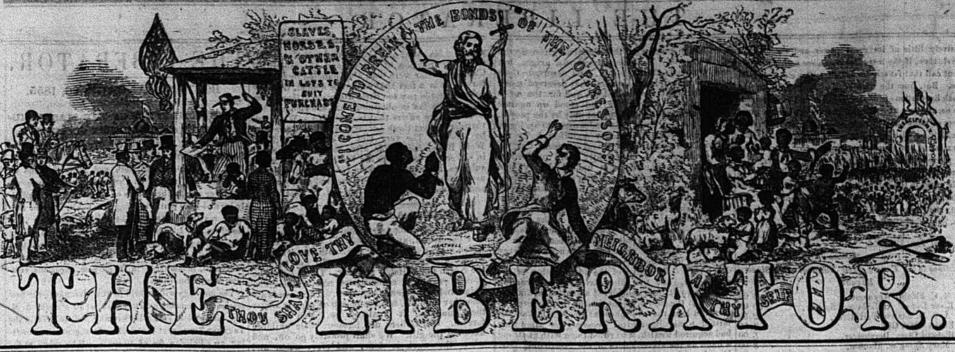
ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT

Treas-Two dollars and fifty cents per annum, Fire copies will be sent to one address for TES

putars, if payment be made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters Thing to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to odrected, (rost PAID,) to the General Agent. F Advertisements making less than one square in rel three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are au-Pennyivania are the Liberator. The coloning gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts Committee, oil all not represent for any of the debts of the paper, vil. —FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY LORISO, EDUCKY, SANCEL PHILDRICK, ADV BY In the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of

for a partial y allowed a hearing. WM LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



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

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1855.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders!

Yes! IT CANSOT HE DENIED—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their

SECURE THE PERFECUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

THE STIPULATION TO SUBBENDER PURITIVE SLAVES—on engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God. delivered from Sinal; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for MAYES—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

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

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.' - John Quincy Adams.

AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.

WHOLE NUMBER 1071.

THE TWENTY-PIRST NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

VOL. XXV. NO. 4.

The condition of the slave population of this country one that cannot stir too deeply the depths of every some next; but it should so stir them, that the res-heald be not mere passionate emotion, but an plain source of duty. For, in the long warfare which the Abelitionist must wage, its continuance less to Omnipotence only, it is in such conviction ales that effectual support can be found. When we have arrived at the knowledge, that we have very little to do with the question of slavery, except as a matter of personal or individual concern, we have gone far torule simplifying the problem of the extent of the claims of our own conscientious obligations. It need not be our first or most important query, what the naan should do, or what Congress should do, or what the Church should do; but, having made that dread appeal, always recognized and answered alike by conejence and the Creator of conscience, ' Lord, what wilt then have me to do? ' we shall find sufficient light shinaz around us to indicate plainly our individual course. fre have, in reality, no wellowship with such an unfreifal work of darkness as is slavery, we shall not preed to have, but shall make ourselves free from every organization, civil or ecclesiastical, that lends it support or countenance. Though in the battle of the Detionaries, we take part on the conservative side, we most, for once, separate our practice from our precept; and though the word 'Come-outer' may never have ben haptized in 'the pure well of English undefiled,' shall adopt it proudly into our vocabulary, when it preses the act of secession from a Government that

barbarous, and a Church that is Anti-Christ. While accepting this as their rule of duty, the Abotionists can afford to wait and be patient. Having erformed their part, they may safely trust to those righteous laws that govern the moral universe. Just in proportion as they carry their principles into daily and assempromising practice, shall they see the glorious sal foodly hoped-for results. We all testify, in words, with mighty power of Truth; and yet how long a time eapses, before the statement becomes an entire verity, even to ourselves! We apprehend the idea so dimly, regrasp it so imperfectly. We declare, in the trite and leautiful lines of Bryant, -trite because beautiful, -

