded to them by the Genera Government, for their services in kidnapping poo est all questions by the unudulterated standard of Burns, they will make their infamy sure and lasting cern of the General Government; and behind this ple these principles, THE EMPIRE will not be a strict they have sku ked till now, to shield themselves from party paper, but will be the friend of every party popular contempt. The acceptance of this BLOO MONEY will constitute every officer and private, who took part in that tragedy, willing accomplices in kidnapping and they will deserve to be hissed and grouned at afresh

## REV CALVIN PAIRBANK

The letter from Mrs. LAURA. S. HAVILAND, on on first page, respecting the condition of this unfortunate victim of Southern despotism, will be read with a thrill of horror. It will be recollected that Mr. Fairbank while sejourning in Indiana, was actually abducted by a band of ruffians from Kentucky, carried into the latter State, thrust into prison, and finally tried and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, on the charge of having aided a female slave to obtain her freedom by flight. He was seized against all law, and convicted without evidence. His abduction (aside from the allegation made against him) should have promptly led the Governor of Indians to deman his liberation, but no notice was taken of it, and no ex citement followed among the people of that State. An it appears that there is no hope of his pardon-the Governor of Kentucky declaring, 'All the wealth of Kentucky would not make me pardon him.' It also appears that Mr. F. has been most cruelly flogged by order of the keeper of the prison, (Craig,) whose villanous spirit has been freshly exhibited in his attempt to ruin the character of Miss Delia Webster, force he to abandon her property, and flee from Indiana fo self-preservation, because sympathizing with the on pressed. We trust this letter will have the widest cir culation, and be the means of deepening the popular

## PATE OF ANTHONY BURNS.

The Evening Telegraph says it has information which is authentic, that this poor victim of a treacher ous master and cowardly Mayor, was sold by the mis erable Suttle to a North Carolina negro trader, (after \$1400 had been tendered both here and in Virginia, and after he had promised to let Rev. Mr. Grimes have him, for the sum of \$700, with a condition in the bond that he should never be sold to go North. And this is the fate of this poor victim !

## CONGRESS.

In the U. S. Senate, last week, Mr. Sumner presented the memorial of the Baptist Free Mission Society of New England, praying for the repeal of the Kanzas Nebraska Bill, and the Fugitive Slave Law. He moved that they be laid on the table, as Mr. Chase will soon call up his bill for the prohibition of slavery in the Ter

Ex-Governor Dorr died on the morning of the 27th inst., about 8 o'clock, at the residence of his father, in Benefit street, Providence.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONFERENCE IN LON-DON.

A Conference of the friends of anti-slavery, or by circular issued by the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate Street, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 29th and 30th November. The attendance, though not large, was influential, and comprised many well-known names from various parts of the country. At the morning sitting on the first day, Mr. SAMUEL GURNEY was called to the Chair. In opening the proceedings, he spoke of the state of the slave trade on the ferred to American slavery as a system of the grossest despotism, particularly disgraceful to the country which cherished it; and, on the whole, he said he was compelled to regard the present position of the anti-slavery rara, said that he formed the acquaintance of Mr. Jocause as one of discouragement.

Rev. FRANCIS BISHOP, of Liverpool, at this stage of the proceedings, rose in the room, and handed up the credentials of two delegates then present, of whose appointment, he said, the Secretary had not received any

Mr. CHAMEROVZOW immediately read the credentials thus publicly handed to him, which were those of Mrs. Moore and Miss Whitelegge, as delegates from the Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society of Manchester; and no objection being effered, the appointment was of course ratified by the meeting like that of all the other delegates. There were many other ladies in the room as visitors, but we heard it said that several among them would have been delegates, had they been aware that women would have been admitted in that capacity.

The Ret. J. H. HINTON, Baptist minister, read a paper on The Present Position of the Anti-Slavery Question in Great Britain as a Public Question, and the Duty of British Abolitionists.' He referred to the labors of Clarkson, Wilberforce and their condjutors, the motives that had animated them, and the glorious results that had crowned their efforts. From the past he came to the present. The question was one that concerned the whole civilized world. The thief and the receiver of stolen goods assailed interests that were publie, and had no right to shelter themselves under the plea of individual right. America nourished an atrocious traffic equally heartless and heart-rending. The motto of abolitionists should be, ' Freedom for the Slave, and no surrender.' The position of the question in this country had for some time been quiescent, but not extinct. Little attention, comparatively, had of late been paid to it, because no great and tangible object had been before them. They had, moreover, been embarrassed in their action by differences of opinion on the sugar duties and other matters. But the time, he thought, had come when they should 'let by-gones be by-gones,' and their present duty, now that they were happily once more united, was to marshal themselves for action. The question was, what was to be done? and that would be answered by the different speakers to whom the various topics that were to come before the Conference had been

Mr. JOSEPH PRICE, of Neath, proposed the first resolution, which, after stating that eight millions of human beings are now held as chattels in the United States, the Brazils, the Spanish, Portuguese, and Dutch colonies, asserted the essential immorality and unright- pose the third resolution, which declared that the recousness of the doctrine, that it is lawful for man to sults of emancipation in the French West India colohold property in man; and encouraged the British and nies were highly encouraging, considering the brief pe-Foreign Anti-Slavery Society to prosecute its labors ried this measure has been in operation , and that they with undiminished energy. Mr. Price referred in terms were an additional illustration of the perfect safety of of the highest approval to the recent-mission of three immediate abolition. M. Schælcher reviewed the state ed that religious work had exercised a most important to the revolution of 1848. One of the first nots of the influence for good. The question, however, it must be Provisional Government, (which he should ever consider confessed, were a gloomy aspect in that country, but if it an honor to have been associafed with) was the abmen of business and sense would consider how they olition of slavery in the French colonies. They abolwould enhance the value of their land by abolishing lished it without transition, and in so doing, the plantslavery, they would take courage and do it. If twenty ers themselves had declared that the government had millions of pounds sterling abolished slavery in the West acted wisely. In proof of this, he quoted from various ject in the United States. The time would come, he of negroes at Martinique, that took place before the thought, when it would be found expedient by the va- Act of Emancipation had taken effect-in fact, that was port it, because it entered into no metaphysical sale rious States to adopt this course.

tions. He thought that Spain was able to effect eman- the Empire. Slavery had been for ever abolished in cipation in Cuba, from the fact that France had suc- the colonies by the decrees of the Republic, but much ceeded in doing so in her colonies. The Americans, he injustice was still perpetuated. The Governor of Gua- are very susceptible of public opinion. said, were going to take Cuba; but if the Spaniards daloupe had dismissed the Attorney General, and driven would preserve that island to their rule, they must abol- away the Bishops, because they refused to make their ish slavery. The English government could do much high offices subservient to compulsory labor. Pride of to bring about this happy result; and they had a great caste, he thought, was an evil which takes the longest political interest in its accomplishment, for if Cuba be- time to cure. It is because the free blacks have had came the possession of the Slave Power, nothing could the impudence to say, 'Am I not as much as you?' save the West Indies from its grasp. The question was that these difficulties have arisen. But there is order one of vast importance, as the possession of Cuba by now in the Antilles, as there is in Paris. Any negro is the United States was only part of one vast scheme for liable to be arrested on the highway, if he have not a the universal spread of slavery over all tropical re- passport, for which he is obliged to pay. The educa-

The Rev. JOHN WOODWARK seconded the resolution proposed by Mr. Price. He urged the importance of the wide-spread diffusion of suitable tracts and other publications. He thought the Anti-Slavery Reporter should be more generally read.

