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Fire copies will be sent to one address for TEN yet as, if payment be made in advance, F All remittances are to be made, and all letters plaint to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to b directed, (rost parts,) to the General Agent. Adjects ements making jess than one square ined three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00.

The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are au-Permyicana and the review subscriptions for the Liberator, The following gentlemen constitute the Financian Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz .- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray Learns, Energy Quincy, Samuel Pullmaich, and

Western Philips WESTELL PRILLIPS. every question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XXV. NO. 1.

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

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

No Union with Slaveholderel

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

rds of the South prescribed, as a condition of their sent to the Constitution, three special provisions ro

SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty yes

of preserving the African slave trade; the second wa 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 representation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor repre-

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

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

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.' -- John Quincy Adams,

J. B. YERRINTON' & SON, PRINTERS.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1855.

WHOLE NUMBER 1068.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

MACE'S BILL AND BENTON'S SPEECH. *Mr. Mass, dem., of Indiana, has proposed a Bill in the House of Representatives, which reads:—

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Bed tracked, by the Senate and House of Represen-Bed tracted, by the Senate and House of Represen-tive of the United States, in Congress assembled, the Statery and involuntary servitude, except for the packment of crime, is forever prohibited in the terries of Kansas and Nebraska. This bill is an exact transcript of the Ordinance

This bill is an exact transcript of the Ordinance of 1883, and of the eighth section of the Missouri Compromise, repealed last spring.

Last Monday. Mr. Benton, in a short speech, read by Mr. Oliver, opposed that bill:

"As to the first point, the repeal of the clause in a special content of the clause in the the clause in

the Kansas Nebraska Bill, which abolishes the Vissouri Compromise, Mr. B. said :

of do not think it could be passed at this session, and its aritation could only disquiet the settlers in Knax, and perhaps retard its population; and with me, the rapid settlement of the territory is an everyling consideration, as promoting the construction of the central road to the Pacific, and as graction of the contract emigrants now travelling projection to emigrants now travelling brough the wild domain, without a road, of any had made by the government, and exposed to murdets and robberies, which the United States military posts can neither prevent nor avenge.

As, to the second, a refusal to admit Kansas as a slave State, Mr. B. said :

The present agitation of the repeal could, therefore, effect no repeal, and might have a bad effect a the settlement of the territory, and consedue to the emigrants. And these considmilions, I think, might dispose of the question for is present session. At the next, I think, it will obreded by events-that Kansas will be ripe ra State government, and be demanding admisis into the Union. The member from Indiana mes to resist the admission, if she has estabished slarery. This, in my opinion, will be re-esting a right, holding, as I do, that the State will be entitled to admission (having the other resaites) with or without slavery, as she pleases. ansits) with or without savery, as an expension and this not by virtue of any act of Congress to that effect, nor even by virtue of the Constitution—I mean an inherent right of State sovereignty, possessed before the Constitution was made; and, therefore, retained by the States; and to this a treaty right to the same effect. Kansas is a part freaty right to the same energy. Anissas a particular of the former province of Louisiana, acquired by Mr. Jeffreon, and has a right under that treaty to be incorporated in the Union as soon as it can be done according to the principles of the federal constitution. The third article of the treaty is explicit to that effect. The right of the State to admission will be absolute under her sovereignty and the treaty, without any regard to her Constitution rel-

As to interference -that is, discussing the slavery question, sending emigrants to Kansas, &c.,

"As to this stimulated emigration, I had my opinis of it at the time it was announced, and made known that opinion to some of the members of the eastern States who are now present, and that would produce precisely the same effect that his been seen-rouse and exasperate the people of the Missouri frontier, and lead to the scenes which have occurred. Why did I think so! Because I know samething of human nature, and that foreign interference is a thing that it will not endure. Of tais. Missouri has been once before a signal institution, it was a question among the people whether the Constitution should be express or silent on the saliger of slavery. Foreign interference defiled that question, and occasioned a clause to be introduced prohibiting the legislature to emancipate slaves, without the consent of the owners. I, in seemy to the extension of slavery, was the chief Because forpromoter of that clause. And why zers, that is, citizens of other States, had interbool and agitated the country, and filled it with strattlisterbance; and for the sake of peace, and b present the annual recurrence of such agitations. dremed it best (and that became the opinion of the Convention.) to cut up the evil by the roottake the subject away from the legislature-and equently to exclude it from our elections; which was done. And the State, under that constational inhibition, had been free from the slatery agitation until carried there in 1849, and furher induced by the events of the past year. I was hat a member of the convention that framed the constitution, but promoted the anti-emancipation inse; and I mention my own case particularly, ing opposed to the extension of slavery, Jet instigated a provision against emancipation, to perent fareigners from coming to agitate us; and really believe if it had not been for that internee, the constitution would have been silent on but subject. This is an instance of the effects of reign interference in the same State, and on the subject : and what is taking place on the western frontier of that State is only a new manifestain of the feeling which prevailed in the year 1820. and such is human nature, and in all relations of hie, both as individuals and communities.

THE MORALITY OF SLAVERY.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce. RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 1st, 1854.

Drag Sin: Your note of the 23d reached me some dars ago, but I delayed an answer in order that I might gather more information in relation to this matter: I have consulted a number of well-informsi districted persons on the subject and all fully tentur in the following opinions. You wish to www.what difference there is in the social and reous condition of the slaves and free colored ople of Va., and which are best. While it is true the people of color, as are to be found in any part door land, yet, it is equally true that, as a class, her moral and religious character is far below the tares. There have been several large families timeinated in past years, and settled in good eshas, and in every case that has come to my knowl-tigs, hey have degenerated, and become a nuisance to selety, and this led to the passage of a law to publish and the selection of the passage of a law to Pohibit masters to emancipate their slaves, to reaus in the State.

The difference arises from this fact: If the slave

immoral, or has a tendency to be so, he is restrained by his master; but the free negro has no impate the example of parents, so do slaves their Another thing : as children misters and mistresses; and hence, the more mor-

the mistresses; and hence, the more so are heir arrants; and as the mass of whites are more distated in moral character than are the free ne-Pos, the slares have more good examples, and leave their social and religious character is better.

Yours truly, A LOVER OF TRUTH.

SELECTIONS.

SEVENTEEN FUGITIVE SLAVES!

Correspondence of the Salem Observer. CHICAGO, Dec. 14, 1854.

GENTLEMEN :- An attempt was made here on nominjous failure. A company of seventeen slaves escaped from bondage in Missouri, recently, and left St. Louis together. They did not take the railroad, considering it safer to travel on foot, as arrested, much less carried away from Chicago, they did cross the prairies of Illinois. They arthey did cross the prairies of Illinois. They arrived in this city in a suffering condition, many of ment, but we are assured that, with all their peace-

thy young gentleman (as they call them South) for other purposes than that of matrimony, and to escape such a condition of life, she escaped with her sister to Chicago. She was pursued by her purchaser here, and after finding her whereabouts, he obtained a warrant for her arrest, and had the U. S. Marshal brought from Springfield here to execute it. The marshal, well knowing the difficul-ties attending the execution of bad deeds in this ampunity, produced an order from the Governor of the State, calling out the military companies to assist him. The mayor was applied to for the police force of the city, and he replied. Whilst I am mayor, no police officer of Chicago shall ever be employed upon any such damned rascally business.' The Irish military company refused to obey the order-of the Governor, stating that they were ready at all times to defend their country against its enemies, but were 'not ready to draw their swords to compel virtuous young women to prostitution.' Let the Know Nothings make a note of this. Two military companies turned out, together with all the forces the government could muster. The people turned out also and though not also are the forces the government could muster. The people turned out also and though not also are the forces the government could muster. The people turned out also and though not also are the forces the government could muster. The people turned out also and though not also are the forces the government could muster. The people turned out also and though not also are the forces the government could muster. The people to the wife, or of both, we are not informed) was to address a note to the Dominican Minister of Foreign Affairs, withdrawing this very hard-got treaty!

In justice both to Mrs. and Mr. Cazneau, it must be stated that this attempt to withdraw the turned out also, and though not a word was said, it was easily read in their looks that they did not believe either in the divine or constitutional right

of female prostitution.

The marshal had all the forces the United States

en was preserved from shame.
The force opposed to this issued no mandate. beat no martial music, buckled on no armor of war, but the marshal of the United States saw the civilization of the nineteenth, and the knighthood spirit of the twelfth centuries, moving quietly of Mrs. Cazneau proposes to overcome in a man-around him, and made up his mind that there was ner which would do no discredit to any feminine around him, and made up his mind that there was manhood enough in Chicago, at least, to defend beautiful and innocent woman. The marshal told the owner it was impossible to make the arrest, and therefore abandoned the attempt. The military companies that turned out are so much ashamed of their business, that they are pleading excuses, and asking to be forgiven, in the newspapers, but the stigma they will never get over. There is no danger of their ever being caught in a like situation again.

The efficers, Mr. Douglas's personal friends, are

watching the depots, in the hopes of stealing some stray fugitives, unbeknown to the citizens here, as they attempt to leave the city, it being known that there are many in the city. They have been foiled n open warfare, and now resort to the profession open warriate, and the administration, and to save the Union. It might do to send one or two persons back to slavery to save the Union, but if it is necessary to make the whole North a hunting ground, in which to hunt down virtuous women, in order to save it, the people here maye made up their minds that it isn't worth the

expense.
These seventeen fugitives marched in a body, on Sunday evening, to the depot of the Michigan Central Railroad, whence, in a car specially provided in the train for them, they were whirled like light-ning to the frontier of their land of liberty. There are many other fugitive slaves here, at work for themselves. They own they are fugitives, and know they are but sixteen hours' ride from itslave State, but think they are safe so far as open means go, and guard particularly against being in places where they might be kidnapped, as also do the col-ored citizens. It has been attempted here to kidnap and carry off colored persons without a trial, under Mr. Douglas's personal attention, or at least, those attempting it fled to his head quarters, and in his presence were protected so far as they could be, after they had even fired a pistol at their vic-ROCHESTER.

On Thursday, the men-hunters arrived in the city, in hot baste for their human prey. They brought with them the United States Marshal, and the proper papers for legalizing the kidnapping. They also brought along with them an authority from the Governor of the State, for calling out the militia, to enforce the enactment of the papers, and to shoot down the citizens of Chicago, if they choose to effectually protest against Chicago being made the hunting ground of fugitives from oppression. There was a deliberate and well-laid plan to hum-There was a deliberate and well-laid plan to humble Chicago, and reduce it again to proper subjection to the slave-owners and the administration of the government at Washington. It was to be a successful effort to reinstate Mr. Douglas in the affections of the people of Chicago. Commissioner Bross had his rooms swept and garnished for the occasion of a solemn hearing of the parties who claimed to steal those babies and the men and women for service in Missouri, and the cirks for prosmen for service in Missouri, and the girls for pros-

And on Friday the hunt was to begin. There were goings to and fro in the streets by the officers of the United States, and the detailed corps of assistants to find the fugitives. The colored people and citizens took the alarm. Then appear-ed marching through the streets, the National tain Shirley, to sustain the 'National' business of nigger catching,' the only service for which the 'Guards' seem to be required. Two other military what is of greater influence, the distribution of

companies were called out, some of which 'sort of obeyed, and sort of not.' The citizens were greatly excited, and filled the streets to see what should come of all this fuss, feathers and hearskins. And during all this time, the fugitives were not seized, neither were they found. And at the close of the day, the militia retired—the people retired also—and no arrests were made, and no blood was spilled. The fugitives remained in town a day or two, Friday to arrest some fugitive slaves, which result-ed, as all such cases heretofore in this place, in an ig-on the cars of the Michigan Central Railroad. So on the cars of the Michigan Central Railroad. So

them being sick from exposure, but they at once received comfortable quarters in the houses of the wealthy citizens.

The description of the received that the control of the received comfortable quarters in the houses of the wealthy citizens. wealthy citizens.

These slaves were of a superior class, being at least half Anglo-Saxon, and among their number was a comple of white and very handsome girls of 18 and 20 years of age. The oldest, as she says, was excaped to be married, but before the time arrived for it to take place, she was sold to a wealthy years graphemen (as they call than South for strating that they will not obey it, and forther that it shall not be excuted in this city.—Chicago

From the New York Tribune.

PIERCE'S DIPLOMACY IN DOMINICA. We have received some curious and interesting intelligence of a late date from St. Domingo city. Our advices are to November 25, at which time the conjugal representatives of Messrs. Pierce and Marcy were not in as high a state of diplomatic felicity as might be desired. The treaty concluded and signed on October 5, on the part of the United States by Gen. Cazneau, and on the part of the United Dominican republic by two special Commissioners appointed for the purpose, had been published by the Dominican Government, but the last sten of the Dominican Government, but the last step of our duplex Ambassador (whether of the husband

treaty was ordered by no less a personage than Mr. Secretary Marcy bimself. When the document reached Washington, it was found that Mrs. Cazneau had, by some oversight, or possibly by some impulse of feminine but undiplomatic gene-Government could raise in this section, yet he could see far enough in the librage that a nough in the first part in the foreign of the section. The section is something. His warrant was in his hands, and a perfectly legal one (if the foreities slave law is legal) is sued according to United States law—his victim's whereabouts as open as day, and easy of access—his own breast burning with desire for marshal deeds—Mr. Douglas, his master, looking on and demanding the glas, his master, looking on and demanding the deed as a vindication of himself, and a humbling of the city of Chicago, for so suddenly taking the wind out of him last fall—President Pierce gizing in the agony of hope upon his forlorn and weather beaten band—the savers of the Union hiding their
eyes with fear and trembling—all the office-holders
and government forces, and all the militia, lost to
manhood, backing him, and yet the virtuous maidtion on the Bay of Samana is secured to us; but
this was not enough to commend the treaty, and
to allay the fears of abolition and amalgamation
which it caused at once in the bosom of Mr. Marcy, who determined to withhold it from the Senate, and to have the Embassador attempt to take it hack if possible.

It seems, however, that there are serious obsta-

cles in Dominica to the accomplishment of this. natural wish on the part of our cautious but innovating Secretary. These obstacles the daring mind diplomat ever heard of in history. The gress is in the way: very well, abolish it! gress is in the way; very well, abolish it! This is the device: A coup d'etat, endowing the President of the Republic with dictatorial-powers, is, accordingly, being prepared by the fertile mind of Mr. Marcy's female plenipotentiary.

By way, probably, of varying the labors of this resolutionary, plot. Mr. Caynean has also been an

evolutionary plot, Mr. Cazneau has also been engaged in a correspondence with the British and French Consuls. to whom he addressed a protest, based on the Monroe doctrine, we presume, against the interference of European powers upon the American schemes of Dominica. Their replies are said not to have been very conciliatory or flattering to our Envoy. About the same time, three French ships-of-war, (the frigate Penelope, the brig Oreste. and the steamer L'Ardent,) arrived before the city. as did a Spanish war steamer, (Francisco de Asis,) bearing an agent of the Spanish Government, whil some British men-of-war were daily expected. Hereupon, Gen. Cazneau raised a pole before his door, and hoisted the star-spangled hanner, as an indication of the presence of the American diplomatic representatives. And there we will take our leave of them for the present, congratulating Mr. Pierce and his Secretary on the splendors of their diplomacy generally, and especially on its unequalled brilliancy in St. Domingo.

JOSIAH QUINCY ON DOUGHPACES. From the Portland Advertiser. 2

To every well-wisher to the cause of freedom in this country, who has watched the progress of the Slave Power during the present century till the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, and the subsequent crowning act of the present year, the Nebraska and Kanzas Bill, the public expression of sentiment on the subject, by such a man as the Hon. Josiah Quincy, is truly refreshing. The following graphic from that gentleman was received some months since, in reply to a letter from an indi-vidual of kindred feeling in this city, on the sub-ject of slavery, and his then recent address at Fan-euil Hall. Belieging that the publication of the right sentiments from such a quarter would strengthen the cause of freedom in what we term the free States, and believing also that what Mr. Quincy has written on political subjects in the closet, he would not be unwilling, if occasion should require, to have proclaimed on the house-top, and that, though he does not seek publicity, he would not shun it, I hand you his letter for publication.

Sin: I find on the file of my letters one from you of the 18th of August, which I fear may have escaped my acknowledgment, as I do not find on it my usual endorsement on those which have received from me that attention. I prefer to risk giving you the trouble of a second letter, rather than eave my own mind in the uncertainty of having been negligent in a case where every circumstance was of a character to induce punctuality.

I presume that I transmitted to you, at that

time, a copy of the exertion which was the occasion of your correspondence, or I would transmit you another; for I printed enough to satisfy very congenial appetite.

I have no belief that this or any other exertion of more powerful minds can be effectual to rouse the free States to a sense of their duty to their

power, and place, and promotion. The needy, the avaricious, the vain, the ambitious, and the unprincipled, are always in the public market. The temptation which Webster, with all bis unquestionable intellectual greatness, could not resist, must be everwhelming to the multitude of inferior minds, who know little of the past, care nothing for the future, and regard only the present. The for the future, and regard only the present. The timidity incident to the spirit of commerce at the North, is the ally, and constitutes the strength of the institutions of the South. Trembling as the slaveholders do at the idea of disunion, they have had the address to make the North believe they had the address to make the North believe they are readr and desirous of it, at the same time that institution, in the present age of the world, for one every intelligent owner of a slave knows, in his portion of mankind to own the bodies and souls of soul, that the arm of the Union withdrawn, will be the signal for the fibal destruction of the

Quincy, Oct. 16, 1854: JOSIAH QUINCY.