'Truth, crushed to earth, shall rise again; The eternal years of God are hers:

al yet our hearts die within us, when we see the city of the Pilgrims give back ANTHONY BURNS to the lingering tortures of a North Carolina plantation; and ve are tempted almost to forget that overruling Providence which can make not only the wrath of man, but his cruelty, and avarice, and cowardice, and low ambiif Justice and Mercy. It is because a full solution of this problem is reserved to the 'eternal years,' that we er to fearful and faithless. In reality, the moral laws of the creation are as sure and steadfast as are its physinless. But the first are matters of immediate eight. atl the others of a faith that must stretch into eterni-. The seed that was planted last spring has yielded s harrest. We never doubted that it would be thus, for we were reasoning from the experience of ages. We have seen that seed-time and harvest never cease. Alike in certainty are the laws that govern the spiritual world, but widely diverse in the time occupied for their manifestation. Not only 'magna est revitas,' but 'pratelebit.' Common-place and insufficient as this may ward in the ears of those who have relied for success and every thing but the simple truth, it will not seem the to the Abelitionists. Examples might be quoted all over the land, but it is with Boston that we are now tern-ourselves. Her representative in the person of Sauret Ettor may vote for the Fugitive Slave Bill-ISTRONY BURNS may be carried back into life-long bonage-the man by whose connivance the act was done ill be received Mayor of Boston-leading Doctors of inity, like Messrs, Lord, Blagden, and Adams, shall sen distincting the Christianity they profess, by aming it as the ally of slavery-and yet our trust in truth does not fail; for, in the midst of all, we beme aware of that awakening of the public conscience, that softening of the popular heart, to which the efarts of the Abelitionists have been so long tending.

The experience of many years has taught us to re pri the ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR as a sort of moral hermometer, by which the popular temperature on the question of slavery may be in some measure tested. We do not speak of the prountary result merely, but insude in our observation the number of visitants, the brealing tone of feeling, the amount of kindly interet, and the desire for information generally, touching the plans and purposes of the Anti-Slavery party. The Benar that has just closed so successfully, was

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real under some circumstances of anxiety and disoragement. The great pressure in the money market, at exists throughout the whole country, unexampled the 1805-7, was at its utmost stringency in this city, tod seemed to extend its influence, in one way or anoth-", through every ramification of society. When money two per cent. a month, people do not feel like lavishag a great deal on articles of mere luxury, and yet one balt of this state of things was the flooding of the city th articles of this very character. Great quantities beautiful goods, forced into the market by the presthe of the times, were selling almost at our very door. ten, not more than half our foreign contributions had helel us. The boxes from Edinburgh, Glasgow, eth, Milasthorb, London, Bury, Cork and Belfast, had not arrived. They were detained at Liverpool, owat to the unexpected occupation of the Cunard steamhis the Government service of conveying troops to Crimes, -s circumstance so entirely unforceseen as to inte precluded any previous arrangement. This little pointment and annoyance in ourselves, hardly to ntiqued in the face of the terrible facts and expethose of which it is suggestive, forces one train of hoght so prominently before us, that we trust we may pardoned for its expression, even though it may hen, for a moment, turning aside from the work di-

We cannot read letters, received from those who have years been one with us in labor and conflict in the art's service, talling us that their diminished contrias this year arise from the claims of their sick and inded soldiery in the East, and of the widows and

that we would assure our co-laborers across the ocean, that, in all their afflictions, we are afflicted.

The Bazaar opened on the morning of Wednesday, December 20th, and was continued through the first day of the new year. The following places in Great Britain were represented at its opening : - Bristol, Bridgewater, Dublin, Leeds and Manchester. Nothing ould be more beautiful and attractive than most of the pecies of work, we were in the condition of Oliver, More' was all that we asked. This was the case in rewater friends, whose collection of articles has been for on the Bristol table, found ready and appreciating purchasers. The Bristol box included very beautiful artiampton; and a variety of pretty things, patch work,

bys, &c. contributed by the children of St. James's Back Ragged School, the Kingswood Reformatory School Levins' Mead Boys' Sunday School, Levins' Mead Girls' Daily School, and the Blind Asylum. The pretty askets from the latter were disposed of at once. Dublin furnished a most elegant and abundant assortment, rich in Affghan blankets, embroidered table covers, paest of smoking caps, ornaments in bog oak, crochet collars, an arbutus wood backgammon board that was reatly liked, and such an immense variety of little ar icles as we cannot enumerate. We must not, omit the valuable contribution of Henry Fearncombe, of Wolverhampton, England, through the Dublin box. It consisted of very handsome and valuable trays, that found land which yielded that great boon to the whole devoted tributors. We cannot sell children's dresses for any thing like their real value. Send us the material un- ARAGO and LAMARTINE, to prove the French republinade, and we can do well with it. The printed calico, sent in the Bridgewater box, sold immediately, and rould have done so, had there been ten times the quantity. But as the dresses rarely fit, a deduction has to be made on that score; and again another, because of the difference of fashion. The Managers have, therefore, for children, which, as one of our friends once wittily remarked, 'would be sure to fit any child,'-meaning that were said dress selected as a gift, any little discrepancies of length or breadth would be easily over-