The Rev. EDWARD MATHEWS, of Wisconsin, expressed the opinion that the quiescent state of the anti-slavery lican, believed that slavery is nowhere so great a shame question in England, referred to in Mr. Hinton's paper, as in a republic. He denounced, in terms of strong in was owing to the quieting and repressive influence ex- dignation, the slavery of the United States, but believed erted by churches and bodies of professing Christians in that the American abolitionists would yet overthrow

mously passed.

The Rev. P. H. Connford (late missionary to Jamaica) proposed the second resolution, which declared that the results of West India emancipation were on the whole more than Victor Schoolcher towards effecting emancitruly gratifying and satisfactory; and that most of the pation in the French colonies. evils existing in the West Indies were attributable either to the pernicious influences of slavery, or to other causes French colonial authorities, that the prosperity of the altogether irrespective of the Act of Emancipation.

Mr. CRAWFORD, in the course of a long and able creased since the abolition of slavery. speech, mainly animadverted on the 'truck' and 'con- Mr. G. W. ALEXANDER, after paying a tribute of re tract' systems, and the introduction of free emigrants, spect to the anti-slavery labors of Schoelcher, Lamar-India islands. He paid a high tribute to the character to find but little of the prejudice against color. of the negroes of those islands, and declared that they were a most industrious class; but, he asked, what has the commercial question to do with the right or the which lamented the continued existence of the Cuban wrong of slavery? As well might one ask what is the slave trade, and urged upon the Spanish Government value of virtue, or the worth of justice. One out of the fulfilment of the solemn engagement to effect its every six of the colored population were members of abolition, which it had entered into by treaty, as well Christian churches, and none were admitted without as by the acceptance of £400,000 as compensation. the most rigid test of their qualification. The Baptist Missionary Society found that, at the present time, all Brighton, seconded the resolution. the money they had ever spent in the West Indies was from those represented in chapels, school-houses, and importance of the land slave trade over the sea slave other religious property built by colored communicants trade, considering, as he did, that the latter could not in Baptist churches. The great tread-mill erected at exist without the former. or near Port Maria, under the apprehension that emancipation would engender a vast amount of crime among the blacks, had never been used, and he had not heard, during his long residence among them, of one of their number breaking into a house at night. Indeed, their the slave trade statutes of the United States by the vices were quite of a venal character. Black men occupied pulpits, black men filled important posts in the of remonstrating with the Spanish authorities. Ninepress, and they even took their places as legislators in the House of Assembly. The speaker concluded by an eloquent denunciation of the doctrine that man can hold property in man.

The Rev. Mr. HENDERSON, of British Guiana, seconded the resolution. He referred to the gigantic evils Cuba. shich slavery must necessarily create among the en- The Chairman, Mr. Price, who had once interrupted

them, even at the end of sixteen years' pos their rights, but he believed, from practical knowledge, that where justice is done to the free laborer, he generally becomes a respectable man, and a good member of society. He referred to various laws existing in British Guiana, (among others, to the masters' and servants' act,) which he believed exercised a demoralizing influence upon the negro population. The speaker read copious extracts from the most recent reports of several magistrates residing in the colony, in confirmation of his statement that the colored people were rapidly advancing in civilization. These coast of Africa, and in Brazil and Cuba. He also re- particularly referred to their increasing regard for education, and the great progress which habits of tempe rance had made amongst them.

Mr. S. Bounne, late stipendiary magistrate in Demo

Mr. CHAMEROVZOW, the Secretary of the British and Mr. Gurney asked him whether slave labor was as chear Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, mentioned many letters as free labor. At that time he was almost ready to rethat had been received from persons friendly to the ply in the affirmative, but on making searching inqui meeting, but who were unable to attend, from some of ry, he came to a totally opposite conclusion. He believe which he read extracts. He then proceeded to read ed that it would be of great advantage to the colonists lists of delegates to the Conference, appointed from va- if cotton, as well as sugar, was cultivated. Many be nevolent persons of his acquaintance had been hampere with difficulties on the subject of emancipation. He was ready to prove to such persons-1. That by properly draining the land, one-third more canes would be produced. 2. That this measure would improve the general health, and also attract fresh capitalists to the colonies. 3. That the introduction of a more simple machinery (such as he had placed on view, in another part of the building,) would double the quantity of sugar produced. 4. By the suitable industrial education of the laborers. He suggested that the Conference should appoint a sub-committee to consider the subject.

The Rev. W. JAMES, of Bristol, remarked that he had conversed with gentlemen connected with the West In-dies, who complained that the negroes would not work He wished some information on this point.

Mr. Boonne replied that he never knew of any de ficiency in the labor market when a sufficient remuneration was offered.

The CHAIRMAN asked if the negro would work proerly for stipulated wages.

Mr. Bounne replied in the affirmative.

A conversation then ensued, in which Mr. Chamerovzow, Mr. Woodwark, and Mr. Joseph Clark took

Mr. CHAMEBOVZOW stated that the substance of the numerous letters that he had received from the West Indies on the subject, was to the effect that there was no indisposition to work on the part of the colored population, and that when they refused to do so, it was almost invariably the fault of the planter.

Mr. George Thompson earnestly recommended every member of the Conference to peruse Dr. Davy's recently published work on 'Slavery before and after emancipation, which contained the results of a very extensive personal inquiry on the subject which had been considered by the Conference, and furnished a most valuable body of evidence to all abolitionists. The resolution having been carried, the Conference

FIRST DAY-AMERINGN SITTING.

At three o'clock, the Conference reassembled, and J. r. Price, Esq., was voted to the chair, in the absence of Mr. Gurney.

M. VICTOR SCHOLCHER To member of the late French National Assembly) arose smid much cheering to pro-Friends' to the slave States of America, and consider- of public opinion in France on the slave question prior Indies, eighty millions would effect the same great ob- colonial newspapers. With regard to the insurrection a result of the revolution at home. He drew a rather ties or niceties, and most vehemently condensed in tion of the blacks is subjected to equally obnoxious regulations. He spoke of the evils of free immigration. connected with which there are always the evils of slavery. But he found conselation in the fact, that the destiny of evil is to be temporary, of good to be everlasting. He referred to the statement that the Europe an republican leaders had agreed to overlook America slavery. It could not be so. He, for one, as a Repub-America over kindred churches on this side of the Atfrequently interrupted by the plaudits of the audience The resolution was then put to the vote, and unani- In reply to a question, he stated that 120,000,000 francs had been paid as compensation to the slaveholders by the French government.

Mr. Stunge stated that he believed no man had don

Mr. CHAMEROVEOW said that he had ascertained from Bourbon and of the other islands had considerably in-

as exercising a very injurious influence upon the physitine, and Arago, stated that, during a recent visit be cal and moral condition of the free laborers of the West had paid to Guadaloupe and Martinique, he was glad The resolution was then passed unanimously.