From the Cayuga Chief. 'OUR MINISTER.'

Sone Christian ministers are evidently men of eace. They have a pious horror of everything which looks like an open war upon the kingdom of Salan. They ask an apology, even, for looking stern y towards an outpost of the enemy. They love the world and the devil, and do not wish to prove the antagonisms of either. They love a fat subscription paper, and conscientiously avoid every thing that will peril the least farthing expected thersin. They love the wicked ones in high places, and never risk disturbing them by a gospel which made a Felix tremble. The arch enemy himself could sit under their preaching, and slum-

No great wickedness ever writhes under the blows of such watchmen. No great or fashiona-ble sin is rebuked in the burning language of a heart which fears God more than it loves worldly fatness and indolence. There is not a hack on their weapons. Their mail might as well be of silk, for they never provoke a blow.

These clergymen are models of pulpit or atory. They never set before their hearers the practical—the substantials of life. The gospel under their hands assumes the form and texture of a piece of fash onable needlework. Their sermons are specimens of hair-splitting neatness and rhetorical precision. volgar. They never give heart-utterance—that would be an acknowledgment that they had that obsolete article in their studded bosoms. They cannot even tell the trath in good common English They will trick out thirdlies and fourthlies with Greek and Hebrew fol-de-rol, until it is worse than Choctaw to the hungering souls. Under their masonry, the temple of truth becomes the Gothic structure of fantastic corners and 'cubby-holes,' frame,' on which to experiment in gingerbread

These men give the heathen particular fits. They bray for the heathen. They solicit alms for the leathen. They love the heathen—unless living in their immediate vicinity. They are patterns of gentleness and tenderness. The barbs they wing are tipped with velvet. They handle their delicate weapons with kids—they mount the enemies' battlements with French pumps and—great dignity. They are never betrayed into an earnest word, or a hot rebuke of wrong. They are clerical fops, simpering sublimated nonsense in the pulpit, and eeking with the odors of the drawing-room toilet. If the archangel's trump should too rudely awaken them after death, they will arise with mathe-matical dignity, and look a rebuke on the noisy

purity, unalloyed by grosser matters. They write by rule and compass—they gesture as per drawing-room etiquette—their words are as sleek and carefully arranged as their hair and cravats. They ire eloquent declamation, in general terms, against in and sinners; but always wish it understood that they would not commit the impropriety of meaning anybody. Their prayers are unctious with rhetorical gimeracks, and their dainty hand-

kerchiefs with cologne.

These men shun the exciting evils of the day. They do not deem Temperance, for example, a fit subject to preach upon, in the pulpit. Tens of thousands of drunkards die annually, and no opes of heaven. The Bible thunders against the hand which deals out rum; but such language would not do for their congregation. The Sunday liquor traffic is the deep and prolific fountain of al-most every wickedness. But it would be improper to denounce rum-selling. Alas! how mortified the warrior Paul would have been in the company of such patterns of modern preaching! It is not their business either to denounce Slavery. the blacks are children of the same parent, it his business to look after them. Theirs to walk, speak, bow, spit, and preach with dignity and proriety, and to deliver such a gospel as will not disturb rich and fat old rascals, who are liberal at

church meetings and donations,
Our minister' is very much of a gentlemanhe never preaches to offend saint or sinner.
Hell is populous with 'our ministers.'

From the Christian Repository. REV. DR. LORD ON SLAVERY. We have not seen Dr. Lord's book in defence

Slavery; but from what we have seen relative to it in the papers, we learn that the President of Dartmouth College endeavors to maintain that 'Slavery is an institution of God, according to Natural Reh-gion; and a positive institution of Revealed Religion.' Now, is not that cool, for a man to pre-tend that the institutions of Moses, which were established for the Jewish people alone, are binding on people in the present age of the world. Away with such nonsense! Will President Lord pretend, for a moment, that slavery is a positive institution of the Christian Religion? When and where did Jesus of Nazareth command, establish. where did Jesus of Nazareth command, establish, or even countenance slavery! It is true, he did not attack directly the political and social evils or institutions of his age, yet his principles, precepts, doctrines, spirit and life, all stand opposed to every kind of slavery, physical, mental and spiritual. Read that inimitable sermon, on the Mount—the Golden Rule—the Universal Fatherhood of God—the Universal Reatherhood of God the Universal Brotherhood of Man-the command to love enemics—to him that 'will be greatest among you, let him be the servant'—slave, we suppose Dr. Lord would translate it—' of all.'

In fine, the mind that is so perverted as to take men—to make property, merchandize, working cattle, in short, of the rest of their fellow-beings. But I am entering upon discussion when I only intended an acknowledgment of your politeness, and to assure you how truly and respectfully I am Your obliged servant, eternity has decreed all their acts, and by influences, makes them will and do all that is done. If God thus makes men will and act from necessity, just as they do, then there is no sin, no wrong, in the Universe, and the idea of man's beng morally accountable is all a fiction, a mere delusion. Or if there is sin and wrong, then God alone is their author, and man is in no sense accountable for any of the sins, wrongs and evils of our world. If this is so, then not only is slavery a divine in-stitution, but also the stealing and selling of men and women into slavery, which our laws pronounce to be piracy, as well as every other rascality and abomination in the world. Every system of tyranny, injustice, robbery and murder, may be proved to be a divine institution by the same line of argument! It is Dr. Lord's system that God wills and decrees whatever men do—' or whatever comes to pass,' that leads him to the conclusion that slavery is of God-is right. 'It is his Calvinism-his fatal necessity system, that leads him to this conclusion that slavery is right!

From the Practical Christian.

INDICTMENT OF WENDELL PHILLIPS. Wendell Phillips has been honored, at last, by an ndictment for treasonable words spoken at the memorable Faneuil Hall meeting which immediately ly followed the kidnapping of Anthony Burns, and which Hallet, one of Satan's chief emissaries, thinks stigated the 'riot' that came so near restoring his men in bonds: '-Theodore Parker, T. W. Hig-ginson, Wendell Phillips, and others as true perhaps, though not as distinguished. What a farce! And yet, if such men as Pierce, Hallet, Curtis & Co., could have it all their own way, it would be a tragedy; and free speech and all free men would be trodden under foot forever. But as it is, 'the vipers bite a file.' Posterity will remember them as the representatives of the Devil-power of the nineteenth century; but Phillips, and Higginson, and its sublime and rugged proportions a balloon and its sublime and rugged proportions a balloon the cause of Universal Liberty. Already have these latter built themselves up durable monu-ments in the hearts of the friends of humanity the country through, and some of them the world over. They shall not lose their reward ; for the cause in which they are so devotedly engaged will do more

for them than they can possibly do for it.

When the trial of these men shall come off, what multitudes will desire to be there to see !- and will be there. They will have to put the court-house in chains again, to keep out the people. Such a trial will be likely to stop 'agitation!' But whom the Devil would destroy, he first makes—fools. Go forward, ye kidnappers! Your time is short; for you will presently be where the servant is free from his master; and the wicked [lave to] cease from their troubling.' Some of you are growing old in your iniquity; and there is but a step speak to poor saints without a proper introduction from one of proper influence.

These men conduct themselves very properly apon the moral questions of the day. They do not ningle any of the practicalities of life with their urity mallow.

The Boston correspondent of the New York Evening Post says :-

Wendell Phillips delivered the fourth of the lectures on slavery on Thursday evening. He had a crowded house, and was received with great applause. His lecture was the most eloquent that we have had this season even the slave-hunters confessing that, in the articles of style and finish, it was not to be beaten; but they consider that such a man should not be a 'fanatic!' If he would only come out on the 'law and order' side, he wight he authors. he might be anything, even District Attorney, and get indictments found against other people, instead being indicted himself. All they think of, in connection with talent, is its power to get office for the man who-possesses it. As for any of its high uses, and the obligation of those having it to do the work of God for the benefit of man, they are as competent to understand them as a gang of Bushmen to comprehend the writings of Dante. Mr. Phillips analyzed the elements of the Slave Power, and showed that the remedy for the evil that exists is in our own hands. He was at times very caustic, and his action, when he expressed a desire for a glass of water, that he might rinse his mouth after having mentioned the Lorings and the Curtises, was altogether indescribable. The remark of one of our evening papers, that few of those who heard Mr. Phillips sympathized with him on many and the sympathic incorrect. him on many points, is altogether incorrect. Thanks to the repeal of the Compromise of 1820 and to the arrest of Burns, there is a very different state of feeling here now from what there was in 1850. Even the Boston Courier admits this, while

From the N. Y. Evening Post. PREE TRADE AND THE TRIBUNE. Boston, December 4, 1854.

mourning over it.

Messas. Editors: The Tribune, in its daily of November 29, speaking on free trade and currency, seems to imagine that it has put you quite hors du combat by the following interrogatory:—

'Sham democracy, British free trade and pro-slavery thus look always in the same direction. friends of the Post explain the cause of this?

There is something I wish the Tribune to explain: Why is it that the leading abolitionists are the most ultra free traders? Garrison, Wandell Phillips, Parker Pillsbury, Stephen S. Foster and Theodore Parker, are for immediate and unconditional free trade with all the world, without regard to the action of other countries: and more, just in proportion as I find a person intense in his hatred of chattel slavery, just in the same proportion do I find him detesting the doctrine of protection, as having its foundation in tyranny and fraud. So

invariably is this the esse, that I think Barnum could do a most thriving business in these diggings by exposing a true and sincere abolitionist who should be in favor of protective tariffs. Another question for the Tribune: I have frequently heard that, although man-stealing was not unpop ular in the slave States, the stealing of money was as uppopular in the slave States as in the freethat is, they both 'look always in the same direc-

I discussed this question of protection, the other day, with a good honest farmer of Massachusetts. I read to him the Tribune article. Well,' setts. I read to him the Tribune article. 'Well,' said he, 'when the Tribune will prove to me that two and two make five, that something can be made from nothing, or that water will run up hill, it will convince me that there may be some truth in the doctrine of protection.' On the whole, my friend, the farmer does not seem at all grateful to the Tribune for its efforts to relieve the farmers by taxing them. He says he has never bought every thing he had to purchase so cheap, nor sold every thing he had to sell so dear, as since the tariff of 1846 he had to sell so dear, as since the tariff of 1840 went into operation. You will not, I am sure, set me down as an old fory, because I do not coincide with the Tribune; but as the Tribune may do so, I will just say that I sympathize with the Tribune in its views of the woman question; I am for the immediate abolition of slavery; for the freedom of the public lands to actual settlers; for tee-totalit: all these I am for, and something more; but I cannot go the exploded notion of protection, paper money, and spirit-rappings.
I remain, very truly yours,

SLAVE-SHIPS IN NEW YORK HARBOR. Our recent exposures of the slave-trade as car-Our recent exposures of the slave-trade as carried on in this city, have thrown into a flatter the gentry engaged in this infamous traffic. They are enraged at Captain Smith for having blurted out the whole truth. He is now less disposed to boast of his exploits, and begins to mistrust that his career may have an unpleasant termination. The authorities have been excited to new vigilance, and will keep a sharp look-out for suspicious vessels. will keep a sharp look-out for suspicious vessels.

They will need to be constantly on the watch.
But a few days ago, a vessel, suspected of being a
slaver, and which the District Attorney intended to prosecute, was too quick for him, and slipped through his fingers, and got off to sea. But a second attempt of the kind has been brought up the morning papers

'On Wednesday afternoon, the attention of Mr. Joachimssen, the associate U.S. District Attorney, was called to the fact, that the schooner George H. Townsend was lying at pier 48 East River, loading under circums ances leading to the belief that she was being fitted out for the purpose of taking negroes from the coast of Africa to Cuba. It was a secretical that in her houther the variable of the purpose of the coast of Africa to Cuba. ascertained that in her burthen she resembled, in a great measure, the ill-fated Julia Moulton, and that the persons on board made no secret of her proposed illegal enterprise, and that she was tak-ing in boards and materials suited for laying a slave deck. On Friday, application was made to clear the schooner at the Custom House for Gambia and Sierra Leone, the cargo appearing to be shipand Sierra Leone, the cargo appearing to be shipped by Mr. John A. Machado, for account of a Mr. Brown, said to be a merchant at Gambia, and a British subject. The character of the entire cargo of the Townsead, as appeared on the Custom House manifest, is similar to that of the bark Millandon, which sailed from this port on the 17th of Dec., 1853, for a like destination, and which bark shared the fate of the Julia Moulton—namely, being burn-ed after landing a cargo of slaves on the coast of Cuba. The schooner is said to be owned by American citizens residing at Hempstead, Long Island, and to have been chartered by them to Mr. Machado for one year. Under those and other circumstances, which the District Attorney does not deem it expedient to make replaces. expedient to make public at present, a libel was filed against the vessel and cargo, and she is now in the custody of Mr. Hillyer, the United States Marshal.'-N. Y. Ecangelist.

GOV. REEDER AND THE SHAM SETTLERS.

It seems that Gov. Reeder will not allow himself to be bullied by the Missouri interlopers. He has refused to order an election for the Legislative Countil of Kanzas till next spring. In reply to demand from a meeting at Leavenworth, for an immediate election, he tells some plain truths, which expose the rascality of the slavery conspi-

'The meeting was not of the 'citizens of Kan-'The meeting was not of the 'citizens of Kan-zas,' as your proceedings will show, if you will produce them. It was a meeting composed mainly of citizens of Missouri and a few of the citizens of Kanzas. Your own body, whom I am now address-ing, contains two undoubted residents of Missouri, one of whom is your chairman, who resides with his family in the town of Liberty, Missouri, as he has done for years, and whose only attempt at a residence in Kanzas consists of a card nailed to a tree on ground long since occupied by other set-tlers, who have built and live upon the claim. The President of your meeting was Major John Doughty, a resident and large landholder of Clay county. Missouri, as he has stated to me since the meeting, and will not hesitate to state again, as he is a high-minded and bonorable man, above all concealment or disguise. The gentlemen principally composing your meeting came across the river, thronging the road from the ferry to the town, on horseback and in wagons, in numbers variously estimated by different persons from 200 to 300; and after the meeting adjourned, they re-turned to their homes in the State of Missouri. These are facts as notorious here as any public occurrence can be, and every man who has eyes to see, and ears to hear, is cognizant of them.

DISAPPOINTED. The Salem Journal says that the other night, as a large train from Gloucester, drawn by two engines, came sweeping round a curve in the road, near the gas works, the engineers of both engines started their whistles, and continued their shrill music for some minutes, continued their shrill music for some minutes, producing a most unearthly sound, accompanied with cheers from seven hundred persons, the burning of Bengal lights, firing of rockets, &c. A gentleman of the Second Advent persuasion, who has been expecting the last trump to blow for ten days past, awakened by the unearthly din, jump dout of bed, hallooing, 'The Lord has come! Glory! glory!' and ran out to meet the Bridegroom: instead of whom, he met a delegation of eight or ten hundred Know Nothings from Danyers, Beverity, and Salem, on their return from Gloucester!

It is singular that we who have heard so much of Liberian improvements and prosperity, should now be told that the nation with a President at its head, and thirty years after the found-ing of the colony, is without a butcher or cattle producer, or a road five miles into the interior!

Mr

The other day, we quoted a strong pro-slavery declaration of principles from the American organ at Washington. We were answered, 'It spoke without authority.' We wished so to believe, and therefore refrained from further comment. But now what have we, or rather what hear we, from mid-Ohio! The Columbus Rereille—the American described to the Washing. can organ in that quarter—endorses the Washington Journal, and pushes its doctrine to a pro-slavery extreme. Hear it:—

'The American Organ, at Washington, a paper devoted to the advancement of the great American movement, which is now spreading all over the country, and leaving in its track a more healthful politi-cal system than has been since the days of Washingcal system than has been since the days of Washington, Jefferson and their compatriots, in speaking of the defeat of Mr. Seward to the U.S. Senate, says that 'the party seeks to defeat the re-election of Seward to the Senate, we are proud to admit, and if need be, to defend. Nothing would give us more pleasure than to record the defeat of this arch agitator. Are we asked for a reason! Because we desire the perpetuity of the Union, and the recognition of the rights of each and every State, as guaranteed by the Constitution. But it is false that we advocate slavery by opposing Sew. is false that we advocate slavery by opposing Sew-ard. We never have discussed the merits or demerits of slavery in our columns. We would ex-clude, if we could, such men as Seward from the halls of Congress, to prevent the agitation of the question of slavery, and the ultimate disruption of the bonds of our national Union.'

This is right and politic. Had it not been fo This is right and politic. Had it not been for such men as Seward, Giddings, Chase & Co., constantly agitating the question of slavery, both in and out of Congress, the country would have been better off—the Union more firmly united—our prospects brighter for the future—and the men of the North and South could proudly look upon each other without distrust and jealousy, and hail each one as brother of this mighty republic—who know no North, no South, no East, no West, but ail as unit as one family of the confederacy. Let this a unit, as one family of the confederacy. Let this eternal agitation, then, cease—take it from the halls of Congress—leave it with the people to arrange their own domestic affairs, and all will be well- Othello's occupation will be gone,' and the one idea men will be laid aside, to give place to men of more expanded views, more liberal minds, more enlightened judgment.