looked, or repaired, by the grateful recipient. The Bazaar was enriched by the usual very beautiful ollection of water color drawings, by some of our British friends, which, though they may not sell at once, offer a great attraction, and are sure to be disposed of at an ultimate profit. The Bristol toys and soap can never come amiss.

The De La Rue box, another contribution from Dubn, consisted, as usual, of articles positively resistless in the potency of their beautiful utility. Imagine the most exquisite little writing desks in the world, crowded with every appropriate convenience; blotting books, note cases, and a great variety of articles that we cannot now stop to mention; and then no one will wonder at the pleasure with which the safe arrival of the De La Rue box is always greeted. The assortment of paper was, likewise, extremely good; and though as large as usual, was entirely disposed of, and we were obliged to fall back on a little that remained of last year's stock-De La Rue sends us but one unsaleable article. The nusic books are almost entirely lost. We scarcely sell a single copy. Apart from this, we could hardly desire a hange in the selection.

The Manchester and Leeds collections, if not quite as arge as in some previous years, had lost none of their beauty. Aside from the children's dresses, of which we have spoken, we recollect nothing that was not admiraoly suited to the state of our market. The papier maché, which constitutes the most attractive portion of he Manchester box, seemed to us this year particularly beautiful. In the same box were included several valuable articles from Sheffield, of the electro plated manufacture, which were very acceptable, and sold readily. So did the door mats and hearth rugs. We trust that the hope entertained by our Manchester friends, of a still farther couperation from friends of the cause in Sheffield, may not be disappointed. Birkenhead also nade itself known to us by a few pretty contributions; nd we observed a few articles from a friend in Basing-

In mentioning Leeds, we must not overlook the three LUPTON, of Leede, and one by an unknown hand—the slavery spirit that the admission of Nebraska and the atter in a new species of bead work, and something ery pretty and unique. A large quantity of Brookes' hread was a most acceptable gift, that vanished from he table with celerity. Any thing of this kind is saleable. Needles, pins, threads, sewing cottons, and any articles of a similar description, sell very readily. We rould, in connection with the Leeds donations, return our thanks to Mr. B. SMITH, of Thirsk, for his two eautiful oil paintings, one of which was purchased by tient that it is a work of years, and not days. Mrs. H. B. Srows as was likewise the pretty group laisies in water colors, by Miss FRANKLAND; and to Mr. Hasse' and Mrs. Scholerield, for their colored rints, and sketches in water colors. When such conributions remained unsold, they have added much to the beauty of the Bazaar, and will probably sell the

The names of the friends in Great Britain, who have for the last few years stood by the Anti-Slavery Cause so nobly, have become to us indeed ' household words.' We think of them as personal friends. When the pros-

believe, that the heavy weight of care and anxiety, not less intense emotion, that we turn to our fellownow brooding over every hearth-stone in the country, laborers on the Continent. The sense of personal acs not unshared by us. The ties that exist between na- quaintance and familiarity vanishes. We feel that, in cle remained unsold. This is a species of work that is chosen assortment. It included a very elegant and ions holding a common language, literature and faith, respect to many of our methods of procedure and modes always in demand. annot fail to be felt in an hour like the present, more of action, they must be comparatively ignorant; and trongly than ever; and it is from our inmost hearts were there any thing personal or local in the object for which our efforts are united, we might indeed fear that difference of country, and race, and language, and education, and habits of thought, might create an insurmountable barrier. But, God be thanked for the one advantage, that the traduced and vilified Anti-Slavery Cause possesses in the clear simplicity and perfect beauty of the great principle that underlies the whole enterprize. MAN CANNOT HOLD PROPERTY IN MAN. It is articles received from these places. Hardly a useless or for God alone to say, 'all souls are mine '-and any docuntasteful one was to be found. In respect to some trine that strikes at the root of this sovereignty, as does American Slavery, presents the grossest and most repulsive form of blasphemy. The consequences that flow gard to tidies, sofa covers, and other white crochet work. from the doctrine, that property may be held in manwhich were all swept from our tables before the close of the abolition of marriage, of the family state, of the the second day. We feel that it is due to our Bridge- rights of conscience, of knowledge, of the Bible, and finally barbarism and the overthrow of Christianity, everal years previous to the present suspended, to reare simply its legitimate results. Hence, slavery is seen mark particularly on the saleableness and good taste of at once, by the unprejudiced eye, as the foe of Human their selection. Their Honiton lace, together with that Nature, the violator of those great principles on which all religion and all morality rest. Hence the response that the civilized world is slowly making to the despaircles from Frenchay, Chatham, Ilsminster, and South- ing cry that the Abolitionists have raised on behalf of those who cannot even appeal openly to God for assistance, -a response which, as it falls upon our ears, fills our bearts with grateful emotion, and teaches us to recognize all who are laboring for the slave as no longer 'strangers and foreigners,' but brethren and friends.