Mr. CHAMEROVZOW brought forward a resolution Mr. Stunge briefly moved, and Mr. Isaac Bass, of

Mr. RALPH CARR, of Waterford, urged the greater

After a suggestion from the Rev. James Ballantyne, M.A., of Edinburgh,

Mr. PARKER PILISBURY, of Boston, in a short but eloquent speech, referred to the deliberate violation of teen thousand Africans were imported into the States every year, and nobody could wonder at it, seeing that nearly every President is a slaveholder, and being one is a recommendation to the office. Slavery has only to say, "Do this," and it is done; and it will obtain

laved population, many of which must still cling to Mr. Pillsbury in the course of his speech by a most

uncalled-for expression of a desire that he would uncalled-for expression, curily remarked, who ke closely to the question, curily remarked, who ke Pillsbury resumed his seat, that it was not by rem at America that any good was to be done,

After a few remarks by the Reva. Mr. Solly, Ca wel, and Edward Mathews and Mr. Carr, the real was ordered to stand over until the following me was ordered to state might make in it certain the tions which had been suggested during the dis-

SECOND DAY.

At the assembling of the Conference on The At the assembling forming, John Chorren, Esq., of Liverpool, has been requested to occupy the chair, opened the me with a few brief observations.

Mr. John Candles then moved a resolution in Mr. John Carpetion of the slave trale is be which was seconded by Mr. Robert Charles, apported by Mr. Wilson Burgess. A gentleman inquired whether the prejulia an

A gentleman inquision of the United Sales Mr. Burgess believed it was not, and attribut Mr. Burous of the Branlian worth selves so very near the complexion of ther to (Laughter.)

The resolution was then put and carried mously. The Rev. JAMES SHERMAN, in an able and the

speech, next proposed a resolution on the subject of a very in the United States, which was as faller, That whilst this Conference cherishes the most free ly disposition towards the people of the Uahel S. it cannot contemplate without the deeper some revolting spectacle presented by the existence and midst of the institution of slavery, which by two compromises under the Constitution they have mized as national, and otherwise spectioned ported, until it has attained to coloral diseases, embraced in its oppressive grasp hearly three miles and a half of their fellow-citizyns. Ner can tista. ference refrain from expressing its reprobation of the professing ministers of the Gospel, who tinkes, the perversion of Scripture, and Wally strepted iniquitous institution; or who, whilst admitting enormity of the evil and its narightecusies, tele bear a testimony against it nor labor for in above In view, therefore, of the extensive implication of great majority of the churches of America in the que of slavery, and of the flagrant reproach this bear upon the Christian religion, this Conference dense to be its solemn duty to call upon the variety wifes denominations in the United Kingdom indicitudes unitedly to protest against this dishoner to 64. this outrage upon the inalienable rights of man, sain use all appropriate means to awaken the Annie churches thus implicated to a sense of the guittuis sponsibility which inseparably attach to the mesnance and support of such a system. Whilst, hose er, this Conference deems it to be its duty to so bate the inconsistent and criminal conduct of them fessing Christians in the United States who pres slaveholding, or apologise for it, or who abstin to bearing a testimony against it, it would joyfully me nise and assure of its sympathy and respect, sain gious bodies and individual churches as exclude an holders from their communion, and exert their later in favor of the anti-slavery cause, and would mine them to the fraternal regard of every true Union This Conference also regards it as a /duty to enter the present opportunity of specially advertig his noble conduct of those eminent men in the Uniel Sur Congress, who have opposed the designs of the pois very party; and, whilst earnestly exhorting then renewed exertions in their honorable career, waits sure them of the respect and esteem of British plat thropists. Lastly, this Conference would expent cordial sympathy with the abolitionists of Am generally, for the fidelity and integrity with size they have demanded the immediate and uncender abolition of slavery, and the uncompromising pener ance with which they have pursued their purpose spite of many perils, of the bitterest persecution reproach, and in the face of a corrupt public sentiand would encourage them to persevere in pleudies the millions yet bowed beneath the yoke, assured the under the Divine blessing, the righteousness of the cause will ultimately prevail.

Mr. DUNCAN McLEREN, late Lord Provest of Life burgh, seconded the resolution. He was glad to m the worst evils that afflict society. He believed resolution would have great weight, as the American

Rev. FRANCIS BISHOP, of Liverpool, said that he res

to propose the insertion of a clause which he thought would supply a most important emission in the resid tion. As far as it went, the resolution was admirale, but it did not go far enough. It mentioned the sto slavery Senators of the United States, but it earlig omitted all distinct reference to these where chims ser infinitely higher; he alluded to the pieceers is it cause of abolition, the members of the American lab Slavery Society, without whose devoted and self-day ing labors the subject of slavery never would er mil have been introduced into the American Congress. It would not canceal from the meeting, that he was hill aware that in taking this course, he was running our ter to the feelings of many gentlemen present, whom he entertained the highest respect; but below that, though opposed to their feelings, his propose was not inconsistent with their principles. The law ican Anti-Slavery Society had been grossly malignedly ministers and others from the United States, via were known at home as among the most decided ermies of the anti-slavery cause, but who, when in its country, professed a righteous abhorrence of the instite tion in the abstract, and showed their sincerity by a sidious attacks on the character and preceding those who, in America, had consecrated their lives the overthrow of the huge iniquity. Hence had aries the cry of infidelity against that Society,- or is an examination of which he would not then east. though quite prepared to do so if necessary, from a dr sire not to lead the way needlessly into discussions and essentially involved in the subject before then is was quite willing, adopting an expression ned in its early part of the Conference, to 'let bygones le by gones,' if they had determined for the future to said on a broad and catholic platform, and to work with pure and single-minded reference to the case of the slave. Nothing less than this could be satisfiched, and he called upon them to show that this was ther it tention by expressly naming in their resolution to American Anti-Slavery Society, and the American and Foreign. He knew, indeed, but little about the later Society, which he seldem heard of when in America and he only proposed it in deference to what he being ed to be the wishes and predilections of others; but it former, which was the Parent Society, established a 1833, he saw in active operation, and they had the less evidence of its efficiency in the dread with which it at viewed by the Slave Power, and the abuse of which is continually the subject in all parts of the Usica. was, in truth, the embodiment and representative of the anti-slavery cause in America, and its supporter bal to work continually in the face of obloquy and perecutions which must be seen and heard to be gold. stood, and which nothing could enable them to sitstand but their undying faith in truth, in justice, and in God. He called upon them, therefore, distinctly it express their cordial sympathy with this intropid, upcompromising, and truly Christian band of workers is the cause of human freedom. The Rev. W. James, of Bristol, seconded the prop-

Mr. JOSEPH STURGE implored his frierds not to pros their amendment. He thought that the resolution se stood was sufficiently broad and comprehenite, in that harmony would best be preserved by the needs of no particular Society.