On, then, with this work of reform! Let all true Americans fall into the ranks, and fight gallantly till the victory is won—till discord and dissen-sion are husbed in quiet contentment—till the Union shall be firmly united with the golden chain of brotherly love, and the governmental affairs of our country once more placed in the hands of Americans. This will be the result of the American-

The hollowness and falsehood of the plea con tained in both extracts are palpable. Why, if the purpose be to ignore slavery, are Seward and Hale, Chase and Summer denounced! Why, if these organs are honest, are not the aggressors on the side of slavery excluded! That man is blind or perverse, who does not see through the motives of these journals, and comprehend their policy. There is no neutrality here. It is a war on the pro slavery side, and a war most perilous, because, in part, a covert war, for the Slave Power.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM AND SLAVERY, The Eatonton, (Geo.) Independent Press (Dec.

9th.) remarks-'The New York Tribune and National Era, the two leading papers of Abolitionism, are deadly hos-tile against the Know Nothings, and the only reason they give for it is, that this order ignores the issue, and has a tendency to divert the

cause. The

Know Nothings have already occomplished this good. There can be no doubt about that.' 'They have succeeded very effectually,' it says, in overshadowing the boisterous, clamorous fanatics of the North, and it proceeds to philoso-

minds of the people from the nigger

. The North,' it says, ' is led by excitement, and controlled by isms. The latest ism is always the most popular, and commands the greatest number of votaries. As a friend remarked to us the other day-one who was himself born and raised in the North-if some bold fellow in Yankee-land should get up an expedition to the moon, the Yankees would forsake their all, and follow him. This disposition to follow everything new, then, has in-duced the Yankees to quit, for a while, at least, the nigger sensation, and open upon the Know

We can't help rejoicing at this, even though we may be persuaded that the vicious pack is now following a wrong track—we thank God it is not the wrong track-just as, in past life, when engaged in costly eccupation of fox-hunting, v glad enough when our dogs got after a drove of hogs: not that we wanted them to run hogs at all, but they were running sheep before, and we pre-ferred their pursuing anything rather than sheep. For though they were doing wrong in their chase after swine, it was not near so wrong as chasing the woolly animals, and we could soon beat them off from the hogs. Just so we feel about the Yan-kees—we had rather hear them open upon any other trail than that of the woolly animals which are accustomed to bring forth their clamorous cry : to wit, the niggers. And if they go in pursuit of Dutchmen, Irishmen, and Frenchmen, these have the power to help vote them off, and can take care of themselves. -National Era.

THE NEW AMERICAN PARTY.

Has this American movement any inherent sympathy with the anti-slavery cause! Or is the harbetween them this year all fortuitous and mony between them this year all loridings accidental? It is not strange that some men, like the editor of the National Era, are fearful that the latter question will soon be answered affirmatively. The order finds favor in the South, and it is undeni able that Southern politicians are now laboring to control it, at least so far as to disconnect it from its alliance with anti-slavery men. Gen. Houston, scho not long since denounced all abolitionists as fil only for the gailows, is a leader among them, and favorably spoken of as the Presidential candidate; and the same may be said of Mr. Clayton, who was one of the earliest supporters of the Nebraska iniquity. Every one can see that such men will not continue to favor the organization, unless it can be

made to serve the purposes of Southern men.
In addition to this, their organ in New York announces that it is a part of their mission to exterminate abolitionism. And the American Organ, the national Know Nothing paper, established at Washington, says :-

'The truth is, that Know Nothingism-to use th cant phrase of the day—is the deadliest for that anti-alayery fanaticism has ever encountered. The future

It is possible that these editors speak only for themselves. We do not feel disposed as yet to hold the whole organization responsible for what they may say. But we apprehend that the tendency of the movement, which we regard equally as dangerous, is more correctly expressed by Mr. Linus B. Comins, a member of Congress elect from Massachusetts, in a speech recently made by him at a Know Nothing festival :-

Our motto is, not to turn out of our way slavery or attack it. (Applause.) But when it comes within our way, when it confronts us, seize it by the throat and strangle it. Any statesman entertaining these views and standing upon the American platform—be he the Broome of Pennsylvania, the Bullion of Missouri, or the here of San Jacinto, he is worthy of the position of our standard bearer for 1856. (Great cheering.)

Now every intelligent man can see that this con-cedes all that the Slave Power demands. The South has always had the control of the government, and only asks us not to 'attack it.' It is in possession, and like the devil in olden time, it only cries out to be let clone. It has always controlled the North simply by demanding that political parties should ignore the question, and not make it a test. This ignore the question, and not make it a test. This has uniformly been the position of the two great pro-slavery parties in this country, because 'not to attack' a great legalized system of wrong is to consent to its continuance and perpetuity. No form of oppression asks more than this, whether in Russia, Rome or South Carolina. How soon would the of oppression asks more than this, whether in Russia, Rome or South Carolina. How soon would the evils which Mr. Comins sees in the prevalence of Romanism be overcome, if the people should act

upon the policy of 'not attacking' that! It must

upon the policy of 'not attacking that: It must be apparent to the anti-slavery men of this country that if the American party should adopt such a course, (which we de not yet believe.) they can no longer have any sympathy with it.

We say we do not believe it, because we feel certain that the slavery question will have to be met. It stands where no sect or party can avoid it, or be interesting the stands where no sect or party can avoid it, or be silent upon it. The anti-slavery cause has arisen stient upon it. The anti-slavery cause has arisen through twenty years of great personal sacrifice, patient toil, and bitter persecution; it is founded in humanity, and is sustained by the hearty sym-pathy of the whole civilized world. It has reached pathy of the whole civilized world. It has reached its present position only by slow accretion, and in defiance of obstinate and powerful resistance.—
There is therefore nothing about it ephemeral or transitory. Other questions may be joined with it, but they cannot be substituted for it, and any attempt to do so by any organization, will enter to its own destruction. It has become a stone that will break whatever party may fall upon it, and upon whatever party, standing in its way, it may fall, it will grind it to powder.—Portland Inquirer.

SLAVERY AND POPERY.

We wish we possessed the power to make som of our former Anti-Slavery friends, who have become Know Nothings, realize the downward nature of the step they have taken. Deceived, as proba bly many of them were, by the antagonistic attitude which the American party assumed against the old Whig and Democratic organizations, they hastly inferred from this fact that the new party would be Anti-Slavery. But now, when Know Nothingism is proved to be more for than against Slavery, our friends we hope will refrace their steps, and come back again to the old freedom platform. We censure nobody for regarding Popery with jealousy, believing as we do that it is the foe of human freedom. But we do complain, and with reason too, that opposition, organized opposition, to that form of despotism should be deemed paramount to the overthrow of the Slave Power in America. Popery is bad enough, theoretically and historically but it has, as yet, had no influence in the govern-ment, nor made the first systematic attempt, so far as our knowledge extends, to get political power and wield it to subserve its own despotic purposes. Catholicism, in this country, is comparatively weak, and must, from the nature of the circumstances by which it is here surrounded, become feebler as time advances. Pro-slavery as America is, there is still such an invigorating atmosphere of freedom left, that Catholics who reside among us become, imperceptibly to themselves, consider-erably uncatholicized by inhaling it. We are willing to turn Catholicism over to Protestantism, and risk the result of the battle. If the former has the strongest logic, the latter possesses the most zeal, the advantages of numbers, intelligence and position, and therefore must and will prevent Catholic ascendancy. And, if the united Protestant sects cannot, with such odds on their side, keep Catholicism down by free discussion, then Protestant-ism is lacking in some essential truth, and ought to set about the work of mending its philosophy. If in a fair and open theological field, Protestantism cannot successfully cope with Catholicism, let the shameful fact be proclaimed, and another Luther called forth to start another reformation. Catholicism has not, nor is it likely to, rule this nation—the cry of wolf has been raised too soon, a great

deal too soon.
On the other hand, the Slave Power has had possession of us for a half century, and still retains its giant grip. Remorselessly trampling out the hunanity of the colored man, and with its appetite for blood made ravenous by the rivers it has already drunk, it still rages for its pacy, regardless of all right, all justice, and all constitutional guarantees of human freedom. It recognizes no limit to its audacious demands for more plunder, and more victims, but claims universal dominion. For its security and aggrandizement, that it may not be molested in its business of robbery and its feasts of blood, it demands the destruction of all free institutions. A free press, free schools, free labor, trial by jury, as corpus-all these are its foes, and these it has sworn to exterminate, and its work of

destruction has been going on for years.

Shall we then turn away from this gigantic, active, vigilant, omnipresent, rapacious enemy, this huge ambudiment of all the evils that humanity ever felt or the human mind conceived, to attack those mills which vivid imaginations have constructed out of Catholicism and Popery! Is it wise, is it expedient even, to postpone the war upon a tangi-ble, present and growing evil, for the sake of bat-tling against one which is but hypothetical? We have no objection to a war upon Catholicism, or upon Protestantism either; but we do most earnestly and solemnly protest against any and all movements, which make our war upon American slavery a matter of secondary consideration. Let not our attention and our efforts be diverted from the powanother, more formidable, is about to take the field on the side of despotism. And especially should we beware of giving countenance to a political party, which, while professing to be anti-Catholic, has shown itself, in numerous instances, to be the opponent of Anti-Slavery.—Rhode Island Freeman.

ANTHONY BURNS

A Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune closes his letter with the following paragraph :-

'The purchaser of Anthony Burns is David Me-Daniel, of Nash county, North Carolina, a whilom acquaintance of mine. He is a horse-racer and gambler by profession, of Virginian origin, and recruited his fortune, about a dozen years ago, by marrying a young lady of the county in which he lives. Anthony having many friends in Boston, cannot they raise a few hundred dollars for his restoration to his family and friends ! His case is a hard one every way, and particularly, that, after having tasted the sweets of Freedom, he should be back into the gloom of slavery. Who will move in the matter !

Is there any of that money left, or has it all gone for eigars and champagne! Can the gallant editor of the South Boston Gazette inform us ! The Transcript has the following comment upon this affair :

There has been movement enough in this matter in Boston. By the going rates of human flesh in Virginia, Anthony Burns was worth seven hundred dollars. His Boston friends offered twelve hundred dollars for him, of which sum a United States officer subscribed one hundred. Their letters are unanswered, their appeals unavailing. His master has proved to have been a jockey Virginian, who has broken his word, alike with those honored (?) with his friendship, and those who originally looked upon him in his true character. We hear that Col. Suttle has lost caste among his neighbors from snow to rain, from sleet to drizzle, rendering the for his course in this transaction to nearly as great walking equally uncomfortable and hazardous-the an extent as those persons in Boston have who were instrumental in the return of the fugitive. One of these parties the present week has stated to a clergyman, that his business had fallen off two thousand dollars since the rendition.'

A PIOUS SLAVEHOLDER.

A correspondent of the Boston Evening Telegraph, reviewing Dr. Adams's 'South, S de View of Slavery,' justly remarks-

Slavery is not right, nor really better, because slaveholders are gentlemen, and slaves can laugh and sport—by no means. In this respect, Dr. Ad-

and sport—by no means. In this respect, Dr. Adams's book is as weak as dish-water.

An example. A lady of my acquaintance, belonging to a very respectable family in Massachusetts, lived, a few years since, in St. Louis. She became acquainted with a Christian slaveholder, living up the river some fifty miles, more or less.

He invited her to visit his family, which invitation ahe accepted. The appearance of the gentleman was quite favorable to his Christian profession up to the time of the incident I am about to record.

The man about to record, to the surprise of every body, the receipts was a prographly a mighle hearted. He was apparently amiable, kind, noble-hearted. piritual. But one day ne became curaged with are about the business. Let the oppressors at the he would 'whip her to death' on the next day at 12 South take note of this fact, and find in it an assur-o'clock. His wife told this lady visitor that he ance that abolitionism has an immortal life, and not an o'clock. His wife told this lady visitor that he would certainly do it, as he always executed his threats. She was of course in great distress of mind, but said, 'it will not do for me to interpose.'

The Managers of the Fair will make their report in due Great consternation was manifested by all the season, which will be read with unalloyed pleasure by slaves on the plantation, for they well knew that all who have taken an interest in this exhibition. On

to the whipping post in a very pious way. This lady visitor could endure no more. She was a woman of uncommon resolution, and much intelligence. In the fervor of her kindness, and inspired

by hope that cast out her feur, she started up, and followed after the 'man of God.' She reached the whipping post just as the slaveholder was about to inflict the first terrible blow. Rais. ing up her fist with the courage of a man,—noble woman!—she exclaimed, 'Strike her if you dare, and I will follow you from Maine to Georgia with he lane!' The man saw that he was in the hands he lane!" The man saw that he was in the hand of a white witness, and dropped the instrument d torture and death. In less than one hour he sat down to the table, and asked the blessing of God on the food The point I would have the reader note is this:

only, and heard the slaveholder implore the Divine blessing, he would have said. 'How beautiful to hear slaveholders pray! They even ask God's blessing upon their food. Slavery cannot be so anti-pious, after all. Grace! Prayer! Who would have thought it on a plantation!' But if he had been at the whipping-post, he might have seen the Shady Side of Slavery. Where was the better place for him to judge of the cruelties of Southern bondage, in the house or out upon the plantation! But Dr. Adams takes his 'South-side iew' at the Christian dinner table, and not at the whipping-post. More hereafter.

THE LIBERATOR.

No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, JANUARY 5, 1855.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

The FINANCIAL COMMITTEE OF THE LIBERATOR, to whom its peconiary interests are entrusted, have instructed the GENERAL AGENT to erase from the subscription book, on the first of April next, the names of all such subscribers as are owing from the 1st of January, 1854; and also to require payment N ADVANCE of all new subscribers.

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

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MASSACHU-

SETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY .. The Annual Meeting of the Massachusers Axri-SLAVERY SOCIETY will be held in Boston on WEINESDAY and THURSDAY, January 24th and 25th-to which all who take an interest in the anti-slavery movement whatever may be their views on the subject, are cor dially invited-the platform being free to all, it orde that error may be exposed and the truth established, The members and friends of the Society, in particular, are expected to give a cheering attendance, an mated by a spirit that knows nothing of weariness, unquenchable in its zeal, indomitable in its purpose, sagacious, resolute, uncompromising.

Further particulars hereafter. In behalf of the Board of Managers, FRANCIS JACKSON, President. ROBERT F. WALLCUT, Rec. Sec.

OUR TWENTY-FIFTH VOLUME.

We have completed the Twenty-Fourth Volume of THE LIBERATOR, -covering a period of more than one third of the 'three score years and ten & allotted to the life of man, in the scriptural record. We began our editorial warfare against slavery in 1828, first in Bennington, (Vt.) -next in Baltimore-and finally in Boston. It has been long and terrible, but not in vain ; for though there are a million slaves more than when we began our labors, and though the domains of slavery have been greatly extended, and though the Slave Pow er is still fearfully dominant, yet the whole land has been aroused from its deathly slumber, the friends o morning dew, the cause of impartial freedom has had a mighty growth, a death-wound has been given to the slave system, and, in the cheering words of WHITTIER-

Yet o'er the blackness of the storm, A bow of promise bends on high,

And gleams of sunshine, soft and warm,

Break through our clouded sky.

East, West and North, the shout is heard, Of freemen rising for the right; Each valley hath its rallying word, Each hill its signal light.

O'er Massachusetts' rocks of gray,
The strengthening light of Freedom shines—
Rhole Island's Narraganiet bay,
Vermont's Green Mountain pines.

From Hudson's frowning Palisades, To Allegany's laurell'd crest, O'er lakes and prairies, streams and glades, It shines upon the West.

Speed on the light to those who dwell In Slavery's land of woe and sin, And through the blackness of that hell, Let Heaven's own light break in.

So shall the Southern conscience quake, Before that light poured full and strong; So shall the Southern heart awake, To all the bondman's wrong ;

And from that rich and sunny land, The song of grateful millions rise, Like that of Israel's ransomed band Beneath Arabia's skies ;

And all who now are bound beneath From Slavery's night of moral death, To light and life shall spring;

Broken the bondman's chain-and gone The master's guilt, and hate, and fear, And unto both alike shall dawn A NEW AND HAPPY YEAR.

We enter upon our new volume with undiminished zeal, courage and hope-warmly proffering to all our friends and patrons the loving salutations and wisher of the New Year, thanking them for their generous co operation, grateful for all the private assistance which has been rendered us, and relying on God to the end.

RESULTS OF THE PAIR.

In despite of the severe pecuniary pressure of the limes -the long-continued bad weather, alternating non-arrival of a considerable portion of the foreign ar ticles, and the exhibition of others received only jus before the close of the ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR in this city last week-with other drawbacks which it is unnecess ry to particularise-it will be as gratifying to the friends of the slave, as it will be depressing to the en emies of emancipation, to learn that no less a sum than FOUR THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLARS was received as the result of the sales-leaving considerable number of useful and beautiful articles hand, to be disposed of for the benefit of the cause hereafter. Never, under the most favorable circum stances, has so large a sum been realized at any provious Fair; and it furnishes the most satisfactory evidence that the anti-slavery sentiment of Massachusetts is not to be diverted from its purpose, but is surely and But one day he became enraged with five thousand dollars, being equal to six thousand in Saturday evening, Lucy Stone made an effective and Twelve o'clock of the following day arrived.