We are not astonished at the voice of cheer and encouragement that comes to us from France. It comes not as a surprise, but as the fulfilment of a long standper maché, bronzes, purses, elegant cushions, the pret- ing promise. We had reason indeed to expect no less from the land that was the first to proclaim to the world, that to breathe her air must make men free. Indeed, to use the language of another- We have ever looked for aid from the land where Auguste de Staël and the Duc de Broglie kept alive, in the public mind, during a whole reign, the idea of Emancipation; the ready purchasers. There is one description of goods, life of Schoelcher. To him has been given the rare however, against which we must caution our kind con- privilege of completing, in his manhood, the work so nobly begun in his youth, and with his compatriots cans of the nineteenth century the true spiritual heirs of St. Louis."

Feelings of sympathy and interest have been manifested toward us by friends in France, deeply and unceasingly, during the last six years, and it has at last assumed the shape of a national testimony to our Cause. come to the conclusion, to advise that no more children's Mrs. Srowe's world-famous work, 'Uncle Ton's Candresses be sent, unless it be embroidered dresses for in-fants, or one of those very elegantly embroidered dresses been anticipated in the bosom of the French Evangelical Church. Many of its members were too deeply moved to remain longer inactive. A proposition to aid this annual effort was proposed at a reunion of the French Evangelical Alliance, and afterwards in a more public manner. We very deeply regret that the letter of Madame Moxon, accompanying the large, costly and elegant collection of articles transmitted by herself and her coadjutors, has been accidentally mislaid. It would have given us pleasure to have communicated the expression of their feeling in her own language; but though this is out of our power, the friends of the antislavery cause throughout the country will feel none the

less grateful. We would gladly thank all in France, by name, wh have given us such valuable aid ; but we are informed that our friends in general prefer not to be named. We will, therefore, act in obedience to such suggestions, only entreating Madame Monon, Madame PRESSENCE. Madame Guzrix, and the other beloved and well-remembered names, to convey to each donor, if possible, the assurance of our fervent gratitude for the important aid, both moral and pecuniary, that they have sent us in this and in former years. We trust that all who have, for the first time, interested themselves in this labor of mercy, will remember the arduous nature of the work we have undertaken.

And to keep watch, and to arouse a land, And to defend an altar!

Is not this the case in a country where every man pledged to return a fugitive slave to his bondage,pledged to die fighting, if need be, in the suppression of a slave insurrection, -pledged to allow the slave States three votes for every five slaves? Is not this emphatically the case in a country where its Priesthood is, with the most insignificant exception as to numbers, the hearty defenders of the slave system, diligently inculcating the dectrine that Slavery and Christianity are institutions entirely compatible with each other, or leaving the same doctrine to be inferred from their si-

In the very city in which we dwell, the capitol of the most anti-slavery State in the Union, the leading Doctors of Divinity, of the dominant sect of Massachusetts, in the persons of the Rev. Mesers Blagden and Adams, ery exquisite footstools, two wrought by Mrs. Joseph are straining every nerve to extinguish the rising antipassage of the Fugitive Slave Bill had aroused. And is there a single Evangelical church in New England, that would reject their ministerial service, or fifty individuals out of her thousand communicants who would refuse to receive the sacrament at their hands?