Mr. McLazzn, being appealed to, objected to the Mr. McLand, on the ground of his ignorance of character of the various American Anti-Slavery the character of the fact that the resolution included all

Tor Ret. W. James maintained the casholicity of the The net platform, and was at a loss to understand sti-tavery ty the committee of the most important Anti-Slavery Society in

The Rev. S. R. Ward was satisfied with the resolu The Rev. D. he considered that the phrase ' the aboli tions's generally, 'included the American and Foreign Society, to which he belonged.

The Ber, F. Bishop said that it was necessary dis The net, resignize the American Anti-Slavery Society, untily to recognize ally understood, that under a false as it has occu a relation and Foreign Anti-Slavery Committee, under whose auspices they were then assembled. mittee, united that Society, on the false ground of its had reputation in and it had often been said that they allegel innaenty , byla resolution on their books condemnatory of the Soirt. He should like to have some assurance on that point as to the actual state of the case.

M. CHAMEROVEOW denied unqualifiedly that there was any ground for such a statement.

Mr. Greek Thompson paid a glowing tribute of re-Mr. Grand American Anti-Slavery Society. Originally best in favor of a distinct mention of it in the recoletter, but taking into account various circumstances be was disposed not to press the point at the present tint, if he could understand that the Committee intrate if se committee infrom not reject. If he could do this, he would suggest to Mr. Bishop the withdrawal of his amendment,

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Mr. JOSEAN FORSTER said they ought not to be called Mr. sonial reach a question off-hand and without police. It ought to be proposed in writing. " How could they be expected to be able to speak with confidone as to every resolution in their books, extending ever a large number of years?

Mr. Bisnop, upon being further appealed to, said he fit himself in a difficulty. The Secretary had given a relisticitory answer to his question, and he was about, in consequence, to withdraw his amendment; but Mr. forster had by implication thrown doubt on the Secretary's reply, and compelled tim, Mr. B., to persevere. Mr. CHAMEROVZOW declared that he had carefully searched the books, and that no resolution condemning or misrepresenting the American Society had ever appeared on the minutes of the Committee; and that they were animated by a desire to receive all abolitionists to their platforms and fellowship.

Mr. Bisnor then said, that after that public and of-Soul declaration, he withdrew his amendment; but he haped that they woulde for consistency's sake, strike out of their resolution the reference to the anti-slavery members of Congress.

Mr. George Thompson urged that this should be dine, so, in truth, there were no members in the Amerieur Congress who held to the principles of anti-slaveto as they were understood and acknowledged by that This suggestion was agreed to, and, after a few

wels from Mr. Sturge, thanking the friends for withdrawing their amendment, Mr. PARKER PILLABURY was called upon and deliver,

el a speech of great elequence and power, which prodated a deep impression on the meeting. The manly fields, and the bold, uncompromising truthfulness with which he spoke, enchained the attention of all, and commanded the respect even of those who must have most felt the strength of his rebukes. We are sory that we are unable at present to give his remarks at learth. He expressed his regret that Mr. Bishop had been induced to withdraw his amendment. He severely animaliverted on the past course of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, in reference to the American Society. He denounced Mr. John Scoble. and charged him with having sought to blast and to blacken the character of William Lloyd Garrison and his associates. He next reviewed the progress of the belief that the political organizations against slavery were useless; and that the true motto for abolitionists to adopt is that of ' No Union with Slaveholders." He criticised at great length, the proceedings of the deputation of friends to the United States, and declared that a large number of American 'Friends' were false to the slave. He illustrated the latter charge by several facts of which he was personally a, he characterised the course pursued by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions as having been grossly profligate and wicked. He accused it of having systematically supported slavery, and of having also, by extreme acts, countenanced polygamy

The Res. Cuthnert Young interrunted Mr. Pillsbury. and charge hhim with having made misstatements.

The Rev. S. R. WARD confirmed all that Mr. Pillsbury hal stated, and said that he had had to do with those very questions when Mc. Young was still within the walls of his alma mater.

Dr. Carrisle begged that Mr. Pillsbury might not again be interrupted.

Mr. Pillserry said that he had documentary proofs in his pocket for all that he had asserted. He urged the importance of religious bodies in the country taking right action on the slavery question; stated that the rejection of Dr. Prime from the Bible Society was one of the grandest testimonies British Christians had ever borne against slavery. After some further remarks, Mr. Pillsbury resumed his seat amid loud applause.

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Cropper was compelled to retire, and Mr. McLaren was installed in the chair. A very long and most important discussion respecting the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions now ensued.

The Rev. Cutument Young spoke in behalf of the

American Board, and declared that its present action was of an anti-slavery character.

The Rev. JAMES VINCENT, of Cincinnati, Ohio, a emilerable length analysed 'the Treat letter' which Mr. Young had referred to as substantiating his statenent, and endeavored to show that its pretended antislavery was a blind and a delusion. Mr. Vincent also preered serious accusations against the official mem bers of various British missionary societies, and charged the eliter of the British Banner with inconsistency it baving at one time denounced the American Board, and

with new being its advocate.

The CHAIRMAN thought the discussions on the subject should stop here.

Mr. SHERMAN considered it of such vital importance that he trusted Mr. Vincent would proceed.

The latter gentleman accordingly described the position of the American Tract Society, and also the American Sanday-School Union.

Resolutions in favor of the use of free-labor produce ever the produce of slave-labor, and of the cultivation of cotton in the East Indies, and other parts of the world, were proposed by Mr. Entau Bunnirr, seconded by Mr. George Theorem, and carried unanimously.

Rev. S. R. Wand proposed, and Major-General Thomas tox seconded, a resolution, expressing sympathy with the fegitive slaves of Canada, and referring with satistion to their progressive condition.

M. Alderman Pank, of Southampton, proposed, and Mr. Joux Ellis (late member for Leicester) seconded, a resolution protesting against the treatment of British moral seamen who visit the slave States of America. These resolutions, together with one proposed by Mr

STURGE, which memorialised the Sultan for the abolition of slavery in Turkey, were carried unanimously. Mr. PARKER PILLSBURY rose again at this stage of the meting, and said that, availing himself of the precedent advised him by Mr. Sturge, he would propose a resolution expressly ackdowledging the services of the American Anti-Slavery Society. This proposal Mr. Pillsbury Proceded to enforce in another speech of great power him in Milk street, when Simms was in a slave pen in the limpressivences, one that coming fresh from the eting, and said that, availing himself of the preceden

depths of the heart, went, we feel assured, to the hearts him, 'Mr. Phillips, you are right, no doubt; but the of many present, leaving an impression that will not principles you advocate would cause the grass to grow soon be effaced. It was felt, however, by the friends in Milk street, and we cannot afford it.'

appealed to the Chairman (Mr. Price, Mr. McLaren the whole of them. Make the wind right, and they having been obliged to leave the meeting at an earlier would all point North. (Cheers.) 'When the Green-period) to require the above gentleman to withdraw his landers want hot weather,' says an old traveller, 'they most offensive and unjustifiable remark. This call met boil the thermometer.' (Laughter.) That man wh with the warm and general approval of the meeting, wished an anti-slavery effect, and went up to Washing though the Chairman had not seen it to be unbecoming ton to beseech a politician on the subject, without firs in him to allow the remark to pass, and the gentleman complained of rose and said that if he had uttered anything that was improper, he was sorry for it, and begged

to withdraw it.