Saturday evening, Lucy Stoke made an effective flowing of the following day arrived.

This gentleman lectured before the Mercantile Libra ry Association on Wednesday of last week, his subject eing 'The Beautiful.' It was generally regarded as a failure, the theme having been unfortunately chosen On Thursday evening, Mr. C. delivered the fifth of the independent course of anti-slavery lectures at the Tremont Temple, in the presence of a large audience, and acquitted himself in a more able and satisfactory manner. His subject was 'The Despotism of the Slave much, and many, very many hearts that love you have Power.' He administered a scathing rebuke to the throbbed with anxiety, lest your earnest face and elo-Northern press and pulpit for their pro-slavery servility, and faithfully applied the lash to such wolves in sheep's clothing as the Rev. Dr. Lord, ('there are lords many,') and the Rev. Dr. Adams, whose recent publications in and the Rev. Dr. Adams, whose recent publications in defence of slavery should subject them to universal connect and uncompromising, reach us across the ocean nest and uncompromising, reach us across the ocean nest and uncompromising, reach us across the ocean nest and uncompromising. For your words at the think that while a repentant slaveholder is endeavoring to break the fetters of the oppressed, at whatever cost thank you. I only wish a few things, indicative of or peril to himself, recreant New England elergymen are as busily striving to reconcile the Northern mind to the continuance of a system which is full of uncleanness, oppression and blood! Mr. Clay was enthusiastically received by an intelligent and crowded assembly. We regret that we were unable to hear him, in consequence of absence from the city.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Among the communications which occupy so large s portion of our present number, we refer our readers in particular to the Letters of JOSEPH BARKER, RICHARD D. WEBB, and HENRY C. WRIGHT. Mr. BARKER and Mr. WEBB differ considerably in their views in regard to the condition of things in England, and the oppressions of the British government. One takes the brightest and the other the darkest view of the subject, but both are animated by a spirit of genuine philanthropy, and they differ more in opinion than in principle. Between the aristocracy of England (bad as they are) and the slaveholders of America-and between the working classes of the one country and the slaves of the other-no parallel can be fairly drawn : the difference is immense. Yet, there is a vast amount of oppression, usurpation and injustice in the very structure of the British government, which ought to be vigorously assailed, to the abolishment of the throne, the extinction of the nobility, and the eternal abrogation of the existing union between the Church and the State. Of course, we are for the use of no other weapons than those of reason, truth and love.

A WORD ABOUT THE TRACTS.

Numerous calls reach us, from various parts of the country, for the anti-slavery tracts for gratuitous distribution. Thus far four tracts have been stereotyped, and a large edition of each has been printed. Thise dition is now exhausted, and a second will soon be ready.

With regard to the distribution of the tracts, it i evidently desirable to choose the least expensive manner. Therefore we would suggest to our distant friends that they should, whenever possible, send to the antislavery offices (in Boston, New York or Philadelphia) by friends visiting these cities, for such tracts as they want, and thus avoid the cost attending other methods of transmission. It would absorb too much of the funds contributed for the publication of the tracts, were we to undertake to pay the cost, whether of postage or other carriage, of sending them to numerous and remote localities. But where no other convenient way offers, let our friends make known their wants by letter, and they will receive as early attention as circumstances allow At Philadelphia, address J. MILLER McKIM, 31 North Fifth Street; at New York, SYDNEY H. GAY, 138 Nassau Street; at Boston, SAMUEL MAY, Jr., 21 Cornhill.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY NOVELS.

The wise man who long ago said, that if he could make the ballads of a nation, he cared little who made its laws, would in our day certainly have so far modified his paradox as to have substituted novels for ballads. among reading nations. The potent influence the once exercised on the feelings and opinions of the masses has been superseded by the stronger and subtler excitement of prose fiction. The popular taste requires a stimulant more complex and refined, more spicy, than the ballad. That stimulant is supplied by the Novelthe most varied and comprehensive and effective form

invests his work, its adaptation to the tastes and understanding of all classes of society, and of almost every grade of intellect, thus giving it a vast, and in the most successful instances a universal circulation, renders it a truly potent engine for moving the feelings or moulding the opinions of the people. The thoughtful observer can detect traces of the influence of novels in almost every phase of society. Emerson remarks that 'the prominence given to intellectual power in Bulwer's romances has proved a main stimulus to mental culture in thousands of young men in England and America.

Cervantes, by the publication of Don Quixofe, is said to have 'smiled Spain's chivalry away,' and though the expression be stronger than the facts will warrant, inasmuch as the decline of Spanish chivalry had already taken place from other causes, it is certain that Don Quixote had a great effect on the manners and sentiments of the Spanish people, as well as upon their lite-

The influence of Pilgrim's Progress has long been felt and acknowledged by the religious world, and in a hundred languages, and in all quarters of the globe, it continues to edify devout and simple hearts.

In our own day, Eugene Sue's novel, the Wandering Jew, has helped largely to swell that tide in opposition to Popery, and especially to the Jesuits, which is sweeping through the Frotestant nations, and is now so strongly manifested in the United States. On a less extensive scale, the novels of Charles Dickens have con-

tributed to the reform of like abuses in England. In the literature of America, three novels have already appeared, which have exerted, and undoubtedly will yet exert, a prodigious influence upon the solution of the great problem of slavery-the White Slave, Uncle Tom's Cabin, and Ida May.

The White Slave, under its former title of the Memors of Archy Moore, was published in the earliest period of the Anti-Slavery movement. Its effect was speedily felt, and there is scarcely an anti-slavery man of more than ten years' standing, who does not look back to the perusal of the book as adding fresh fuel to his zeal, and giving additional force and clearness to his convictions . In its new and enlarged form it has a larger sale than ever, and certainly has lost none of its power as an anti-slavery argument.

intensity, the effects of which are already beginning to

manifest themselves strongly on this side of the water. Ida May has only begun its work; yet, though published but little more than a month, it ranks in circula undoubtedly, to Uncle Tom's Cabin as a work of art, it Doctors of Divinity in New England, as you know. slavery-and that is the point of view in which we are divinity of slavery. The God they worship is a slavenow considering it. Every one who has at heart the redemption of the republic from its greatest curse, cannot hunter, they being witnesses. Yet, these men are felbetter lend he aid to the good work than by promoting lowshipped as pious ministers of Christ, and their God the circulation of these books, every copy of which in circulation deserves to be considered as an eloquent lecturer perpetually on the stump.

Mr. Summer has introduced into the Senate a resolution to instruct the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the United States to the governments of Great Bri tain, France and Turkey on the one side, and of Russia on the other, in the hope of withdrawing the existing secured to the people of those nations, and also to the general commerce of the world.

THE PRESENT AND PAST-WHAT HAVE THE ABOLITIONISTS DONE?

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR, BOSTON, Dec. 29, 1854.

To PARKER PILLABURY, England : DEAR PARKER, -It is now one year, within a few days, since you departed from among us, to feel, think and act for humanity, as embodied in the American slave, in another hemisphere. You have suffered quent voice should no more be seen and heard among us. In due time, when, in your own judgment, you London Conference, which have just reached us, we American Christianity, of recent occurrence, had licitude have some of us watched the movements of British churches and ministers in reference to the American Board of Missions. God grant they may not be deceived by their recent action in regard to the Cherokees and Choctaws. The missionaries all go with the slaveholding Indians. Strong efforts are being made to get the Board to recede. They will recede, or do that which will make their decision a dead letter. God bless you, dear Parker, and spare your health and life, to cry aloud against a pro-slavery religion, whereever you may be. Get at the message of Col. Harkins, the Choctaw chief, to the Indian Council, touching the decision of the Board. It is a recent text, from which a life-long sermon might be preached, respecting the value of American Christianity to the heathen.

But I wish to give you an account of the year's ex erience in regard to anti-slavery in this nation. You eft us just as Kanzas and Nebraska began to attract attention. I believe the first word spoken against that iniquity by the press was spoken by THE LIBERATOR. The whole North was thrown into a spasm. A universal cry went up against it. The Slave Power triumphed, as usual, and opened all the national domain to sla very. This caused thousands, hitherto unable to hear the word Dissolution, to begin to calculate the value of the Union.

Then came the spectacle of a nation of twenty millions, calling themselves Christians, and their country the 'asylum' of the oppressed,' combining to seize one poor, maimed, innocent laboring man, in Boston, and chain him, and, escorted by over two thousand armed ruffians, in pay of the United States Government, march him off to the land of whips and chains, and consign him to hopeless bondage. This served as an anti-slavery text, from which the sermon was loud and long. The three thousand clergymen of New England, who petitioned against the Nebraska fraud, have generally been silent since. No Convention have they called, nothing have they done, to resist the encroachments of slavery. Many made the Burns case a text for one discourse and one prayer; then shut their lips, as if sealed in death.

Christ and him crucified on Calvary, in the person of Jesus, has been the text of the church and clergy for eighteen hundred years ; but Christ and him crucified on the national cross of American slavery, in the person of Anthony Burns, and nearly four millions of God's 'little ones,' has been our text the past year. God manifest in the flesh, and speaking to the world through the pure, gentle martyr, Jesus, has been the object of worship to the American Christians and ministers the past year; but God manifest in and speaking through poor, helpless, chattelized Anthony Burns, has been the object of worship to increasing multitudes among us. But the mass of the ministers and churches still

worship God in Jesus, and lash and fetter and sell Him as a beast, in the American slave. How long, how long, will men be duped by a religion that consecrates temples, sabbaths, books, ceremonies and institutions to God in I have whips, slave-pens, bowie-knives, bloodhounds, Curtises, Lorings and Kanes, for God, in Anthony Burns. My heart is sick unto loathing as I hear our Rev. Drs. Blagdens, Adamses, Lords, Springs, Deweys, &c., talking of Jesus as a representative man, and the slave as a representative brute. They honor Jesus as a God, and enslave Anthony Burns as a brute beast! Each is the son of man and the son of God The intense interest with which the skilful novelist but how different their destiny, as decreed by American Christians! These determine to know nothing but Christ and him crucified on Calvary ; but there ar many, and the number is increasing, who are determined to know nothing, as the test and the text of this age and nation, but the slave and him crucified on the cross of American Republicanism and Christianity.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM! Since you left, this order ha sprung up into gigantic proportions. It has annihilated Whiggery and Democracy. Thank God for that It has also swept into its embrace Free-Soilism, and there it will be buried; thus demonstrating the truth we have so long proclaimed, that no political party, whose aim is numbers, not principle, can do any thing to root out and demolish the spirit, principle and practice of slavery. As a national political party, neve yet has there appeared among us a political party so utterly dissolute in principle and so malignant in prac tice. One man-our friend Rogers-a member of that party in Boston, had the manliness to vote for a candi date opposed to the Know Nothing nomination, and h was at once expelled from the order, on motion of a so of WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING! In small localities the party speaks out against drunkenness and oppression; but as a national organization, it is the unsert pulous ally of slavery. Look for no good to anti-slavery

ARREST OF PARKER, PHILLIPS, FOSTER, HIGGINSON AND OTHERS. Our only fear is, that the Governmen will not dare to bring them to trial. At this hour, Stephen S. Foster and T. W. Higginson are the tw most popular and influential men in Worcester, and Theodore Parker and Wendell Phillips are the men o Boston. Dear Pillsbury, be surprised at nothing !- not even if you hear that S. S. Foster, the hated of all haters, has been made Mayor of Worcester, Theodore Parker Mayor of Boston, T. W. Higginson Secretary of State, and Wendell Phillips Governor of Massachusetts. But one step is needed to induce this State to give them whatever it can induce them to take ; i. e., let the United States Government fine and imprison them, as I hope and pray it will, for active sympathy with poor Burns, and for driving Butman out of Worcester. Only let the Government do this to those noble men, for their devotion to a noble cause, and their crown of glory is

from that quarter.

POOR PRANK PIERCE! You know him. He is tail. Its universal circulation in Europe has excited cypher, and sunk beneath contempt. None so poor as all Christendom against American slavery to a degree of to despise him; pity, pity, is all he can get. That he deserves, as does the convicted felon. At his political death, in '56, he will not find enough friends to give him a wake and a burial.

NATHAN LORD, GEORGE W. BLAGDEN, NEHEMIAH tion second only to Mrs. Stowe's great work. Inferior, ADAMS. These three rank among the most influential is, we think, fully equal to it as an argument against These men, since you left, have formally asserted the worshipped as the true God, by nearly the entire Orthodox Church. They are cast out from no pulpit and no communion because of their efforts to deify slavery. Such are the men who have formed the existing unprin cipled, unmanly, debauched character of this nationcharacter that has no other God before slavery. You to consider the expediency of tendering the mediation should have the books of Lord and Adams, and the speeches of Blagden, and expound them to British ministers and churches.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY COURSE OF LECTURES IN BOSTON controversy between them from the destructive umpir-age of war, so that the blessings of peace may be again have no sympathy with Disunionists. Tickets for the coarse were three dollars. Yet, before it began, every tigket was taken, and five dollars each offered for more.

But the great house was already filled. A west up last night, I heard PHILLIPS there. Doors opened as hour before he began, and half an hour before, the Temple was completely filled. He spoke an hour sel a half, as he alone can speak, urging the propie to tear their Constitution to tatters,' and to come to from this 'agreement with hell.' These, and the like, were his words. In that mighty throng, not one him not one expressed dissent. Rev. Dr. Lyman Backer and his son Edward, Mrs. Stowe, and many Orthodo laymen, sat and heard him hold up to withering some pro-slavery priests and churches. Think of all these things! Twenty-four years ago, Garrison could be get a church nor a hall in this city to plead the case of the slave ! Now, the cause for which he was excluded, gathers two thousand in our noblest Temple, to beg his right hand man plead it? Will it ever be that the city of Boston will invite W. L. GARRISON to lecture of slavery in Faneuil Hall, and he be conducted to the platform by the Mayor and Aldermen? I look for that, after what I saw and heard on Thursday evening of lar week, in the Tremont Temple.

Ipa May. This is having a great run. Not se dramatic as ' Uncle Tom,' but a more potent auxiliary to anti-slavery. It is magnanimous, acknowledges the existence, power and fidelity of the Abolitionie applanding their principles and measures, and carrying them out in actual life. It makes a powerful appeal showing that slaveholders care not for the color of the victims-preferring white as the most marketable article of merchandise. THE BAZAAR. Dear Parker, it is good to be here,

and, amid this busy crowd of buyers and sellers, to feel and to think. Some twenty years ago, I attended this same Bazaar, at 46 Washington street, up two flights of stairs,—the office of THE LIBERATOR,—and where the ladies were assailed, in 1885, by a mob of five thousand 'gentlemen of property and stanting,' and where our own Gannison was laboring for bunns. ity when that same mob surrounded him to drag bin to prison and to death. There, this Bazaar was beld by Mrs. Louing and Mrs. Cuild. Some two handred dollars were raised, and that was thought well done So it was. Twenty years have passed, and now soneight or ten thousand dollars' worth of goods is in the hall. Over four thousand dollars have been taken Many of the wealthy and the socially great are here to purchase, and, in the language of a Boston paper, the Anti-Slavery Bazaar is become one of the established institutions of the city.' One of the most valuely sults of the Bazaar is the opportunity afforded to mingle the hearts and labors of many thousands in Britain, Ireland, France, Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States, and other nations, in sympathy and effort for the American slave. I thank God that Go. RISON, as he has just told me, when he first unfurled the flag of freedom, determined ' to know nothing but Christ and him crucified, in the person of the Auer. ican slave.' What need he to know more? For know. ing this, does he not know the wants, dignity, glary and destiny of humanity, and how far it may be and is crushed by human wickedness? And these womes! Nobly are they vindicating the cause of their fact millions of fellow-beings in slavery. Would that all our noble-hearted European friends could have looked into this hall during this Bazaar. They might have seen Anne W. and Deborah Weston, Mrs. Ellis Gray Loring, Mrs. Theodore Parker, Lydia Maria Child, Mrs. Garrison, Mrs. C. B. Stowe, and many other equally noble and devoted, behind the tables as alewomen; and Abby K. Foster, Lucy Stone, Antoinett L. Brown, W. L. Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Elment Quincy, S. S. Foster, Theodore Parker, T. W. Higgsson, C. F. Hovey, Francis and Edmund Jackson, and a great company of the true and tried ones of earth, ben to aid by their sympathy and their funds the cause of the slave.

And you, Parker ! Your name has often been mestioned with loving respect in this throng ; and but out wish has accompanied that mention, i. e., that you were

What have the Abolitionists done? Contrast Boston to-day with Boston in 1834, and let the result be the answer. The slave and him nailed to the cross of the American Church and Government by the priests and politicians of this nation—this is our theme. To this test we bring all things. Nor shall we turn aside till the last tear is wiped from the eye of the last slave. It has been a service of great wear and tear to physical life, but to our souls, the power and wisdom of Got w

salvation.