Oh! it is a great work to change the hearts of a whole people, by no other instrumentality than the presentation of the truth; and do not be discouraged or impa-

The rivid pages of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' have shewn the whole world what slavery really is. So far as Christendom is concerned, she owes it to the name by which she is called to declare, that she rejects from her communion any who avow themselves its support-

We will make mention of a few of the objects of peculiar elegance and beauty that were upon the French table. A chair, piano-forte stool, coffre à bois, and sofa sushions of the most exquisite embroidery, attracted universal admiration. The same may be said of the best originations of the conforting with us; and the purpose for which it was designed. All these artiful influence of their sympathy. So perfect has become their knowledge of our position and its discouragements, the purpose for which is was designed. All these artiful influence of their sympathy. So perfect has become their knowledge of our position and its discouragements, the purpose for which it was designed. All these artiful influence of their sympathy. So perfect has become their knowledge of our position and its discouragements, the purpose for which it was designed. All these artiful influence of their sympathy. So perfect has become the purpose for which it was designed. All these artiful influence of their sympathy. So perfect has become the purpose for which it was designed. All these artiful influence of the conforting the purpose for which it was designed. All these artiful influence of their sympathy. So perfect has become the purpose for which it was designed. All these artiful influence of the conforting the purpose for which it was designed. All these artiful influence of the conforting the purpose for which it was designed. All these artiful influence of the conforting the purpose for which it was designed. All these artiful influence of the conforting the purpose for which it was designed. All these artiful influence of the conforting the purpose for which it was designed. All these artiful influence upon impressive appeal might be made to every mother in the gard. Fortunately, there was a partial insurance upon impressive appeal might be made to every mother in the gard. Fortunately, there was a partial insurance upon impressive appeal might be made to every mother in the gard. All these artiful influence of the conforting the purpose for which it was designed. All these artiful influence of the conforting the purpose for which it was designed. All these artiful influence of the conforting the purpose for which it was designed. All these artiful influence of the conforting the purpose for

orphans as home, without the liveliest emotions of sym- that we feel as if they were not merely helpers, but co- esteemed, and the magnificent lace appreciated, though dear to the literature and religion of Germany, second- answered. The American Anti-Slavery Society will

bjects that we cannot even glance at. us from Paris as from Bristol. The poor children in meet them. the Charity Schools have worked most untiringly, and Among the Drawings sent from Stuttgart was one in nany too young to work much have shown the liveliest water colors, of great merit. It was a reduced copy, in ympathy in the movement. Many school girls have miniature style, of a painting, by Eberhard Von Wachocket money. There are many subjects of particular painting represents a lovely female figure, with two nterest, over which we should like to linger; did time children on her lap, one black, the other white. Madpermit. For the same reason, we cannot even refer to ame Husr remarks, 'Wachter has been dead many nany curious objects that would otherwise merit at- years; I do not know how long; but I see, on referring

so happy as to unite a jeu d' esprit with a testimony, as German artist should have symbolized HUMANITY in the ufacture of the work. - Potishomachia is the art of or- it; but there seems to me a beseeching look in the black namenting and decorating glass, giving to it the ap- child, that contrasts sweetly and painfully with the escance of porcelain. The following is Madame Bre- triumphant claim, by right, that is expressed in the ier's dedication of her little pamphlet :-

To the Ladies of Boston, on the oceasion of the Annual Fansy Fair, to be held in aid of Negro Emancipation, the following Sketch is humbly offered, in token of affectionate admiration and respect, by their sincers.

The bex of materials and specimen jar was purchased once for fifteen dollars, and several duplicates could have been disposed of, had they been obtainable. As any of the pamphlets were sold, we would suggest that we might probably, on another occasion, find ready urchasers for the boxes of the implements necessary or the work, the fancy work mania being common, we hink, to the race.

Here, perhaps, is the appropriate place to refer to he very beautiful collection of articles forwarded by hose of our Managars, now resident in France. They lection was originally made, with the idea of applying its proceeds to the actual purchase of young children. ork of a new style, bronzes, very pretty ornaments While honoring very highly the motives of Madame n gold, coral, and steel, oil paintings, (we would make Aunton and her associates, we feel that, were they in particular mention of a very beautiful one by Miss CAR- our position, after an equal amount of experience with res. a young Moorish girl, after Murillo, bought by ourselves, their views of duty on this question of pur-Mrs. Foller,) statuettes in plaster and stearine; carv- chasing slaves would be identical with our own. With namelled covers, an extremely pretty article; pen and measure. If we buy one slave, we relieve that one inok drawings, and many objects of taste and art, of dividual from the yoke of bondage; but it is by subthich our want of space forbids us to make mention. stituting another in his stead. The slaveholder takes The china belonging to Louis Philippe found ready purthasers, as did a great portion of the other articles.