It was resolved, rather burriedly, and amid the bus tle of breaking up, to hold a World's Anti-Slavery Conference in Paris pert year.

#### LECTURE OF WENDELL PHILLIPS, AT THE TREMONT TEMPLE

The fourth of the Independent Course of Anti-Slavery Lectures was delivered in the Tremont Temple, in this city, on Thursday evening of last week, by WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq., to a crowded and brilliant assembly. It was listened to with intense interest, and, notwithstanding its radical character, was warmly applauded. It was, of course, characterised by his usual elequence.

Mr. P. spoke in substance as follows :-LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, -I am asked to speak to walls, night after night, with listening thousands, to hear a lecture on slavery-at such a 'good time,' not ' coming,' but come-should talk to you a little longer than the ordinary measure of a literary lecture! I tion of ours. It is too large a question to be the hobby his country; it touches our common interest and our

It is your question ; not the question of those who the elbow to wipe off a blot from the remotest corner of State? None. my country.' If this be duty when we owe debts of silver and gold, how earnest should be the effort to as well as our fellow-man,! (Applause.)

man doubts how it will end. Slavery is to be abolished, because a just God reigns. (Loud cheers.) The question for us is-How? and When? and What can we do to hasten it? How shall we earn for ourselves the great benefit and the honor of laborers with God in thus ministering to the welfare of millions of our fellowquestion. What can we do to abolish it, as citizens and in glorious names far back-men who did their duty to

the colored man only, have been fully avenged upon us, reverently backward, to cover with the mantle of their Slave Power since 1820; exposed the corrupt state of American politics at the present time; expressed his the age here. It is no question of the South; it is no ford to. Washington, a Virginia slaveholder, educated question of the blacks ; it is the question of free speech in the midst of slavery, wrote that letter to the Collec-We mean to similicate that right by all the laws that are requesting him to return a fugitive slave who had es ham to us are to be handed down to our children.

of its strength. Two thousands millions of dollars were Boston recommendation of a New England statesman! to-day invested in property in men and women, recog-

the money power of the nation affording to buy them Governors that cannot be found when wanted? (Apup faster than nature can produce them for us. They plause.) go down to grind in the mill of the Philistines, and never turn their gaze afterwards to the North Star.

What next? . We had the people—the democracy, in that mysterious element, which always forgot the means

But it was reduced to vassalage; for the pulpit of the exercised over the Northern members of Congress, who North and the pulpit of the South alike, judged by the do not possess sufficient firmners of character to resist great sects, by the leading influences, by the men who the temptations held out. The people blamed Everett overtop their fellows, by the cushioned pulpits of the and Webster, but he blamed the people for sending city, by the churches that make the fashion of their va-rious denominations—these, they would acknowledge, could withstand.

were indifferent, silent or pro-slavery.

These formed the solid square in this Waterloo battle, which never changed its place. This is not the first in the pews, and, of course, it reflected that power anti-slavery crusade which had been started; they had been tried every ten or twenty years, and failed, because we did not see the root of the difficulty with

who took part in the discussion in the earlier part of the day, that they could not, after having consented to withdraw their amendment, reopen the question.

A member of the Conference, whose name we did not and passed into an instinctive element of character. gather, said that it was not unreasonable if these people (the Am. A. S. Society) thad lost their character, that they should come and ask that conference to endorse it.

After a few words from Mr. Pillsbury, Mr. Bishop should they effect this? These were all weathercocks, creating the heat at home, would be just as wise Parties,' says Lord John Russell, 'are like snakes the tail moves the head.' (Laughter and applause.) Was there a public sentiment here to be relied on

Did it treat this sin of slavery like other sins? Was

it willing to brand the slaveholder and his abettor as sinner, as it would the thief and the murderer? Mat Ward, in Kentucky, shot a Yankee schoolmaster. The jury acquitted him; but Kentucky knew he was guilty it with her whole heart-believes it-realizes it-means it when she says it; and she spewed him out She sent him to Illinois and Indiana, but he found n rest for the sole of his foot, and he went to New Or leans, and took refuge beyond the ocean. There we men walking in this city who had done a fouller deed than Mat. Ward. They had given up to a bondage which was worse than death, a man who had proved a better title to be free than any they had, for we were bor free-an accident, no merit of ours; but the man bor you on the subject of slavery. It is a very broad under slavery, who had a heart to imagine the libert question. To lift but a corner of the dark curtain that which he did not see, and a right arm to vindicate his shrouds it will crowd, if it does not trespass far beyond claim to it, and put his feet on the soil of Massachu the hour that you lend me to-night. I ask your pa- setts, had proved before God a better fitness for freedon tience, therefore, if an abolitionist, at such an epoch as than we who were simply born upon the soil. (Loud this, which, so unexpectedly to all of us, crowds these applause.) Such a man as that, men who still walk our streets had thrust into the hell of bondage. No public sentiment made them quit Boston, or made the streets too hot for them to tread. The slave commissioner-he was unworthy the name of judge, since h ask, too, your constant recollection that this is no ques- made up his mind before he sat in the case-lives amongst us. His circle takes his hand as freely of any individual; it is too large a question to belong ever. And those who abetted them, where are they? to any party; it concerns us all-every man who loves Reelected to office in the very city in which he stood. (Shame, shame.) These were evidences of what? A public sentiment against slavery as strong as Kentucky has against murder? No; a qualified, half-way, speak from this platform. 'If you would love your faltering, skulking public sentiment, that hides itself country,' said Edmund Burke, 'see to it that you in corners, that contents itself in words, that does not make her worthy to be loved.' When Daniel Webster fill the heart of the whole community, that does not came home from abroad, and found that some of the speak out and make itself obeyed. What right had we States had repudiated their debts to Europe, he said to to call ourselves an anti-slavery State, on that tenure the farmers of the West, 'I would work these arms to on which Kentucky could call herself an anti-murder

He allowed there was a kind of anti-slavery among us; but how much ?-what could it do? Did it make pay the debt of justice and mercy that we owe to God men tremble before it? Did it make itself heard in the press, in the pulpit? Did it take up Massachusetts by the four corners, and shake out the Curtises and the Lorings?\* He would he had a drink of water to rinse his lips after naming them ! (Loud applause.) Mr. Phillips then proceeded to criticise, at some