HENRY C. WRIGHT

P. S. Dear Parker, there are those in New English who seek to make capital against you, on the ground that you connive at the oppressions of England, in crder to get sympathy for the oppressed in America. Ilst same old story is got up about the condition of the aborers in England being worse than that of the Amercan slave. Let your heart be at rest. Such stories do not and will not affect the minds of those who love yes, and whose esteem you value, of whom there is a great multitude. Many who dearly love you, and appreciate your labors, here and there, have, within the past hour, requested to be remembered to you. Multitudes in this hall, at this hour, join with me in wishing you

A HAPPY NEW YEAR. I have just been looking at the boxes from Scotlag! A tear of precious memory would flow as I looked st things made and packed by hands from which I have received so much kindness. These boxes were not received till Saturday evening, and the Fair continued over New Year's, to accommodate many who had auxiously awaited the arrival of the Scotch goods.

Mrs. Follen sits by me, and has been speaking of towns and scenes and people familiar to us both in Earope. It is good to see her here once more. Dear Parker, what do we not owe to anti-slavery? It leaves as poor and without homes on earth; but it has given us wealth of heart that can never fail-the deep, priceless treasure of eternal life-and a sweet home of beauty to our souls-in HEAVEN.

ANOTHER LABORER IN THE FIELD. The readers of THE LIBERATOR will be glad to know that another laborer has entered that field of Reform, which promises to achieve more and better things for mankind than any other moral movement of this eminently moving age; that which, while it accelerate all other reforms, promises to bestow upon men the bless-ing of woman's untrammelled, intelligent, loving, and

equal cooperation in all the affairs of life, Miss Anna Gandnen, of Nantucket, delivered a lecture on 'Woman,' at the Town Hall in Framingham, last Priday evening. It was written in a style of grace and elegance peculiarly feminine, and invigorated by clear, pointed, and complete expression of the positiva of woman, as she is, and as she ought to be.

It is a lecture admirably adapted to a Lyceum as dience, and such institutions would do well to secure it as a grace and finish to their winter course.

Wishing Miss Gardner and our cause the success toth deserve, I subscribe myself,-One who does not feel isclined to 'thrust a bit of sponge' into shy body's throat, literally or metaphorically,

RHODE ISLAND-PARTICULAR NOTICE. Abolitionists and all friends of freedom in Bhole Island will take notice that the time of holding a State Anti-Slavery Convention has been slightly changed from the original notice, and that the call now stands for THURSDAY and FRIDAY, January 11th and 12th. This Convention should be made an important and effective one. It can easily be made so, by our friends

from different parts of the State assembling in Providence on those days, having first done all in their power to cause every town in the State to be represented there. Let them set on foot the measures which will cause Rhode Island to divorce herself completely from all complicity and fellowship with slaveholders and slave-traders, and aid in forming a union for Justice, Hamanif. and Equal Liberty. Our cause is the noblest and need far-reaching struggle of the age. Who will falter!

Since I last wrote to you, I have been exceedingly Besides having had to devote considerable time business affairs, I have been lecturing generally

to all business anaire, a mare occur secturing generally stitutes a week, and holding public discussions after grant letter for an hour or an hour and a half. I her, besides, while travelling up and down the counir, had to write out for the press seven of my lectures, pend much time in writing friends, and corresponding gent much with parties on a great variety of subjects. Of course, I would have but little time or strength left for other I seald have out more time of aircright left for other purposes. You have here the reason why I have not, for two or three months past, written to THE LIBERA-I have not, however, been inattentive to American affairs. The capture and return of Burns, the rescar a Salem, the death of Ingraham, the movements rescue to Super Nothings, the results of the elections, the of the anse sections, the services, the services and services of S. S. Foster and company, the services and srest of S. S. roster and company, the sermons and speeches of Theodore Parker, T. W. Higginson, and others, your public meetings and noble speeches, with s multitude of brave and manly deeds, have all engaged my attention and exercised my soul. I am glad to er sy access of freedom is advancing. There is here for the ensisted. The miserable tyrants at Washlegs for the customers and abettors in the country, got begin to be dismayed. They must have found out hear this, that the strongholds of their villany are not impregnable, and that their pet abomination is not secare. What malness in men to commit themselves to the support of an institution so inhuman! How mournthe support of an incipation so minding to How mournthat them themselves 'away, -should plunge so deep is often; I cannot think of it without amazement. to make really imagine that slavery may prove immortal, and that their efforts to extend it may bring them lating honor? Or do they prefer the momentary grat-Bestion of avarice and ambition to the honor and blesschess of righteodeness, and the lasting glory of their 0 -, and Parker, and Quincy, and Philips, and Wright, and Mott, and Smith, and Sumper, and Giddings, and Chase, and Hale, what honors and blessings await you! Nay, what glory already surreants you, and what delights already thrill your souls! I do not early your position or your lot-I am eatisfed with my own , but I weep for joy while I gaze en your grandeur, and think of your fame. What phisble objects are Pierce and Douglas, and Cartis and Ingraham, and Kane and Pearson, compared with you! lam alled with loathing and horror when I think of them How wretched, how infamous! Give me the let of the martys to truth and humanity, whatever its hardships. As for the lot of the kidnappers, and the par-balacers, and the slaveholders, whether they be parahals, commissioners, priests or presidents, vengeful and fierce as I sometimes feel, I could not wish so

heavy a curse even on my greatest enemy. thave, since I wrote to you last, delivered about bundred and forty lectures, in some of our largest towns and cities, and in several of our most populou minufacturing districts. I have had some of almost all classes to hear me, including priests of nearly all our religious sects, and laymen of almost all varieties of political views and business occupations: though the ness of my hearers, in almost all places, have been from the working classes. The subjects of my lectures have been America, its soil and climate, -its governments, institutions and laws, -its reforms and reformers,-its sects and priesthoods, &c.,-Education, Progress, The Bible, Pious Frauds, Orthodox Fables, The exclations of Nature, Temperance and the Maine Law, Human Physiology, &c. In every place, I have said something on American slavery and American Abolitionists. In many places, I have exposed the meanness of the London Leader, and of the infamous George N. Sanders. In many places, I have requested my meetings to express their views and feelings on American slavery and American Abolitionists; and in every case, the meetings have sent forth unanimous condemnations of slavery, and unanimous commendations of the anti-slavery reformers. I have not a copy of the declaration which I have generally submitted to my meetings, but if you do not see the document in the Anti-Slavery Advocate, published by R. D. Webb, I will send you a copy. I might have raised funds for your Society, but I had quite as much business on my hands as I could manage. I have often wished that some agent of the Anti-Slavery Society could have ac companied me, to bespeak assistance for you. True, he would have been called an infidel, but he would have obtained for you far more help from my infidel friends than you can ever receive from the orthodox slares of superstition and priestcraft. Indeed, the Abclitionists of America may as well give up all hope of help from the adherents of English orthodoxy. They have not much sympathy with any class of American reformers, and with the consistent and thorough-going Abolitionists, they have none at all. They dread you ; they hate you. They hate you because of your consistmey. Their gods are gain, and power, and popularity. Their mediators and ministering angels are sects and creels and sacred books. They admit reformers as mustering angels, as soon as they bring pledges of popularity, gain and power : not before. Your reform offers them no such pledges; so it is repelled. You have blambemed their gods and mediators. You have placed then in subordination to truth and freedom. You have publicly rebuked the sects and priesthoods of America ; and in doing so, have committed the unpardonable sin. They would have excommunicated you, publicly and unanimously, if they had not been afraid of the consequences. They have excommunicated you privately, and your doom will be announced openly, as soon as they are satisfied that they have sufficiently published the guilt of your implety. You may, therefore, as well withdraw, and look for help and sympathy elsewhere. There is not an orthodox church or priesthood in Great Britain that would allow you to speak in their hearing. after learning that you did not believe in the supernatural origin and divine authority of the Bible. You have seen how they treated me at Manchester. They would have treated you the same, if you had been there, and had been known to hold similar views of the Bible and the churches. They would not have heard Parker Pillsbury, if they had known what he has written, or what he said at the Hartford Bible Convention. They would not have been quite so furious towards you and Parker as towards me, because you are native Americans, and have not assailed their errors and exposed their crimes as I have done. But my opinions, and the freedom with which I have published them, and the manner in which I have routed my priestly opponents, were the grounds on which I was denied a hearing at the Manchester Conference. No one doubted my real against slavery. No one suspected me of drunkenbess or other immorality. My only offences were, that I had taken the side of the working classes in politics and publicly advocated republicanism, and that I had

deserted the sects, and openly renounced and oppose

their leading doctrines. The priestly President of that

Conference, Walter Scott, had publicly commended me,

when I was lecturing against infidelity, fifteen years

ago; and not only priests, but aristocrats, including

both the most learned of them, Lord Brougham, and

the wealthiest of the Dukes, the Duke of Sutherland,

did me honor. The Duke of Sutherland thought it no

humiliation then to write to me with his own hand, to

thank me for my publications, and to state that he

should have great pleasure, through his Duchess, in

presenting one of my works to the Queen. I was, at

the time to which I refer, the most popular minister in

the body to which I belonged, and one of the most pop

smoking, filthy profligate. Ask them if I have dis-

what can American Abolitionists expect from men who know no greater crime than the advocacy of political, civil, and religious liberty?

But I have said enough on this subject, Besides, I am inclined to think that you will have learned the It is as easy for Mr. Steinthal, in England, to preach painful truths I am inculcating, through other mediums. I am mistaken if Parker Pillsbury has not had nough of English orthodoxy. I am sorry he has never had his soul refreshed by the spirit of freedom and phi- British tyranny in its ancient citadel, is another thin lanthropy pervading my meetings. If his health would have permitted him to go among the noble-hearted heterodox people who crowd to my meetings, he would says Mr. Steinthal. There are Southern slaveholders of have experienced a pleasure which might have been whom you may say the same. They support Bible, and sufficient to cheer him under the depression and disap- Missionary, and Tract Societies, and even aid in the pointment that must have afflicted him, in consequence erection of Scotch free churches. We want justice be of his discovery of the hollowness and meanness of the fore charity. When did Lord Shaftsbury speak in favor

A word or two in reply to Mr. Steinthal. He says it pensantry? Lord Shaftsbury is to the tyrant aristois a delusion to suppose that people here are suffering crats of G. Britain as Mrs. Stowe's St. Clair was to the der some sad oppression. Mr. Steinthal is a minis- slaveholders of New Orleans; but he is a tyrant, notter of the Unitarians. He and his hearers belong to the withstanding. Did he vote for the reform of 1831? Did enfranchised, voting class. Government lately passed he vote for free trade? Does he vote now for a nationa law to save those Unitarians from being robbed of their al system of unsectarian education? Has he voted for churches by the orthodox Calvinists, who had succeed- the repeal of the taxes on paper and news, to secure for ed in getting a decision in Chancery against them. the working classes cheaper books and cheaper newspa-Many of the Irish Unitarians are in the pay of the gov- pers? But I must close. Almost any tyrant will do erament. Several of the Unitarians are in office under some good things to gain a reputation, to perpetuate government, and nearly all of them are well off. They his power, or to gratify his benevolence; but what we not much oppressed. And as some people think want is justice-impartial, universal justice. those oppressions and wrongs nothing which they themselves do not feel, we may account for Mr. Steinthal's wonder that any one should think there is any oppression under the government of Great Britain. Yet it is dear friend, a fact, that millions in Great Britain and Ireland are unable either to obtain food sufficient here, or to raise the means of transporting themselves to other lands. Within the last ten years, two millions have been starv ed to death. Before the corn and provision laws were repealed, the working classes in the manufacturing listricts were taxed to the extent of two-thirds or threefourths of their earnings, and their earnings were kept down to one half or one-third the amount earned by working-men in America. Thousands of them are fined, imprisoned, transported or hung for catching wild animals, or defending their right to catch them. They are fined and imprisoned by magistrates who themselves claim the right to all the wild animals, and who are, in consequence, judges in their own cause. Only one in seven in the country is allowed a vote for memto keep all power out of the hands of the working classes. England. Poor Parker! when even he is censured as As for the monarch and House of Lords, no one votes for them. Their power is hereditary. Nearly the shole of the land, which always takes along with it the power, belongs to a handful of men. The masses are, to a fearful extent, at the mercy of this handful of land-monopolists. The vice and misery resulting seen this vice; I have felt this misery; I have shared of England.' Well, then, let him come on, as soon as from this unnatural state of things are fearful. I have the wants and sufferings of the working classes; and I he has clearly made up his mind, and can help us by may tell Mr. Steinthal, that they are such as none but suggesting his remedies. I can safely promise that any those who have shared them can conceive. Americans cannot conceive the want, the disease, the misery, the crime, the untimely and horrid deaths, which the oppressions of the British government have produced, and which it still continues, to some extent, to produce. It is foolish in Mr. Steinthal to talk as if there were no sad oppression here. It is something worse than foolish. He says they have nothing here that denies the humanity of any human being. What of that? The crime of oppression is all the greater, when the oppressor acknowledges those whom he oppresses to be human beings. Many of the American daveholders believe their slaves are human beings; but is slaveholding any

the less a curse for that? · Our state churches never sell their members to seno Bibles to the heathen,' he says. But they sell the beds of their members, and put their members into prison for refusing to subscribe to their idolatrous and super-

inexcusable. If Mr. Steinthal be not a stranger in in the country which has not been used for this purpose, and that hundreds have been imprisoned for no other offence than, their love of liberty. I was myself arrested and imprisoned for my love of liberty, and several of my friends fared worse than I. There is scarce-Some have been imprisoned repeatedly, for several years at a time.

But the English government never pledges its whole power to keep men in servitude on account of the color of their skin, Mr. Steinthal says. Nor does the government of Russia, or Turkey, or Spain? But they do what is as bad. They pledge their whole power to keep men in bondage on account of their poverty and humble birth. The government of England does the same. It denies the right of citizenship, the benefit of trial by their peers, and the advantages of a liberal education, to nearly twenty millions of industrious, useful people, on account of their poverty and lowly birth. It lays on the poor the heaviest burdens of the State. It kidnaps them, and forces them to fight for their kidnappers and plunderers. It starves them to death by hundreds of military slaves, and when it does want them as milita-

I never like to make comparisons between British bondage and American slavery, or between British aristocrats and American slaveholders; but my conviction is, that where one poor slave has been whipped, or starved, England, or forced to shed their blood in the service of their cruel masters; and that where one has been imof freedom, during the present century, several have goes forward rapidly, and the zealous and efficient rebeen imprisoned, transported, or murdered for aiding former is respected. If the whole population of Great though I think the American slaveholders about as bad Ohio, under institutions which had grown up slowly for as human beings can be, I have never found it difficult, when driven by such men as Mr. Steinthal to the task, to prove that the aristocratic tyrants of Great Britain and Ireland have proved themselves as selfish, as unjust, as cruel, as mean, as unprincipled, as licentious, as inhuman, as the wealthy Southern planters.

ington and Jefferson as bad as Haley or Legree? I prevent, and were intended to prevent, a free sale of speak of the aristocrats as a body. But I will leave the land. You cannot justly force people to sell, to this subject. Instead of spending any time and strength buy, or to retain land; but if these laws which clog its in disputing about the comparative merits of two forms of injustice and villany, we ought to be warring with them both. And Mr. Steinthal must allow me to say, that I cannot but suspect all pretences of zeal for freedom abroad, when accompanied with attempts to screen and justify oppression at home. I know the arguments which Unitarian ministers employ aginst the enfranchisement of the working classes in England; and they are the same that are employed by pro-slavery men against the emancipation of the slaves in America. The treatment of the abolitionists in America by the pro-slavery priesthood and politicians, is the treatment of republican and chartist reformers in England by the priestly, the commercial and the aristocratic classes of the country. In short, the cause of freedom and humanity is one, the wide world through; and he that is an enemy to freedom at home, is no trustworthy friend of freedom abroad. The man who would apologize for an unprincipled and bloody aristocray in England, would, under a change of circumstances, apologize for ular and influential ministers in the Empire. And sthe slaveholders of America-

As for Parker Pillsbury, his ill-health and peculiar what have I done since then, to deserve the hatred of circumstances would have rendered it improper for him priests and aristocrats? Ask them if I am a drinking, to have taken part in the political movements in this do so. But let me say, that no American, who should free country to grapple with, and they are not peculiar join the chartists or republicans in England, in demanding the rights of citizenship for the working classes, Dickens and of Mrs. Gaskell, the authoress of 'Mary country, however much he might have been disposed to gracel myself by any business transaction. Ask them -what you please. Not a stain can be found on me. I have advocated republicanism in politics, and freedom of thought in religion, and these are my crimes. And

would be countenanced by the pretended anti-slavery priests or sectarians of England. Let some one try the experiment, and he will see whether even Mr. Steintha and his brother Unitarian ministers will stand by him

against American slavery, as it is for a Fourth of July spouter to denounce the tyranny of the British arist racy : but to war with slavery in its own den, or wi

There is hardly a practical philanthropic movement with which Lord Shaftsbury has not been connected of the emancipation of the English laborers or the Irish

I have written more than I meant. If you think well to put it in THE LIBERATOR, well ; if, not, please forward it to my dear children at Salem, and believe me,

Yours, most respectfully and affectionately, JOSEPH BARKER.

P. S. You will have seen, that the war has turned out a more horrible affair than people were expecting in the spring. The destruction of life has been dreadful. And what a miserable condition the poor surviving soldiers are in ! And what will the future of the tragedy

LETTER FROM RICHARD D. WEBB. DUBLIN, Dec. 11, 1854.