We regret deeply that many of the beautiful statuttes were broken in the transit. Luckily, a few arrived fill the place in his establishment that we have made safely. Among these, the levely Venus de Milo, the beauty of which attracted great admiration.

As this collection of our Managers was placed upor the Book Table, (which has, from time immemorial ocen consecrated to objects of taste and virtu,) we are led, while lingering in its delightful precincts, to mention a few more of its attractions, interesting as subjects of curiosity, (the Nature painting, for instance, from Bristol, where, by some process of which we are ignorant, flowers are so transferred to the paper as to present the appearance of an exquisite painting.) -or still more so as objects of tender and hallowed association. Here were placed the autograph maps of OBER-LIN, the good pastor of the Vandois, and the texts of Scripture printed by himself at his own press for distribution among the peasantry of the Swiss valleys. It was with much eatisfaction we learned by the letter accompanying them, on the authority of one of his descendants, now pastor of the same church of the Ban de la Roche, that Oberlin's horror of slavery and the slave trade had been of the most earnest and profound character. From religious conviction of duty, he abandoned the se of sugar and coffee, and, in spite of his great age nd delicate health, maintained his resolution inviolate

resented to the Barnar, touched our hearts very deep-trust themselves to its friendly guidance.

y, owing to the letter that accompanied them. We

But the most important assistance exter hink it will be interesting to our readers, and therefore copy it, trusting that, as we suppress the writer's ame and place of residence, he will excuse the liberty

MADAME—Though I am a poor foreigner, in a low social position, with little education, yet I venture to send the National Anti-Slavery Bazaar a coffee cup, just received as a Christmas gift from my old mother in Germany. You will kindly excuse the littleness of the present, and take my good will as an equivalent for its small becumiary worth.

small pecuniary worth.

Though only nine months in this country, and little acquainted with her institutions, my feelings against slavery arose mightily a long time before I crossed the ocean, seeking a new home on this continent; and I will be a seeking a new home on the country of times of

I beg your pardon, Madame, for any grammatical errors I may make in these lines.

With the highest esteem, I remain, Madame,
Your very humble servant,

Dec. 18, 1854.

A goodly portion of the Book Table was occupied by he unusually well-chosen and saleable articles from o their value, and yet hardly an article remains on uable box, collected by Madame C. B. Huxz, of Stutt-

pathy. We would begour friends in Great Britain to partners in the great work. It is with a different, but we were unable to find purchasers for it this year. We led the undertaking, commending it to the consideration believe, that the heavy weight of care and anxiety, not less intense emotion, that we turn to our fellow-shall doubties do so the next. But the embroidered of his parishloners, and offering to receive their donamuslin met with the greatest success. Hardly an arti- tions. The result has been a very large and judiciously somewhat rare collection of Bohemian glass, table mats

But time would fail us were we to attempt to enume- and chess boards, of an entirely novel description, and ate half the beantiful objects that crowded this table- a very large quantity of the most unique and attractive ea caddies and work-boxes by Tuhan, presse papiers, toys, baby-houses complete, dolls, furniture, miniature ide poches, an elegant Etagere, and a variety of small tea sets, elegantly gilded, small dolls in fancy costumes,-articles, in short, exactly suited to the taste of We must not omit to mention, that the same suggestive our child customers. Almost every German toy was timony is borne by our French sisters interested in swept from the table before the close of the first day. Madame Monop's collections, as is frequently to be Of all the demands made upon us, we find nothing so found in our English letters, that it is the poor of this difficult to supply as that made for pretty toys; but world who are rich in faith. The same accounts comes this year, thanks to Germany, we were better able to