length, the institutions of the country-judging them by the men which they had created, and contrasting their conduct with that of the great men of the early men? How shall slavery be abolished? That is, our days of the Republic. Our country, he said, was rich their generation, and acted up to their light. The in-Friends, we sometimes mistake the slave question, heritance of their good name was his as well as that by supposing it to be a more question of the blacks-a of his fellow-citizens. He would utter no unjust critinere question of sympathy. It was so once. It was cism upon them, But what had our government done? question once which touched only the colored man. Washington was the product of colonial institutions It has long ceased to be that. The rights which we He was a great man. There was but one blot upon his remorselessly sacrificed, when they were the rights of fame-and that they would be almost willing, treading Massaclusetts, and in Paneuil Hall. (Applause.) tor of Portsmouth, with which they were all familiar, left us: and when there are no laws left us, we will go caped from Mt. Vernon, if it would not offend the preto that higher law that can never be repealed. (Ap- judices of the people of New Hampshire; for he would plause.) It is a question of the whites; whether this not agitate the community by a claim which would ofgreat experiment of popular government is to be suc- fend their consciences. That was the product of colonicessful; whether our institutions, as our fathers gave al institutions. But, at the very time that Washington wrote that letter, there was running about They knew well what the system of slavery was at Hampshire farm, a bare-footed boy, whom God gifted the South; a system that makes a man a thing-that with the noblest intellect, perhaps, of his age. He robs him of his wages -that robs him of his wife and grew up to manhood. All that the pulpit, all that the his children-that practically robs him of the Gospel- school could do for him, was done. He walked in the that robs him of every thing that makes a distinction highest walks of American responsibility. When he between a man and a brute: What was it that defend- was seventy years old- and eloquent lips had told them ed that system ?- a system that sells women and chil- elsewhere that he was the \* primest fruit of American dren at the auction-block, that forbids the Bible by institutions '-he could stand upon the steps of a house statute, that turns three millions of human beings into in Boston, and command us to smother those very prepromiscuous concubinage, without marriage, in a Chris- judices which the great Virginia slaveholder himself tian and republican country, as it loved to call itself? respected sixty years ago! What had changed us from It was the Slave Power, and that comprised several el- 1790 to 1850? Our institutions-nothing else. We ments.

The first element was money—that was the first item could grow even in the soil of slavery, down to this

nized by the laws of one half the States of this Union. he was shown to have always bowed in willing and ser-The product was cotton mainly, and other items that vile subserviency to the Slave Power ;-but, neverthelie at the base of our commerce, and this swept into less; the people had again and again elevated him to the train of the Slave Power the mercantile interests, office, and lavished upon him the highest honors. You the merchants. The very function of America was to blame Edward Everett, said Mr. Phillips, but I do not. make money. It was our 'manifest destiny,' more He is but the child of the schools you have kept. than the acquisition of territory. Dr. Johnson had de- When did the public sentiment ever say, This is not scribed us, when, talking of the Scotch, he said, if Massachusetts which you represent? When was the you put a dollar on the other side of hell, the Scotch- right hand not stretched out to welcome him home? man will leap for it, at the hazard of falling in. Never. We are what our institutions make us. If the (Laughter.) The anti-slavery organization had to fight Constitution is as good as it can be,-and there is no two thousand millions of dollars, in the hands of 350,- party but says that it is,-the Whigs say, Great is the 000 sagacious and desperate men, educated to states- Union; the Democrats say, Great, great is the Union; manship, constantly on the alert, vigilant, because they and the Free Soilers chime in, Great, great, GREAT were aware that the spirit of the 19th century was undermining their title, that literature and religion and our ship of State were worthy of their fame, how, in the pulses of the world were beating down their claim. the name of all that was logical, did they expect to What next? The politicians of the North, eager for create a different public sentiment in the sixty years to office, were crowding the national arena, their faces turn- come? With good laws and with good men at first, how ed towards Washington, the baubles of office clinking happens it that we have such miserable apologies for in their ears, national success confusing their vision, men as results ?- Courts that cannot be obeyed, and

The Slave Power has been successful in all its demands, save one. It wanted the Fugitive Slave Law of (Applause.) It was not their fault; it was the fault '93, and got it; it wanted Louisiana and Texas, and got them ; it wanted the Compromise measures of 1850 and a new Fugitive Slave Law, and got them ; it dethe broad sense of that word-the popular element, manded the abolition of the Missouri Compromise, and that ought to listen to the pulses of human sympathy; it succeeded. It stands triumphant to-day in every but it was chilled by 'patriotism,' which always cried effort but one-it could not put down free speech in out for the Union, for the country, right or wrong; Congress. It has succeeded, because we at the North cannot keep the enthusiasm of the people at a white in the end, if that end be the success of the land we heat, while the Slave Power is patient, persistent watchful, bides its time, and thus always triumphs.

He then spoke of the influence which the Slave Powe

Mr. Phillips then briefly alluded to the position of th pulpit, saying it was controlled by the money power

. We notice that a daily contemporary, in its repo

do, their creators. The Catholic priest was created by an audience such as is seldom collected even in this city. It was the lecture of the course thus far, and can only was created by the aristocracy of England, and represents it; and Macanlay describes it truly when he sags that the Episcopal church has never found itself, even by accident, for one hundred and fifty years, on

support a government? Pay for it. How much did it cost to support a government? Millions. How much did it cost to support a government when three millions of people were kept in chains, and only five millions to do it, and the three millions restless and uneasy, and the spirit of the nineteenth century arming them to get rid of their fetters? It costs a great deal. How were the Southern States to find the means? They must educate their labor, for educated labor was the only basis upon which a novernment could get taxation enough, in the keen competition of this day. Educate a slave ! Put gunpowder into your cellar. What had educated labor always done? Broken its fetters, and vindleated the right of the laborer to freedom. (Applause.) All the wealth of the South could not support a government with three millions of educated slaves to be kept down There were only two alternatives before the South when the Union was broken, -one was bankruptcy, with uneducated labor; the other emancipation, if they edu-If Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and New England

did not pour the resources of free industry into the did not pour the resources of free industry into the shrunken veins of the wasted labor of the South, it never could have supported itself to this moment. Put it out there in the sunshine, on the promontory of its own responsibilty,—that was all the slave asked of us. He did not ask us to vindicate him in a resort to arms, as our fathers did at Bunker Hill. We need not tell him that 'resistance to tyrants is obedience to God.' No, the craven sensibility of the modern New Englander dare not say that, when the victim is black: it is only the policy and size of the support the whites who have a right to Bunker Hill names, 'all white men.' 'All men are created equal.' That was the first result of the dissolution ; what was the second ! The pulpit and the press would stand erect. The commen people were even now on the side of freedom, and they would not stand idle by thousands on the sidewalks of State street, while the old Indian on our banners went floating down over two thousand armed men, carrying one helpless black man into bondage. (Applause.)