My DEAR FRIEND GARRISON:

THE LIBERATOR of Nov. 24 (and a right good num ber it is) came to hand this day. Amongst other articles, I find a letter from George W. PUTNAM, in refer ence to the shortcomings of PARKER PILLSBURY in time-server, who need hope to escape? One of the boldest, most unflinching and truest of Abolitionists, he is not the man to withhold his testimony from fear of man, or in favor to any one. Still, your 'Subscriber from 1835, and Mr. Putnam, think he should lift up his testimony respecting ' the crimes and oppressions out our social evils, and to amend them, will be thankfully acknowledged. The press is unfettered in these countries, and all subjects whatever may be freely discussed, provided the writer abstain from scandalous libellons and seditious language. He must not recommend conspiracy or violence against the constituted authorities, or the existing order of things; but he may discuss them, censure them, or even rail against them, as much as he pleases.

I know none of the evils incident to society in thes islands, which is not amply debated and considered in every possible way; and they are all, as I believe, it progress towards removal in the most effectual manner I mean, after ample inquiry, careful consideration, and with the general approbation and cooperation of the community; without bluster or violence, and with very little open opposition. In our ancient and complicated form of seciety, there are, doubtless, many who are interested in the maintenance of every kind of social men whose only crime is, that they love liberty. This is ly fifty years of age, and have had my eyes open for ing abuses of all kinds, as at present.

As to the criminal monopoly of the soil, which G. W PUTNAM speaks of, it is true the land is in comparative ly few hands. But what would he have? How would thought in religion, who has not been imprisoned. he remedy this monopoly? If he were made a free gift should make a fairer division of the soil amongst the twenty-four millions of our population, he would probably make a very queer mess of it. I should be puzzled to know what to do with my share. I would rather live in Dublin than in the country. I prefer a printing office to a farm. I should be inclined to sell my portion. A great many others would, doubtless, do so likewise. A new crop of wicked monopolists would start up very soon. In countries like these, of comparatively small extent, that have been occupied by communities in a state of greater or less civilization for more than a thousand years, and which have suffered from wars, conquests, and confiscations, where the land has prodigiously increased in value, and the population has quadrupled within one hundred and fifty years, the accumulation of large masses of land into a few hands misery that they are obliged either to sell themselves upon the holders of large landed possessions. If this remedy would be worse than the disease. The ruin to public morals, by a violent interference with the rights of property, would not be compensated by the benefits accruing to the lucky sharer in the plunder of the wealthier members of the community. But the ten-There is very little disposition to retrograde in our legislation, or in our social arrangements. Investigation portunity nearer home of perceiving the extreme difficulty of effecting social and political reforms, without

disturbance to the social fabric. sturbance to the recial fabric.

With regard to the remedy for the land monopoly, that which finds most favor here, with intelligent reformers, is not a forcible seizure and fresh appropriaalike. But are the slaveholders all alike? Were Washwere abolished, I believe the best thing would thus b done that could be effected as a remedy. There are many signs which indicate that the public mind will, ere long, be made up on this subject ; and whenever this bappens, the oppressive and injurious enactments will

be swept away.

Mr. PUTNAM refers us to the dictionary to show that state of dependance is slavery. If this definition be correct, it will be difficult to find any one whe is not a slave; and we are all slaves in our social and political relations, since we are all dependant on one another. am dependant on you for my LIBERATOR, and am therefore the thrall of Mr. Garrison. I do not look on it as a service done to the anti-slavery cause, when this awful word Slavery is made so cheap, and when any one who has any thing to complain of is declared to be only slightly removed in position from the plundered, imbruted toiler in the rice swamps of South Carolina

The factory system of England is, unquestionably open to great objections. Wherever masses of an ignorant population are collected together, with all the temptations to vice and intemperance around them, there will be much to lament and to reform. But these are evils which it is difficult for the government of s free country to grapple with, and they are not peculiar

semi-barbarous, pauper population; our people would have been fewer, but they would have been better have been fewer, but they would have been better taught, better clothed, better fed, more independent and self-reliant. But, that they were not so, cannot be reasonably laid at the door of any government we have had for the last twenty-five years. Freely admitting that the ascendancy of the State Church, and the powerful aristocratic element in our Constitution, must have clogged the wheels of reform, I am confident that every ministry which has wielded the government of these islands, for the last quarter of a century at least, has been animated by a sincere desire to improve and elevate the condition of the Irish people. There are level and accident—One Man Killed—Scring and Killed—Scring, and Killed—Scri elevate the condition of the Irish people. There are suffering, were deliberately caused, or at least aggravated, by the British Government. The fact is, that the efforts made by the Government to avert those evils, or to alleviate their pressure, are unexampled in the history of any nation, since history began. The statement that 'two millions' of people, or that 'hundreds of thousands' perished by famine at that awful time, is, in my opinion, a stupendous exaggeration. If the some who talk as if the potato rot, and the consequent is, in my opinion, a stupendous exaggeration. If the census of 1851 had shown as great an increase over that of 1841, as 1841 did over 1881, the population of Ireland would have exhibited a total of eight and a Collision on the Niagara Falls Railroad half, instead of six and a half millions. But 1841 Yesterday, a wood train going west on the Canandai was a time of comparative prosperity. There was a gus and Niagara Falls Railroad, and an extra locomo was a time of comparative prosperity. great amount of political agitation; and it was believed by many, that whilst the priests influenced the returns in 1841, so as to exaggerate the numbers, and thus make a display of the physical power of their flocks, they were equally desirous to diminish the returns in 1851, in order to throw odium upon the Government as exterminators of the people. However this may be, the H. Patriot, that on Thursday afternoon of last week, the deficiency of two millions in the population of Ireland, down train of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railin 1851, must be taken as extremely problematical; and, whatever its extent, a vast proportion of the missing were emigrants to Great Britain and America, whilst great numbers perished of fever and other diseases, the result of bad and insufficient food. Mr. Putnam refers to the imprisonment, about fifteen

years ago, of Cooper, Lovett, Vincent, and others, because they boldly pleaded the people's cause against the exactions and oppressions of the English government.' Now, I know the two last named of these gentlemen, and I have no sympathy with those who prosecuted and imprisoned them ; but I believe they were legally convicted and legally punished, not for boldly pleading the people's cause,' but for having, openly or by implication, recommended an appeal to physical vioence. In my opinion, the spirit of both the people and their rulers has greatly improved since that time. The people have less confidence in violent advisers, and the spirit of our rulers is much more tolerant and merciful to opponents, than that of any government of a great and powerful empire at any former time. In proof of this, I need only refer to the treatment of Mirchell, Meagher, Smith O'Brien, and other Isish exiles, who would surely have been hanged or imprisoned for life in any other European country at this time, or even in England thirty years ago. If Mr. PUTNAM has ever seen Joseph Barker's papers in ' The People,' published in England a few years since, he will not wonder so much that he suffered a short imprisonment, as that he got off so easily-so vehement and unmeasured were his assaults against the government. His comparative impunity, at that time, I look upon as the very strongest proof of the more enlightened and humane spirit of our rulers. I greatly admire Joseph Barker's talents, and honor his fidelity ; I esteem him as one of the most clear-headed and courageous of men, and I have often acknowledged my obligations to him for his fearless outspokenners. But I have always thought him unreasonable and unjust in ascribing to the actual rulers of England, the evils which had accumulated from ages of false ideas in religion, government, and social policy. , Notwithstanding our royalty, aristocracy, and dominant state church, I consider that, taking all in all, we are in a more healthy and hopeful social condition here, than you are in the United States. Your monster evil of Slavery, supported by the State and patronized by the Church, seems to me more difficult to cope with, and more ruinous in its influence upon all that is good and great amongst you, than all our so-

cial sins put together. Perhaps I have said too much on these matters. know there is abundant room amongst us for improvement. I know there is much zeal and effort exerted to effect reform. I am sure PARKER PILLSBURY will be cheerfully and respectfully listened to, if he has any hints to fifteen. There was a report last week that a new recruit offer, and that he is not the man to hold back any of hunters were in town, after a testimony which duty calls him to offer. Knowing his faithful and fearless character, I claim from his American friends that confidence in his courage and fidelity which their knowledge of his life and labors entitles us to claim at their hands.

Ever yours, truly, RICHARD D. WEBB.

The following items indicate American affinities for the absolutism of Russia! Patent democracy!

At the meeting held a few evenings since at the

'Pink,' the New York correspondent of the Charleston Courier, thus writes to that journal under date of

Russia is preparing to the Russias, again to entire the Russias and the United States, and the Russias, again to entire the Russias and the United States, and the Russias, again to entire the Russias, again to entire the Russias, again to entire the Russias and the United States, and the Russias, again to entire the Russias, again to entire the Russias, again to entire the Russias and the United States, and the Russias, again to entire the Russias again to en

in the navies of England, Russia and the United States, sailed from this port for Europe, in response to tenders made bim by the Emperor of all the Russias, again to enlist in his service. The offers were of the most advantageous and flattering character. He took with him some fifteen or twenty yoding men, whom he had enlisted as associates, and who for a few months back have been interesting the services of th as associates, and who for a few months back have been in training under his experienced and skilful instruction. It is well known that the Emperor has long appreciated American talent, and is now making it available whenever possible.—Boston Telegraph.

has been coquetting with Dominica. The Negro-coracy want to make a lodgment on the island. Gen. and Mrs. Cameau have been at work to secure this result. A treaty was drawn up and signed, which gives to us a port on the Bay of Samana. The document was sent to Washington, when, lo and behold! a clause is discovered, giving to the black citizens of Dominica all the privileges of schile foreigners of any country! The Cabinet can't stand it, and are trying to back out of the treaty. Whether they will succeed or not, we shall see.—Hartford Repub. Our readers are aware that the Administration

covered, giving to the black citizens of Dominica all the privileges of white foreigners of any country! The Cabinet can't stand it, and are trying to back out of the treaty. Whether they will succeed or not, we shall see.—Hartford Repub.

We had always supposed Millard Fillmore to be the meanest of the family, but it seems he has a brother out in Indiana meaner, more wicked and despicable than himself. A man by the name of Waferhouse, in Indiana, helped a few miserable slaves to Canada. Cyrus Fillmore—brother of the Ex-President—waiched the movements of Waterhouse, and went to Canada on pay to get evidence from the negroes to convicted his neighbor. The Marshal and the Court were determined that Waterhouse should be convicted, but the jury did not agree with them. They finally brought in a verdict of imprisonment one hour in Court and fifty dollars fine, the Judge having previously promised to remit the fine.—Ibid.

Railroad at the Lockport station on Friday night, in consequence of jumping on the train after it had start-consequence of jumping on the train after it had start-consequence of jumping on the train after it had start-consequence of jumping on the train after it had start-consequence of jumping on the train after it had start-consequence of jumping on the train after it had start-consequence of jumping on the train after it had start-consequence of jumping on the train after it had start-consequence of jumping on the train after it had start-consequence of jumping on the train after it had start-consequence of jumping on the train after it had start-consequence of jumping on the train after it had start-consequence of jumping on the train after it had start-consequence of jumping on the train after it had start-consequence of jumping on the start-cons

will do much to attract the public attention, and will induce that best of all kinds of reform which proceeds from an awakened and intelligent public opinion.

That the terrible results of the Irish famine of 1846-47 would have been immensely modified, if not entirely prevented, if the country had been wisely and well-governed for the preceding hundred years, there can be no question. Under this supposition, we should not have had a swarming, helpless, ignorant, improvident, semi-barbarous, pauper population; our people would have been fewer, but they would have been heiter. Fatal Accident on the Norwich and Wor-

Railroad Accident-One Man Killed-Sev

Accident and perhaps Death .- The South Side

Railroad Accident .- We learn from the N road was thrown off the track near Meredith Bridge by coming in contact with a misplaced switch. The engine and tender went fifteen feet down a bank, one passenger car was slightly tipped over, but the others kept upright. No one was seriously injured, though quite a number were frightened. An old gentleman was chopping wood about eight rods from the spot, and was noticed not to lay down his axe, or lose a blow during the three hours the passengers were detained. He once looked over his shoulder, glanced a moment at the devastation, and chopped on !

Baldwinsville, Dec. 30.—A Railegad Conductor killed,—Nicholas J. Van Patten, conductor of the freight train from Syracuse, this morning was killed about seven miles east of this place, by being knocked off the train as it was going over the bridge, one of the cars passing over his body, nearly cutting him in two.

There was a smash-up on the Lafayette and Indianapolis railroad on Friday. A hog-trais leg broken, the locomotive was broken to pieces, an seventy-five hogs were killed.

A man died in Albion, Me., a few days since, at the advanced age of 106 years.

The Cochituate water of Boston is so foul, that if a drop of alum is infused in a glass of it, a coating of green soum, one-fourth of an inch thick, will be produced in a few hours. Fears are entertained that the public health of Boston will suffer from it. Certain the puone heatin of Boston will suner from it. Certain chemical changes are supposed to have occurred in the lake. It does not appear, however, that the health of the city has yet been injuriously affected, the average of deaths during the last three weeks having been ut 61 in each, against an average of 77 in the corresponding weeks of last year.

Ephraim Littlefield, the principal witness against Professor Webster, on his trial for the mur-der of Dr. Parkman, has become insane.—New London Chronicle.

A Veteran Hunter.-The Rockingham, (Va.) Register says, 'Our old friend Frederick Keister, of Pendleton county, has devoted much of his time to hunting in the mountains of his native county. He is now in his 88th year, and has killed, during his life, one thousand deer, ten elk, three hundred bears, thirty pentlers, and fifty three walves.' panthers, and fifty-three wolves."

The first shad of the season made it appearance in the Savannah market on Saturday last and was sold for \$55. The purchase was made for the

Underground Railroad. - The Cleveland that there was sent over the Underground Railroad, running through that city. months ending September 1st, 1854, 176 passengers.

For the three months ending December 1st, the number

was 131—making a total for six months of 300.

The books on the Chicago route have not been posted of hunters were in town, after a gang just arrived from

On the 2d of November, a hurricane visited Bombay, which in less than three hours' time occa-sioned the destruction of half a million's worth of property, and the sacrifice of three or four hundred human There were also lost seven ships of the Indis navy, and 150 other vessels, mostly native.

Death of Thomas W. Dorr .- The decease of this well known individual has been announced. He died in Providence, on Wednesday last, at the age of 49. He was more notorious than distinguished, his public deeds marking his folly rather than his fame. He was not without talent and true patriotic impulses; but insulated archers by disappointed ambition, and but, instigated perhaps by disappointed ambition, and led on by others who were more ignorant and less scru-pulous than himself, he fell into political crime and per-Tabernacle, to congratulate Smith O'Brien upon his deliverance from penal bomlage, three cheers were proposed for the Emperor of Russia; and the Citizen sars, that the 'enthusiasm with which the call was responded to was quite overwhelming.' Has the endurance of tyranny, then, made tyrants dear to the Irish people? and subsequently, from party rather than public con-siderations, was legally restored to the rights of citizen-ship.—R. I. Freeman.

the 5th ult.:

*Rassia is preparing for the spring campaign, the Bassia is preparing for the spring campaign, the Emperor having given Mr. Webb, one of our most emi-Antoinette L. Brown is now on a visit to her friends Antoinette L. Brown is now on a visit to her friends at Andover. The Andover Advertiser vouches for her which will probably be duplicated. It has not yet been which will probably be duplicated. It has not yet been which will probably be duplicated. It has not yet been which will probably be duplicated. It has not yet been which will probably be duplicated. It has not yet been which will probably be duplicated. It has not yet been which will probably be duplicated. It has not yet been which will probably be duplicated. It has not yet been which will probably be duplicated. It has not yet been which will probably be duplicated. It has not yet been will probably be duplicated. It has not yet been which will probably be duplicated. It has not yet been which will probably be duplicated. It has not yet been which will probably be duplicated. It has not yet been which will probably be duplicated. It has not yet been which will probably be duplicated. It has not yet been which will probably be duplicated. It has not yet been which will probably be duplicated. It has not yet been will be a Bearding the Lion in his Den .- The Rev

Charles Sigourney, Esq., one of the oldest and most highly respectable merchants in Hartford, died very suddenly on last Saturday afternoon, of apoplexy. He was the husband of Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, the poet-

Wm. H. Day is a worthy and intelligent colored gentleman of Cleveland, who, as a reporter, was last winter excluded from the legislative halfs of Ohio, on account of his complexion. From the Leader we learn that he has been elected Librarian of the Cleveland Library Association.

Fatal Railroad Accident,-We learn tha a man named Robert Bealy was killed on the Central Railroad at the Lockport station on Friday night, in consequence of jumping on the train after it had started. A considerable amount of money was found on his

ANTI-SLAVERY PAIR IN LEOMINSTER. The third Annual Anti-Slavery Fair of Worcester North will be opened at Tilton Hall, Leominster House, 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 Bassar will be offered

for sale. friend of the cause in Leominster and vicinity. Friend can do the cause no better service than by contributing Refreshments. Bread, Butter, Milk, cooked Meats, Pies and Cakes are particularly desirable.

Public speaking by Rev. Mr. BAROOCK on Thursday evening, and by WM. WELLS BROWN on Friday eve

Vocal and instrumental music will be discoursed each

We confidently trust we shall be encouraged and

cheered by the presence of all. Articles of refreshments may be sent to the Hall on the morning of the 10th, or previously to either of the undersigned Committee :-Frances H. Drake, Catharine A. Whitney, Lydia L.