tributed, some of their work, and others of their ter, to which he gave the title of 'HUMANITAS.' The to a work of art, that he was born 1762, and that he But for Madame Brenier's art and mystery of Potis- is much appreciated for the conception and feeling of his machia, we must find an especial place. She has been compositions. It is interesting for our Cause that a will be apparent to those who were so fortunate as to contending claims of the black and white infants. I, purchase a copy of the attractive little brochure that having seen the original, may perhaps give to the copy companied the beautiful jar and materials for the man- a fuller meaning and expression than others will see in

fectionate admiration and respect, by their sincere beauty and novelty, this table was second to none that

white child; and that the ensemble contains a volume

the Bazaar afforded. A little account of the offering from Switzerland, that country so consecrated to Religion and Freedom, will not be uninteresting to our readers, and is likewise due to our Swiss contributors. We believe that this gift is owing primarily to Madame AURIOL, a daughter of the celebrated DE WETTE. Overwhelmed in affliction by the death of an only child, the reading of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' first startled her from her despondency, and

aroused her to effort in behalf of mothers suffering by a more terrible bereavement than that of death. The colthe money that we, in a spirit of real, but shore sighted and partial benevolence, have paid him, proceeds to the human flesh market, and there selects another victim to

the thing it most covets, the sanction of the Abolitionists. The method that the American Anti-Slavery Society proposes is the emancipation of the slave, through he repentance of the master. It is to this end that its publications and lecturers address themselves, and all its members would deprecate what appears to them so unwise a use of means as to employ, for the purchase of ten slaves, an amount of money which might largely contribute to that general excitement of the public mind that should result in the emancipation of the whole. Neither do we feel it wise to be drawn away from our great purpose, the renovation of public sentiment, by any very systematic efforts for the assistance of fugitive slaves. Do not let us be misunderstood. Our interest was with no common emotions of interest, that these in the escape of every fugitive is of the most earnest and memorials of the sainted dead were regarded; and it intense character, and we pray God's blessing on every man, who, by advice, or money, or shelter, or his own personal peril, shall facilitate such attempt. As we

vacant. We may have diminished the number of staves

by one; and we have certainly given to the slave trade,

the steadfast star That was in ocean caves yet hever wet, But firm is fixed, and sendeth light from far '-not only

'To all who in the wide deep wandering are,' the end of his life. A few plaster cuts of the great but also to the fugitive American slave, in greater peri

and good man were very acceptable.

An extremely pretty china cup and saucer, that were and wish that their number was Legion who might dare

But the most important assistance extended to suc must necessarily be of an extemporaneous character drawn forth by the emergencies of the occasion. When the heart is right in respect to the three million, there is no fear that a man will neglect the runaway slave at his own door. We think it will hardly be said, just at this particular time, that the men in fellowship with the American Anti-Slavery Society have forgotten the claims of the fugitive, or hesitated to peril themselves in his behalf. What we deprecate is the idea, that as sistance, given to the men freed by their own heroism can be accepted as an equivalent for direct, positive Anti-Slavery action. It is so much easier to help Canaed the da missions than to attack the pro-slavery sentiment of our own public, that we feel impelled to offer this caube proud, if the time comes, and I become a citizen of this country by law, to connect myself with the noble this country by law, to connect myself with the noble party who are called Abolitionists, and whose leading shaken on the main question, without favorably affecting the condition of fugitives every where. When the great fountain of Anti-Slavery feeling is full, the little rills will be well supplied; but, if labor for fugitives be the extent of our action, we can hardly call ourselves Abolitionists.

But we have wandered from our Swiss conditators tuttgart. We think they were marked entirely equal The Committee agreed with Mrs. Stows, that the best of their value, and yet hardly an article remains on way of carrying out, in its true intent, the touching renand. All who take an interest in our Bahaars will quest of Madame Aurion, was by setting spart the remember our sad disappointment of last year, in the funds of the Swiss table for the publication and dissembles in the shipwreck of the Humboldt, of the very validation of a Tract, entirely devoted to the subject of the separations of slave families, where, of course, the most

We cannot speak too highly of the beauty and taste f the Swiss articles. They consisted of the exquisite rood carvings, peculiar to the country—the most charinng little chalels of different sizes, groups of animals, olls in the costumes of the different Cantons, very delicate embroidered muslin, from St. Gall, articles manufactured by the blind in the Institution of Lausanne, extremely pretty straw work from a workshop for the poor in the same place, enamelled brooches from Geneva, cautiful water color drawings, and many other articles, ery perfect, and some extremely rare, but which we re prevented, by their very variety, from separately numerating. Some valuable books were contributed M. MICHAUD, bookseller at Neufshatel. In the conribution from Lansanne, collected by the widow of the sell-known and well-beloved Professor Viner, were included some carvings in wood that were extremely curius as being the work of EDOUARD METSTRE, a youth blind, desf and domb, in the Lausanne Institution. But we might extend this account much farther did space permit. As it is, we would beg to express our most grateful sense of obligation to Madame Aurtor and Madame VINET, and their coadjutors, for all that they have felt

and done in the slave's behalf.