He wanted State street and the Old South on ou side. He wanted the money power and the religious sentiment of New England on the side of freedom. Paneuil Hall would always have free speech, no matter who indicted it. (Enthusiastic cheers.) But free speech, after all, was but words; they must break up the sources of New England character. State street and the Old South is the complement of Faneuil Hall. He wanted a religious sentiment not like that of Dr. Gardner Spring of New York, who said he dared not pray that God would break the yoke of the slave, for ar he would do it, and jeopard the Union. There was a Dr. Gardner Spring of Newburyport, in 1790, who instructed the General Agent to pursue the followase to pray that God would overturn, and overturn, and ing rule hereafter, without deviation, and withou overturn, till He whose right it was should reign. Give respect of persons, as essential to the permanent us back these clergymen of 1790, said Mr. Phillips, welfare of the paper-wiz :- On the first day o though you dash the Union to pieces. Break this char- January, 1855, to erase from the subscription bool ter, in order that the men who tenant the pulpits may the names of all such subscribers as at that time for sixty years. She had made vassals of all the sources of January, unless it be paid before the limitation for sixty years. She had made vassals of all the of January, unless it be paid sold of patients of national strength—she stood at Washington, at this designated; and, finally, to require payment in country. It was useless to attack her with parties or ADVANCE of all new subscribers. hour, more powerful than any single interest in the enthusiasm; she beat them back as the crags of the coast beat back the sea-birds in a storm. We were to the laws of justice, the laws that God founded when he of the rule here laid down, and be ready to comply made it expensive to be tyrannical, when he made in- with it; nor will they take offence if, at any time, justice dear, costly, ruinous-by taking away the shield it shall happen, through forgetfulness or oversight of the North, and letting the slave right himself. All on their part to pay their subscriptions, that their he asked of us was to stand out of the way, withdraw papers are discontinued-for they will immediateour pledge from his master to keep peace on the planta- ly remit what is due, being unwilling on any action, withdraw our pledge to return him into bondage, count to give up a paper which they have so long withdraw that aristocratic privilege of the Constitution sustained, and which they prize so highly. This which gives the slave-owner a representation in proportion to the number of slaves which he holds; and then, without any help from the city of Boston, without any agitation here, without any individual virtue which the times have eaten out of us, God would vindicate the oppressed by the laws of justice which he has founded. Trample under foot, said the speaker, our own unjust pledges; break to pieces our compact with hell by which we became the abettors of oppression; stand alone; let no cement to the Union be the blood of the slave; and the slave will right himself. He commended to their justice and their magnanimity—he commended to their consciences-this consideration; and he asked them. in the name of three millions, who had no hope except in laws higher and stronger than we are, that we would breaking up of institutions which had gone far to shipwreck the experiment of self-government here. (Loud applause.)

The announcement that the next lecture would be for sale. delivered by Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, was re- 'We cordially invite the active cooperation of every ceived with marked approbation.

with one accord, speak of the lecture of Wendell Phil- Pies and Cakes are particularly desirable. lips last Thursday evening, as a magnificent and masterly effort, and of surpassing eloquence. The impression it produced upon the immense audience which ning. thronged to hear it, may be judged by the following article from the Boston Courier, the most thoroughly ser- evening. vile and hunkerish pro-slavery paper in Boston :

wile and hunkerish pro-slavery paper in Boston:

The Anti-Stavery Letters. The TremontTemple, usually so full during this course, was crowed to its utmost capacity on Thursday night. Wendell Phillips was the orator of the evening. His subject was the character and extent of the anti-slavery feeling in New England, and never were the splendid abilities of this most accomplished and able fanatic more amply displayed than on this occasion. Sentiments the most repugnant to the feelings of every patriot, and to those of nine-tenths of even the Abditionists themselves, were absolutely applauded when clothed in the graceful and magnifecent diction of the anti-slavery Cloero. No pen can describe the gross injustice of the males, with and in which the characters of Webster, Everett, Jurge Curtis, and Mr. Commissioner Loring were held up to the harted and contempt of the vast audience. Topics of the most odious character—topics which an ordinary man would have been hissed and pelted for alluding to,—topics, such as the dissolution of the Union and the destruction of the Constitution—were dwelt upon with such unparallele force and beauty, that disapprobation of the subject was lost and overwbelmed in admiration of the man. When he said that he need not mention the uname of Judge Curtis, and Mr. Commissioner Loring—when he initimated that Massachusetts should have treated Mr. Everett as Kentucky treated Matt. Ward,—when he spoke of a 'Yankee with moderate abilities, which nature had doubled by omitting to put a conscience into him," and said that he need not mention the uname of Caleb Cushing,—when he compared Dr. Gardner Spring of 1850, with Dr. Gardner Spring of 1850, and wished the latter back if the Union were destroyed in getting him,—the back if the Union were destroyed in getting him,—the back if the Union were destroyed on getting him,—the back if the Union were destroyed on getting him,—the back if the Union were destroyed on getting him,—the back if the Union were destroyed on getting him,—the back if the Union w THE ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES. The Tremont Temple,

The Traveller says :-

sents it; and Macaulay describes it truly when he says that the Episcopal church has never found itself, even by accident, for one hundred and fifty years, on the side of the people.

His method to meet the question was, the scholars having turned out such poor scholars, to change the school. What a 'large lapse' had they fallen from the 'battlements of heaven'—from Washington and Jay to—Pierce and Cushing! (Loud cheers.) Our politicians were bought, our merchants were vassals, and the press was in chains. Why, there were the Harpers, millionaires, able, certainly, to afford to keep a conscience, and yet not daring to republish an English work which had a portion of it devoted to the anti-slavery cause. We would change this Union (said Mr. Phillips)—dissolve it—break if to pieces, and tear this Constitution, which every man praises but us, into tatters. (Applause.)

Suppose for a moment that the States were broken asunder, what would the result be? Suppose the Southerr States were left alone, what would they have to do? Support a government? Pay for it. How much did it cost to support a government? Millions. How much did it cost to support a government? Millions. How much did it cost to support a government? Millions. How much did it cost to support a government? Millions. How much did it cost to support a government? Millions. How much did it cost to support a government? Millions. How much did it cost to support a government? Millions. How much did it cost to support a government? Millions. How much did it cost to support a government? Millions. How much did it cost to support a government? Millions. How much did it cost to support a government? Millions. How much did it cost to support a government? Millions. How much did it cost to support a government? Millions. How much did it cost to support a government? Millions. How much did it cost to support a government? Millions have been met from the source of lectures on Slavery, as had naturally been expected, are marker-piece of oratorical skill, of admirable

The Atlas says :-

'The lecture may be considered as a fair presentment of the ultra abolition view of the subject of slavery... Mr. Phillips devoted a large portion of his lecture to showing that there was not and never had been a true anti-slavery sentiment in the North, and concluded with an earnest appeal in behalf of the slave, urging Northern men to abstain from protecting Southern oppressors against the vengeance of the oppressed. The hall was completely filled, and Mr. Phillips' remarks, with the expection of his argument in favor of dispersions. with the exception of his argument in favor of disu-nion, were warmly applauded.

The Transcript says :-

. Mr. Phillips was very eloquent, and gave the ultra-

PRINTING OFFICES BURNED. On Friday night, the building in School street, Boston, know as the Newspaper Exchange, was partially destroyed by fire, which commenced in the fourth story, and in which was the printing office of Mr. Bemis, who printed the Christian Register, New England Furmer, and Massachusetts Ploughman. The printing office of the Puritan Recorder was in the front part of this story, and was entirely destroyed. In the rear was the printing office of John Wilson & Son, which escaped without damage. I James E. Farwell & Co. also had an office on this floor, in which were printed the American Patriot and the Ladics' Enterprise, which was likewise entirely destroy-PRINTING OFFICES BURNED. On Friday night, the Ladies' Enterprise, which was likewise entirely destroy

ed.

Wm. A. Hall, printer, occupied a portion of the premises, as did also Charles H. Simonds, printer, and their offices were considerably damaged by water.

Most of the occupants were insured. Yet the loss by the interruption of business must be very large.