Walker, Hannah C. Field, Catharine C. Lane, Leominster; Dorcas Weld, Elvira Kimball, Margaret P. Snow, Emilie J. Weld, Louisa Joselyn, Fitchburg; Caroline A. Cushing, Rebecca W. Reynolds, Lavina Abererombie, Lunenburg; Sarah Perkins, Anna R. Gerrish, Mrs. Spooner, Shirley; Mary E. Thompson, Elizabeth Nash, Abby Hussey, Lancaster; Maria G. Phillips, Clinton; Sarah Allen, Catharine Goodnow, Sarah E. Stuart, Sterling; Sarah Mirlek, Elizabeth Howe, Princeton ; Lucinda Miles, Mrs. Bigelow, Westminster ; Catharine S. Brown, Caroline Wait, Hubbardston; Sarah Lawrence, Martha Barker, Gardner.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

To the American Anti-Slavery Society, in aid of the

new series of Tracts.	
Henry Bowman, Byberry, Pa.,	81 00
D. Baker, South Easton, N. Y.,	2 60
Mrs. Eliza Peet, Farmersville, N. Y.,	1 00
Mrs. Edge Pederille Obio	1 00 -
A. Case, Eagleville, Ohio,	2 60
D. T. Watson, Concord, N. H.,	5 00
Elijah Adams, 1st, Portland, Me.,	1 00
Francis Stone, Jr., Dana, Mass.,	2 00
Atkinson Stanwood, Newburyport, Mass.,	2 00
T. Clapp, Dorchester,	1 00
Leman Coolidge, Feltonville,	1 00
Willand Comey East Foxboro ,	1 00
Worsester Co. (North) A. S. Society, Miss.,	
Mrs A I Tarbox, Rochester, N. 1.,	1 00
Triant Lambard Jr. Boston, Mass.,	1 00
Ebenezer Hubbard, East Stockholm, N. Y.,	10 00
	5 00
Clarissa Hubbard, FRANCIS JACKSON, Treas	urer.

OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY. quarterly meeting of this Society will be held at HANSON, in the Universalist Church, on Sunday, Jan. HANSON, in the Universalist Church, on Sunday, Jan.

14. WM. Wells Brown, Nathaniel H. Whiting, and probably other speakers will attend. It is highly desirable and needful that all the friends of freedom in the

county should be present or be represented. BOURNE SPOONER, President. SAMUEL DYER, Secretary.

WM. WELLS BROWN, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will hold meetings in the following places : Friday, January 5. North Brookfield,

Sunday, " 7. Monday, " 8. Wednesday " 10. Leicester, Clappville, Leomiuster (at Fair,) and will attend the Rhode Island State Anti-Slavery Convention, at Providence, Thursday and Friday, Jan. 11th and 12th.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER and ABBY KELLEY POSTER, Agents of the Muss. A. S. Society, are ex-pected to hold a meeting in FALL RIVER, on Sunday,

A. M. POWELL, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture in the following places : Williamson, Wayne Co., Saturday Jan. 6.
Do. do. Sanday, 7.
Pultneyville, do. Monday, 8. do. do. do. Pultneyville, Tuesday,

RHODE ISLAND STATE CONVENTION. A flate Anti-Slavery Convention will be held in the city of PROVIDENCE, on Thursday and Friday, Jan. 11 and 12.

an. 11 and 12.
WM. LLOYD GARRISON, WM. WELLS BROWN, STEPHEN S. FOSTER, and ABBY KELLEY FOSTER, will be present HENRY C. WRIGHT will hold meetings next

Sunday, Jan. 7, in South Reading. Subject: Home-its influence on the organization, character and destiny COURSE OF LECTURES ON CRIME.

CHARLES SPEAR will deliver his second Lecture in the Indiana Place Church, (Rev. Mr. Fox's,) next Sab-bath evening, at 7 o'clock. Subject: Prisons of the Old and New World.

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Ye men of America, who class the colored man with

Te men of America, who class the colored man with the brute creation, read this book when it is published, and then say whether or not a being capable of such attainments should be ranked with the beasts that perish!
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POETRY.

For the Liberator.

A NEW YEAR'S GREETING.

Dost bring us kindly welcome, and pleasant words

cheer?

Speak, Sybil of the Future! unfold thy mystic leaves

Tell us what Fate has written amid thy stern decrees

Or shall we at its portal with faltering footsteps stand

Nor heed the low, sweet voices, that call to the ' Better

than life more dear,

Be with us at thy parting? Shall we their voices hear

Will the smiles that beam like sunlight, and cheer u

Or shall we be calmly resting, beneath the Autumn

gone by?

high ?

leaves.

land weaves?

branches wave?

on earth.

ne'er resign.

line.

astray-

our way-

scroll.

unroll!

seed :

ours,-

Barre, Mass.

Then we for a joyous present have sown the fruitful

And when the harvest cometh, rich treasures shall be

For no earthly blight can wither Virtue's immortal

For the Liberator.

ONWARD! EVER ONWARD!

. Rien n'est beau que le vrai.'

A mist floats o'er the fountain.

And a shadow o'er the plain,

But Light flickers from the mountain,

With the Truth-Star in its train :

Then tremble not, oh, true hearts !

For God's spirit works within you.

With firm, free steps go forward,

Of old, the Holy Child.

And, with pure hands undefiled

Deen thund'rings murmur o'er you.

And the lightnings fierce flit by:

But fair Truth still shines before you,

The storms which wild are raging,

Fleet will fly the holy presence

Then shrink not from the conflict,

Nor linger to look behind ;

Not always, in the human heart,

May matter war with mind.

The world may frown upon you,

, And its minions smile their scorn:-

They will bow before the morn

Hath risen; -though shaded now

The lustrous, yet bewildering veil,

Will fall from her pure brow.

Shall evanish in the sunlight

Of Liberty and Love.

was!

The Dawn breaks forth full bravely,

And the clouds which gloom above,

Then onward ! ever onward !

THE BATTLE-PIELD.

these lines from his ' Lays of Ancient Rome,' between

the corn-fields as they are, and the battle-field as it

Now on the place of slaughter

And apple orchards gfeen;

That fall from Corne's oaks:

Upon the turf, by the fair fount,

The reaper's pottage smokes.

The hunter twangs his bow;

That moulder deep below.

Little they think how sternly

Little they think on those strong limbs

That day the trumpets pealed;

How, in the slippery swamp of blood,

Warrior and war-horse reeled;

How wolves came with fierce gallop,

And crows on eager wings,

And peck the eyes of kings;

How thick the dead lay scattered

Under the Portian height;

Bubbled with crimson foam,

Came forth to war with Rome.

OUR SHAME

We starve our home-born brother,

How, through the gates of Tusculum,

Waved the wide stream of flight;

To tear the flesh of captains,

And how the lake Regillus

What time the Thirty Cities

Send freely to another,

The bread to him depied

The swine crush the big acorns

The fisher baits his angle:

Are cots and sheep-folds seen,

And rows of vines and fields of wheat,

How fine a contrast has Macaulay drawn, in

With prayer, but not with fear;

Truth beams upon the vanguard,

And Hope brings up the rear.

The auroral star of Freedom

Then onward, ever onward !

With prayer, but not with fear;

Truth beams upon the vanguard,

And Hope brings up the rear.

Of Freedom's sacred ark.

The clouds which gloom so dark,

Guard your trust, as watchful angels,

Go onward, ever onward !

With prayer, but not with fear;

Truth beams upon the vanguard,

And Hope brings up the rear.

Then falter not, oh, brave!

To rescue and to save.

'THERE IS NO GOD'!!

Banar boldly put forward this atheistic proposition and endeavored to sustain it by the following reasons

1. Because the universe is infinite, and as there can

not be two infinities, therefore God is not. Mr. Barry

2. Because God's omnipresence would argue the non

existence of other beings. But as we know other be

ings do exist, therefore God does not exist. The idea

is, that if God exist at all, he must necessarily occupy

all space ; but, as he does not occupy the space of other

beings, he is not omnipresent. What is not omnipres-

'If God is everywhere, every thing else is nowhere'-

that is the reasoning. This is, perhaps, the strongest argument of materialism against the existence of a

God. Let us examine it. If the universe be identical

with matter, and if omnipresence be an attribute of in-

finity, matter is not infinite, according to Mr. Barry's

own showing, for matter is not every where, or other-

wise it would occupy all space. But if matter be infi-

what matter is? I defy him to answer these last two

But with regard to the existence of other beings as

proof of the non-omnipresence of God. Mr. B. en-

tirely overlooks the fact, that God is in all space, with-

out space. Is this incomprehensible? This can be

grant that, from Mr. B's stand-point, it is not easy to

space and material substance. Let him dismiss from

great, the small, the long, the short-in a word, all the

state instead. But Mr. P. may be ready to exclaim-

This is vacuity-state is nothing.' Not so fast! Is

last effusion in THE LIBERATOR nothing? Is Mr. B'

soul-if he be willing to own he has one-nothing

Perhaps, as he denies that a spiritual essence can per

vade a material substance, and occupy the same space

occupied by a body, he may not be willing to grant

that he has an immortal part. He has life-this be will

States of life, wisdom, love, &c., are eternal; but

he ideas of space and time are coeval with matter.

istence of states of love, wisdom, &c. We can conceive

we may not be able to comprehend his omnipresence?

Is it wise to argue the non-existence of a spiritual es-

is begging the question. Mr. B. takes for granted what

tion again. He assumes that mind cannot act inde-

pendent of matter, and cannot find employment in

mental and spiritual creations. Had Bunyan no

sophical principles, from the idea of state.

language which will not wound the feelings of those

who have good reasons for believing in the existence

of a God, wise and just.

Mr. Barry would like to have those reasons.

remains to be proved

not of it. It is not a part of the material form

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TA FRESH SUPPLY. AS

LOR sale at the Liberator Office, 21 Cornhill, and by Bela Marsh, 15 Franklin street, the sion on the Origin, Character and Tendency of the Bible, between Rev. J. F. Berg, D. D., of Philadel-

THE WORCESTER

HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTION WILL be closed for repairs from JANUARY 1st &

S. ROGERS, M. D. Worcester, Dec. 20, 1854. CAPE COD

WATER-CURE.

THE LIBERATOR

PICTURES OF AMERICAN SLAVERY. Com'st thou to us with-blessing, thou glad and bright

als, who supposed they were thus aiding a slave to
ly found work, and were prospering. Land is cheap
freedom. Dishonest appeals are often put forth under
and to those colored Americans disposed to leave th other pretences than that of redeeming persons from States, an inducement is here presented. Statistics in slavery; and these will probably continue to be made any number can be shown in proof that colored farmers while the system of slavery curses the land. It is a and mechanics are reaping the rewards of industry and Shall we be more true, more earnest, than in the days consoling reflection, however, that many who solicit aid enterprise. are specially deserving, and proof abundant can be of-Shall we tread the path of Duty with a courage bold and fered that the kindness of their friends has not fallen

upon unworthy or ungrateful recipients. The history of the flying fugitives from American despotism is at all times instructive, for it exhibits 'slavery as it is.' The following is an extract of a letter Oh! say, will the friends who flore us, to our hearts from a slaveholder to the husband of one of his slaves, for whom he was seeking redemption funds at the

on our way,

Be darkened ere again we greet this dear, time-hallowed Your letter in regard to the purchase by you of your wife has been received and duly considered, and I hasten to comply with your wishes in giving you a reply to that portion of it relating to the price. I promised, a very short time after you were married, that you should have her for \$450-the amount she cost me. and other residents, and being an organ of communi Ere Spring to give the welcome her flower-gemmed gar-Since that period, there has been an extraordinary de- cation for the anti-slavery friends in the States. mand for servants, and it is a very difficult thing to get Will Summer's roses blossom unheeded o'er our grave them good at any price. My neighbor - paid And the song-birds chant our requiem where the willow \$900 for a servant girl the other day. She was only seventeen years of age. You very well know the value FRIEND GARRISON: Then whisper to our dear ones, Voice of the opening of M- She is not only unexceptionable as to character, she is as remarkable for fidelity, industry Bring memories of the olden time, their lonely hearts and efficiency as any person I ever saw. She is an excellent seamstress, a good washer and ironer, a first-rate Tell them how much we loved them-teach them the chambermaid and house-servant, and we find her could be, and on entering the place, he learned that it priceless worth

Of the fast fleeting moments which mark their stay equally competent as a cock. These are recommendations far from being overwrought. Now, under such the lecture next day, and, thinking it might interes could get her place supplied, and to part with her un- stance on paper, and I send it to you. Whether the Now the book of the Past is folded-its leaves ar services, particularly important to us in the country. the 'sum of all villanies,' its aiders and abettors, I do And the impress left upon them must remain forever-I have consulted with Mrs. - on the subject, and not know. It is quite certain that his sectarian religion she is apxious to do an act of kindness to M-----Yet its teachings to us are treasures, which we should but agrees with me, that six hundred dollars would be of the slaves. I believe this is the man who went to For the Past speaks to the Future, in every deathless \$50 for a person as a hireling, in her place, per au-If our erring feet have wandered from Virtue's path cent., is but \$36. I mention this to convince you that, in disposing of her to you, at that price, you should If Pleasure's glittering phantom hath beguiled us on acknowledge a kindness, as you will perceive that you it, and see what a champion he is for his enslaved and have been presented with near four hundred dollars. down-trodden countrymen. Then a voice of solemn warning speaks from the folded You can pay me the amount you say you have obtained, through the instrumentality of a friend, and I will give As its faithful guardian, Conscience, the record shall you time on the balance, which will be only \$150. If this arrangement will answer your purpose, let me know. M---- could herself earn this amount in a very short time, and, with your assistance, it would be But if its leaves bear impress of high and noble deeds,

trifling easy to pay it. . No money from any other quarter could purchase M-; and to let you have her is, as I said before, a great favor; and it is certainly as great a sacrifice on our part to part with her. I am anxious to oblige you and to serve her; and you must so consider it.

A recent flying visit to Canada afforded me a chance meeting with several fugitives, whom it had been my happiness to put on board the underground railroad One of them, an excellent mechanic, who had recently resided in Boston, favored me with the following items

'I had made proposals to buy myself. The price put upon me was \$1400. The papers were drawn up, and, to the first of August, I had paid the sum of \$1100-which left due but \$300. But there it raised bitterness between my owners and myself, and they'demanded the three hundred dollars immediately, which they knew I could not pay. Therefore they put me in a slave-trader's office, to sell me, and defrauded me of all I had gained; but, by the help of some kind white friends, I was shipped as a sailor on board of a vessel as a freeman, which enabled me to get on to the glorious land of New England."

And yet, New England, with all its glory, could not secure him from the man-thief. He continued :

On my way to Canada, I met with a gentleman in to me kindly.

my hands and the fetters frommy feet, that here I may the results of which would be felt by the oppressor. not be afraid of the bloodhounds. Since reaching here, He then spoke of the political parties, and showed am trying to do all the good I can.

don't think they will ever see me again. . . .

made good his arrival in Canada. He had twice before slave. again any man's slave.

well-devised stratagem of first sending a female rela- than others, but because it was for their interest to protive away, whe stayed so long that the credulous owner mote the commercial interest of the merchants and sent the man's wife to bring the wanderer home; but slaveholders of the South for their mutual benefit. He the wife, also, availing herself of the distance that lent hoped there would be a change on this point, and that enchantment to her view of liberty, waited for the hus- the Northern merchants, and all men, would see it for band, and the trio then proceeded to Victoria's land, their interest to cut their connection with the South, from whence they have by letter informed their claim- and not foster, encourage and abet their despotic deants that their visit is not yet completed.

A young man, in his flight for freedom, discovered, when safe in Canada, that the key of his master's store

Laura S. Haviland, one of those noble women devoted to the cause of Canadian fugitives from American Southern products-cotton, rice, tobacco, sugar, &c .slavery, has now in charge the young woman of whom C. C. Foote has published the following facts :-

'QUEEN ADELAIDE, ('Zilla') a beautiful Quadroo "QUEEN ADELAIDE, ('Zilla') a beautiful Quadroon maiden of nineteen summers, with blue eyes and a rich mass of earls sweeping a pair of finely moulded shoulders, started from Kentucky in search of 'a better country." Thirty minutes after, tidings reached her ears of her sale, for the pretty sum of fifteen fundred dollars, to become the paramour of a young devil of the chivalry, who, learning of her flight, placed a nuptial coronal of fire hundred dollars REWARD upon her hand a would have her. If he had to not the best of the country would have her. If he had to not the country would have her. If he had to not the country would have her. If he had to not the country would have her. If he had to not the country would have her. If he had to not the country would have her. If he had to not the country would have her. If he had to not the country would have her. If he had to not the country would have her. If he had to not the country would have her. If he had to not the country would have here. coronal of first hundred dollar! REWARD upon her head; swearing he would have her, if he had to put one foot in helt! Can't come it, sir! You will have both feet in that "tight fix," unless "shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace," before the beauty of "Zilla" shall gladden your lecherous gres.

'Eighteen hours from the time she first gazed upon the cross on the British flag. Zilla entered school in

the cross on the British flag, Zilla entered school Canada, and is now preparing herself for a teacher.'

Another woman from Louisville, on reaching Windsor, wrote back to the widow who claimed the right to her person. She says that nothing but her desire for freedom would have tempted her to leave Mrs. J. and the little children she had nursed so long and faithfully. She had the promise of freedom at 25, but is now than the present one. The pro-clavery church and 40, without the blessed privilege of breathing free air people could not have been offended with the lecture, it until she arrived in Canada. The first impressions of was so mild and temperate. It would do for a Newport a free country have fully met her former anticipations. sudience.

ing to the Windsor ferry. Said he :- 'I have so long away from the South, I don't expect my folks are looking for me. Yet I never feel cafe this side of A recent number of the New York Independent calls the ferry. When I am in Canada, I feel free every attention to an impostor who has succeeded in his ap-peals to the hearts and pockets of benevolent individu-of what others had told me, that the fugitives general-

In reference to a rumor emanating from disaffected parties, the Toronto Old Countryman of Sept. 21, 1854, publishes this disclaimer :

*Complaints have been made to us that some difficult ties are placed in the way of colored people buying land in Canada. No one has a right to make such a distinction. Any properly authenticated case shall be referred to the authorities below. Every man in Canada, of whatever color, is free, and entitled to the protection

The suspension of the Voice of the Fugitive, by the decease of its editor, HENRY BIBB, its editor, is much lamented. It fulfilled a mission in that portion of Can ada, which no other instrumentality is equal to, in calling out the energies of the colored settlers, contributing to an interchange of thought and action between them

DR. J. W. C. PENNINGTON.

An abolitionist, being in Newport, R. L., the presen week, heard that a colored man was to deliver a lecturin the Court House, and knowing that Brown had lef the State, he had a curiosity to know who the man was a Doctor PENNINGTON. He gave me an account of circumstances, it would be folly for us to suppose we some of your readers, I requested him to put the subder any contingency as to price, would deprive us of gentleman always talks in such smooth language about is of more consequence to him than the emancipatio very low for her, even to you. We should have to give England, and kept away from a large congregation to whom he preached in New York city-in consequence o num, and clothes. The interest of \$600, at six per the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, fearing he might be caught by some of Millard Fillmore's officials, and sent back into slavery, from which he had run away. Read

Yours, S. W. W.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 21, 1854. Mn. WHEELER: Last evening, I went, with a friend, to the Court-

House in Newport, to hear a lecture by the Rev. Dr. PENNINGTON (colored). The Chairman gave a short introductory address, relating to the history of the speaker, his early life as a slave, his vocation, his intuitive love and desire for freedom, and his final escape from slavery, with his progress and improvement since, until he has arrived to what you now see an acceptable Orthodox minister, whom he would now introduce to the audience as the Rev. Dr. Pennington, of New

Mr. P. then commenced with a preamble of some onsiderable length, very carefully worded. He wished the audience to receive kindly what he might say on the subject of slavery. He thought he should refer to the position of the North in their relation to this subject, so as not unnecessarily to say any thing to offend any of the church or clergy. He first wished it expressly understood, by all, that he was not connected with that class of abolitionists, or reformers, called infidels. He hoped, therefore, that fact would secure to him a candid hearing !

He wished to speak of the Northern Church, in reference to their silence and inactivity on this all-important subject. He thought they did not design to avoid it, but they had not given the subject proper thought. It was rather a want of consideration of its effect on the colored people ! He wished them to see the necessity of constantly remonstrating against the system of American slavery; to take the Friends for example ; it could do no harm, and might do much good, for they the cars, who knew me and my old folks in -....... I have borne their tectimony against this wicked institufelt very curious all the day travelling, though he spoke tion from the beginning, and it has had a good effect He thought such action on the part of other denomina-'I bless the Lord that he has broken the chains from tions would exert a great influence among the people,

I have assisted in establishing a Sabbath school, and their position to be antagonistic to the interests of the slave ; but not designedly so, for they were much mis-I hear that my owners have offered a reward of \$200 led by individuals who wished only the loaves and for my head. As God has blessed me to get here, I fishes, or had their eyes on the Presidency, or Secretaryship, or some office of the department at Washington. 'May the blessing of God rest on you and the Boston He hoped they would consider the slave more, and try to do something to weaken the oppressor's grasp, and One noble specimen of a man, a few weeks since, give encouragement to the future prospects of the

escaped from slavery, but had been recaptured. Be- He then spoke of the commercial and mercantile inlieving that 'the third time never fails,' he made terests of the country, which, he said, were much more another attempt, and safely reached Boston , and while interwoven with slavery than he was aware of, until, in walking down State street, over the spot where Attucks, his visit to Europe, he had there seen clearly through fell, and over which Simms and Burns were dragged it, and all its bearings on American slavery. He found back to slavery, he exhibited a pistol loaded and capped, it a great monopoly, and very disastrous to the slave, declaring that he had resolved to die rather than be and converted the cotton lords into pro-slavery persons, who had but little sympathy for the slave and much for I met an intelligent man, who owed his liberty to the the oppressor, not because they were naturally worse signs, in enslaving their fellow-creatures, and rendering

them mere chattels.

Though he was a member of the church, yet he was was in his pocket. His conscientiousness prompted independent, and would have no intercourse with them him to send it back. The fact being talked of in the himself, nor allow a slaveholder to sit at his communion social circles, other slaves learned his locality, and this table. If all would do this, he thought they would key opened the cabin of freedom to other 'Uncle Toms,' feel it at the South. He thought, also, they ought to One young woman told me that she had never said make slaveholding disreputable, as well as unprofitamaster or mistress to her owners, addressing them only ble, and do all they could to lessen the value of the by their names. She learned to read by taking books slave; for as cotton advances in price, so in proportion from the family library; and when they could not be does the slave, and he is also in such cases worked returned without leading to a discovery, they were put harder, and even worked up, in seven years, (on an into the kitchen fire. She evinced a burning desire average.) This great sacrifice of life is completely overed to the owner by the increased price of cotton. He thought the great remedy was to abstain from and use that of free labor in its stead, which could b easily procured, he thought, by a little exertion, paying a trifle more, and being contented with a rather inferior article. He said he used nothing of the kind, and wished the colored friends present, and all Northern men, as far as practicable, to do the same. This would have a good tendency in the right direction, and would be felt by the South in the diminished value of slaves,

He hoped, also, that the politicians would pass laws to prevent the domestic slave trade. There was no question but that they had the power to do this, and night easily. Petitions should be immediately circulated to assist Chase's bill now before Congress for the prohibition of slavery in the territories.

He also spoke of the great evils of slavery, and of their bearings on the North, and their deleterious ten-There were no clergymen present, and very few abo

itionists and free soil men. It will open the way, perhape, for a more thorough, fearless anti-slavery lecturer shall be glad to give him them, if he is really search-

ing after the truth ; but we have taken up too much here are multitudes of proofs of God's existence hough very few minds require evidence of God's being, simply because, like other affirmations of human eason, such as 'space is unbounded,' 'duration has no

assumes what requires proof, namely, that the univers What if we should reply, as he has done in relation to the existence of a God, 'it is a self-evident absurdity,' and ask him to prove it? But as we believe it, let this readers to judge. Yours, for God and humanity. pass here. We will look at it in his next reason, which

Pictou, N. S., Dec. 11, 1854.

VISIT TO CANADA. [We publish the following letter from a highly intel-

CAPT. DANIEL DRAFTON : DEAR SIR,-According to promise, I send a line to say I have paid a visit to Canada, and will give you brief report of what may interest you concerning the country. I was much pleased with it, and found the people in a condition far more favorable than I anticipated. Prejudice against color does not exist in any nite and eternal, how came matter to possess so much intelligence, and wisdom, and benevolence, so as to recolored man who has the means can enjoy similar adgard practical uses as the end of its operations? Are vantages to his paler brother, and the crushing influthese properties inherent in matter? Can Mr. Barry ence that meets us in every avenue here is unknown in comprehend the eternity of matter? Can he even tell Canada. There is much wealth among the colored people. Some own large farms, and live independent. Many are engaged in mechanical pursuits, and are encouraged. None that I saw complained that their color prevented them from doing well. They seem content, and wonder how our people consent to remain in country that withholds from them the rights of man. comprehended, but the eternity of matter cannot. I

get a hold of this idea. He is reasoning from the finite Your friend. thought nothing? Is affection nothing? Is Mr. B's KNOW-NOTHINGISM - PURGING THE

TEMPLE. FRIEND GARRISON

An unusual excitement was produced among the flock 'in the Unitarian 'fold' at Framingham last Sunday morning, by the unexpected irruption of the wolf of Know-Nothingism. admit. His life is present in all parts of his physical It seems that, during the previous week, the ladies

system. Yet his life is not of his body, though it occuand children had decorated the church, in anticipation nies the same space as his body, and is in it, yet it is of Christmas, with hemlock boughs, &c. Among other emblems was a crucifix of immortal green. This, as I understand, savored too much of Catholicism, in the estimation of some. One of the members of the society We cannot conceive of the existence of time and space addressed a note to the pastor, suggesting the improwithout matter; but we can conceive of the eternal expriety of the emblem, and the propriety of removing it from the church. The pastor, conscious of no authority of God existing in state from all eternity, while as yet in the matter, laid the note before the congregation there was no material substance. In God's presence, before creation, there was neither time nor space, but previous to the morning 'services.' This produced quite a sensation, and an exciting discussion ensued. after it ; therefore, being eternally the same, he must Objection was made by some to the adorning of the be in all time, without time, and in all space, without house on the Sunday before Christmas; some objected to the cross; some thought as it was up it had better As life pervades every particle of man's physical not be taken down ; others proposed to leave the deciconstitution, so may God pervade all nature. What sion of the case to the minister. This was thought, life is to the body-in it, but not of it; what light is to however, to be placing him in a 'delicate position, the eye-in it, yet not of it ; or taste to the tongue-in and it was finally decided to put it to vote before the it, but not of it; so may God be to nature, for aught assembled congregation; the result of which was, that Mr. B. can show to the contrary. This is perfectly the cross was undisturbed, and 'divine worship' comcomprehensible, but the eternity of matter is not. But is it wise to argue the non-existence of God, because

I call the attention of the Grand Council of Know Nothings to this signal defeat, and propose to the Pope and his Ecclesiastical Council, when they have sat long sence from the existence of a material substance? This enough on the Virgin Mary to decide the original sin uestion, that they forward a letter of approbation to the above-mentioned Unitarian Society. N. B. You can contradict any reports which may

Mr. B's third reason for the non-existence of God is drawn from the supposition, that if matter is not eterome to your ears, to the effect that said Society, on the nal, there must have existed an eternity prior to the creation of the universe, during which, to use his seem. Sunday after the rendition of Burns, passed certain ingly blasphemous language, 'God was a lawless being, resolutions condemning the act as contrary to the spirit nger to truth, justice and love.' The answer to of 'universal brotherhood.' No such resolutions were this awful assertion is simply this: Truth, justice and passed by them, neither did they or their minister, belove are not creations, but the eternal states of an infi- fore, during, or after 'divine service,' discuss the propriety of so doing. For aught that was said or done relating to the rendition on that memorable occasion, But what did God do before creation? 'He had no sphere for his activities,' says Mr. B. The query must by the Society, the assembly might have passed for a have originated in Mr. B's 'Devil's workshop-an Know-Nothing lodge. 'Vive la bagatelle!' Yours truly, idle brain.' How does he know? He begs the ques-

A REVIVAL NEEDED. sphere for his activities, though in prison? Read that FRIEND GARRISON:

out a miserable existence under the driver's lash. fore, break in and destroy man's free agency, without perpetrating a worse evil than slavery itself. The destruction of man's freedom to do wrong would prevent his freedom to do good. There could be no moral character developed, nor moral happiness experienced under such a system of negation as this. Is it wise to infer that there is no God, because man, in the exercise of his freedom, does wrong? and because God does not abridge or destroy this freedom, in order to prevent the existence of slavery? Here is a begging the question again. Let Mr. Barry show that the destruction of man's freedom, or the annihilation of man's existence, under the present circumstances of his being would be a lesser evil than slavery-great though that be-before he has the daring to draw such inferences Granting God's existence, he is assuming to be wise than the eternal God. Let Mr. Barry show how moral

'Truth, crushed to earth, shall rise again.' We carnestly hope that Western New York may be isited this winter by a whole-souled, thorough-going anti-elavery lecturer, -one who is not afraid to fire shot radiant with truth, though friends quail or foes Yours, for truth and humanity,
A. J. SIMMONS.

ce now in answering his reasons for his atheism. mit, 'it is an interior intuition. It is universal and

ALEXANDER MCARTHUR.

igent colored citizen of New Bedford, at the request of Capt. Drayton, to whom it was addressed. It speaks ent is not infinite; what is not infinite, cannot be God. well for Canada and the fugitives.]

New BEDFORD, Dec. 18, 1854.

I did not see any abject poverty there. None need suffer, if they are willing to labor. Wages are as high as in the United States; the cost of living not more to the infinite, by arguments based upon the ideas of than half. Our friend Mr. Parker is doing a fine business. He has made some good trades in land, and his mind such kleas for a while, and contemplate God bids fair to become wealthy. Himself and family fulfrom the idea of state. Forget the high, the low, the ly appreciate the change. I have come to the conclusion that a colored man can never develop his mechanideas of figure and materiality-and get the idea of leal genius or mercantile ability in the United States E. R. JOHNSON.

WALWORTH, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1854.

We want, and must have, a revival. The people ar beautiful creation of genius, 'Pilgrim's Progress.' We would not seek to degrade the infinite by the in- alarmed at their own doings, and the present appearantroduction of such a finite comparison; but it may ces are that they are somewhat inclined to hear; 'and serve to illustrate the idea, that 'mind is its own how shall they hear without a preacher?' I said we place,' and that shough it may make manifestations of must have a revival-not of popular forms and ceretruth, love and justice through material forms, it may monies, (we have enough of them,) but of that Christiyet be independent of matter as to their existence and anity which teaches man to recognize man as a brother, although his skin may be black; that God is no re-Mr. B. assumes that matter must be eternal. Then species of persons; and that ' he that hateth his brothlove, truth and justice must be eternal, because the er, whom he hath seen, cannot love God, whom he hath universe makes manifestations of their moral attributes. not seen.' Whosoever hateth his brother is a murder But if there is not an internal mind, how can we account for the manifestations of truth, love and justice 'He that loveth not his brother abideth in death.' Inin matter? Truth, love and justice are attributes of stead of our hearing preached from the 'sacred desks mind, and not of matter. If they inhere in matter, like deliverance to the captives, and the opening of the prilife in the body—in it, yet not of it—and if matter be con to those that are bound, we are told that 'no na-eternal, this gives us the idea of an eternal and infinite tion on this green earth has so great a circulation of and omnipresent mind, though in another form, and that blessed book (the Bible) as ours, save one, the brings us back to the idea of God. But we have shown land of our fathers, and that every town, hamlet and that the existence, eternity, infinity, omnipresence, oottage of this blessed land may be supplied with trath, love and justice of God, do not depend upon the copy of that precious treasure.' We hear nothing in eternity of matter, but can be accounted for on philo- all the sermon about its being death to circulate the Bible 'away down South,' where Uncle Tom was carried, or on the plantation where Solomon Northrup But Mr. B. has still another string to his bow. was whipped by the hands of a brutal Eppes. We hear Though the reason, as it is stated, has a proclivity tonothing about our noble women being shut up in prison wards blasphemy, we will endeavor patiently to anfor teaching slaves to read the Bible. No! these are swer it. It comes to us in the form of an inferencetoo bad to talk about from the pulpit. Notwithstanding There is no God; because great wrongs, such as slavethis kind of bolstering up of this (falsely called) land ry, do exist. If there was a God of truth, love and of liberty, justice has fallen in our streets, and while ustice, he would abolish slavery.' Now, it is true that these sanctimonious priests are on their bended knees slavery is in direct and eternal antagonism with truth. attering, 'O Lord! we thank thee that we live in love and justice. But slavery is man's act, not God's. land of liberty !' American citizens are taken from Grant it. Why does not God stop man from acting among us, and carried into the hell of slavery, to drag thus? If God should stop man from doing moral wrong, it must be by moral means. He cannot, there-

Yes, we want a preacher. Whigs, Free Soilers, and that last political trap set by the devil, bated with Roman Catholies, have caught nearly all; but, thanks to the American Anti-Slavery Society, that they can furnish teachers after the storm. Where is our good friend STEPHEN S. FOSTER, that noble champion of freedom Can we not have him among us this winter? Nothing would delight the friends of freedom more in this sec tion than to hear his well-known voice raised in favor of down-trodden and oppressed humanity. The last we heard from him, he was in prison. Good old Paul of old times was in prison oft; Jesus of Nazareth was persecuted by the Jews, and at last crucified; and the same Jesus would be crucified to-day, were he on earth and preached the same doctrine; and they that preach truth in these times must expect to suffer perse

evil might be wisely prevented by a divine being, without abridging human freedom,-if he can do so in

Mr. B. informs us that the belief in God is injurious to society. This is an assertion without proof. How justly his atheism is open to the remark, we leave your

will be cheerfully imparted; and the friends of Temps rance are cordially invited to call and make this thin head-quarters while in the city.

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