#### PARTICULAR NOTICE.

The FINANCIAL COMMITTEE of THE LIBERATOR, t whom its pecuniary interests are entrusted, have read the fifty-eighth chapter of Isaiah, from begin- stand indebted for more than one year : also, on ning to end, no matter what happens to the Union. the first of April, 1855, the names of all such as Slavery had ruled in the government of this country are owing for one year's subscription on the first

ast her the counsels of God, the laws of labor, preservation and usefulness, will cordially approve rule, being strictly and impartially observed, will it is believed, prevent those losses which have occurred, through an inexcusable indulgence to delinquent subscribers, year after year, and which amount in the aggregate to a very large sum ; while it is hoped it will not materially affect the number of the patrons of the paper.

By direction of the Financial Committee, ROBERT F. WALLCUT, General Agent.

ANTI-SLAVERY PAIR IN LEOMINSTER The third Annual Anti-Slavery Fair of Worcester North will be opened at Tilton Hall, Leominster House, put aside our prejudices against words, and go for the on Wednesday, Jan. 10, at 1 o'clock, P. M., and will continue through Thursday and Friday.

A great variety of rich and valuable foreign and do nestic articles from the Boston Bazaar will be offered

friend of the cause in Leominster and vicinity. Friends can do the cause no better service than by contributing The Boston papers, (says the Worcester Spy,) Refreshments. Bread, Butter, Milk, cooked Meats,

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James Richmond, Harlewille, do
Phebe T. Richmond, do do
Zachariah Ober. Newbury, Ohio,
Levi Whitney, Dummerston, Vt.,
A. D. Tasker, Dummer, N. H.,
A. A. Higgins,
Rev. Amos Smith, Leominster, Mass.,
Abner Sanger, Danvers, do Abner Sanger, Danvers, Mr. Whittemore, Lynn, do William B. Towne, Brookline, do Ladies in Blackstone, Mass., by Mrs. Nancy B. Hill, Ezekiel Wood, Uxbridge, Mass., Hannah Wood, Perry Wood, Daniel Farnum, James M. Farnum, Mary Farnum, L. Farnum, Betsey E. Smith, Elizabeth Southwick, W. Lackey, C. A. Traft, Dr. Henry I. Bowditch, Boston, Mass., Thomas H. Hinckley, Milton, do B. Warren Coggswell, Henniker, N. H., Dr. James B. Whitcomb, Brooklynn, Conn.,

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lavery Society, will lecture in the following places : west Walworth, Wayne Co., Sunday, 31. 81. Tuesday, Wednesda Do. Marion, Thursday, Saturday, Williamson,

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Do. Pultneyville, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, RHODE ISLAND STATE CONVENTION.

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For the Liberator. A VIBION.

'Their patience was at last provoked into despair.
On every side they rose in multitudes, armed with rustic weapons, and with irresistible fury. The yas serted the natural rights of men, but they asserted them with the most savage cruelty.'—Ginson.

Faintly, from far Southern valleys, Shadowed 'neath their deep blue skies, Echo sounds of joy and triumph— Hymns which had their birth in sighs.

Many a hearth is stained with blood-drops-Many & home-star lieth low-But th' oppressor's fallen-fallen-And that softens half their wo.

Long, oh Lord, thou hast endured them, And this people suffered long; But Thy faithful word insured them Rescue, at the last, from wrong.

"In Thy name, so high and holy, Hath their host to conquest gone; But they claimed the triumph solely, When the victories were won.

'In their wierd enchantments strengthened, Firm in antique bond and spell. Ever still their chains they lengthened Ever still their boastings swell:

But Thou cam'st in might and glory And, before Thy outstretched arm, Where the powers so famed in story? Where their scourge, their brand, their charm Lo! they tremble at their altars !-(Golden shrines in purple dyed !)

And each priestly accent falters, Muttering now their words of pride! For, from every hill and valley, (Sweetest incense to the skies.) Echo Freedom's loud hosannas-

From the 'Knickerbocker Gallery.' THE SNOW-SHOWER.

Hymns which had their birth in sighs!

BY WM: CULLEN BRYANT. Stand here by my side, and turn, I pray, On the lake below thy gentle eyes; The clouds hang over it, heavy and gray, And dark and silent the water lies ; And out of that frozen mist the snow In wavering flakes begins to flow; Flake after flake,

They sink in the dark and silent lake. See, how in a living swarm they come From the chambers beyond that misty veil! Some hover awhile in air, and some Rush prone from the sky like summer hail. All, dropping swiftly or settling slow, Meet, and are still in the depth below; Flake after flake, Dissolved in the dark and silent lake.

Here, delicate snow-stars, out of the cloud, Come floating downward in airy play. Like spangles dropped from the glistening crowd That whiten by night the milky way; There, broader and burlier masses fall: The sullen water buries them all; . Flake after flake, -

All drowned in the dark and silent lake. And some, as on tender wings they glide From their chilly birth-cloud, dim and gray, Are joined in their fall, and, side by side, Come clinging along their unsteady way; As friend with friend, or husband with wife, Makes, hand in hand, the passage of life, Each mated flake Soon sinks in the dark and silent lake.

Lo! while we are gazing, in swifter.haste Stream down the snows, till the air is white, As, myriads by myriads madly chased, They fling themselves from their shadowy height The fair frail creatures of middle sky. What speed they make with their grave so nigh ! Flake after flake, To lie in the dark and silent lake !

They turn to me in sorrowful thought; Thou thinkest of friends, the good and dear, Who were for a time, and now are not; Like these fair children of cloud and frost, That glisten a moment, and then are lost, Flake after flake, All lost in the dark and silent lake.

Yet look again, for the clouds divide; A gleam of blue on the water lies; And far away, on the mountain side, A sunbeam falls from the opening skies. -But the hurrying host, that flew between The cloud and the water, no more is seen; Flake after flake At rest in the dark and silent lake.

> CLOSING OF THE LEDGER. BY HENRY MORFORD.

Close up the Ledger, Time ! Slowly and sadly, but let it be, Mournfully passeth by the year; What are the records for you and me Left by the failing fingers here !-What for passion, and what for love? What for avarice and crime? What for hope, and the Heaven above? What of the Ledger, Time?

Close up the Ledger, Time ! Many a name, for good or ill, Fills to the margin your blotted scroll-Many a high and haughty will, Many a low but humble soul ; Yet one page to each is given, Marking the changing path we climb, Holding the balance of hell or heaven :- " What of the Ledger, Time?

Close up the Ledger, Time ! Say, are we creditors for aught? Have we a store of noble deeds, Springing from high and generous thought, Such as our fallen brother needs? Have we laid up for coming years Words to weave in a funeral rhyme, Names that will call up grateful tears? What of the Ledger, Time?

Close up the Ledger, Time ! .. Say what promises hope has drawn— Say what drafts stern truth has paid; Say what bankrupt hopes have gone In the grave with memory laid; Say if the heart has kept its own, Gathering beauty with Jure and lime, Say what fabrics are o'erthrown :-What of the Ledger, Time?

Close up the Ledger, Time ! Hack the knell of the year gone by ! Havel run out my golden sand? Where shall I be when the next shall die? Where shall the soul within me stand? Naught beyond may the Ledger tell ; Naught be known but in guilt and crime: Listen! I hear the New Year's bell! Shut up the Ledger, Time !

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