We are sure that all our continental friends will have great pleasure in the knowledge that their gifts were rendered doubly valuable by our unlooked-for disappointment in our supplies from other sources, from Scotland in particular. All who have visited the Bamar in previous years will call to mind the great abunance, utility and beauty of our Scotch donations; and yet during the usual ten days allotted to the Baznar, not n article from Scotland was in the Hall. Brilliant as has een our success, we are aware how great was the vaancy occasioned by the absence of these. Many articles that were inquired for, we were wholly unable to supply, much to the regret of ourselves and visitors. During the last two days of our second week, our boxes from Cork and Bury arrived. The Cork collection was not large, but, as usual, valuable and elegant. Our most beautiful crotchet collars and sleeves are always to be found at this table. For our donations from Bury, we are indebted to the Bev. Franklin Howarth, the Unitarian clergyman of that place. He and Mrs. Howarth ave shown the kindliest interest, in procuring and rwarding this, the first collection ever received from Bury. It was made with much taste and judgment, and we only regretted that the unfortunate delay in its arrival prevented our making it as profitable as might otherwise have been the case. It is very important to us to receive our boxes in good season, or we cannot do ustice to their contents by examining and appraising hem in the leisurely way that is so essential. The Simnel cake, we regret to say, was somewhat crushed at the Custom-House. We will not play upon the curiosity of our readers, as we have now an opportunity of doing. We ings in bone and ivory, peculiar to Baden; German very great unanimity, the Abolitionists feel called upon drinking cups, made of different colored woods, with to protest against the purchase of slaves, as a general cake, fashioned much, we should judge, after the similitude of the Three Cakes immortalized by Mrs. Barbauld, but is peculiar to Bury, in the circumstance of being sold there at mid-Lent-semi Lent supposed to be the origin of the name. So Mrs. Howarth writes us, and she adds, that two years since, eleven thousand strangers came into Bury on Simnel Sunday, to procure these cakes. The mention of this cake, decorated with Mr. Wedgewood's world-famous design of a kneeling slave, with the words, 'Am I'not a man and a brother?' reminds us to offer our thanks to his grandsons for a box of cameos with the same device, and also to Miss Wedgewood and her sister, for their valuable help recived through Bridgewater.

The Glasgow and Milnathorb boxes, notwithstanding he most strenuous exertion, we were unable to obtain till within the afternoon of the 31st, within a few hours of the time when the Bazaar has been accustomed to close ; but as their arrival had been hoped for, from day to day, and the inquiries of our customers had been onstant, we thought best, fatigued as we were, to keep t open over New Year's Day, although our receipts u this time were somewhat over \$4,200. Messrs. Hen nessy & Co., the proprietors of the Rooms in which the Barnar was held, very kindly placed them, without any increased expense, at our disposal for another day; and for this, and various acts of kindness, the Managers beg leave to return their very grateful acknowledge ments. The two Rooms that we occupied, being suffi-ciently spacious, connected by folding-doors, and centrally situated, afforded us very desirable accommodations. The weather, which, with the exception of two or three wet days in the second week, proved reasons. bly fine, was extremely so on Monday; and, thanks to our Glasgow and Milnstborb reinforcements, the Bamar closed on the evening of the first day of the New Year, with its total receipts amounting to FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The contents of the Glasgow and Milnathorb boxes were very similar to those of last year-all excellent, beautiful and saleable, with the one exception of children's dresses, especiall the shawls, and embroidery, and material for ladies' dresses. We wish particularly to thank Dr. Nicol, for his beautiful volume, which was purchased by Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS.

The Book of Scotch Songs was considered a gem. Perhaps we may remark here, that our collection of books was hardly as large as we should have liked. The works of Pascal and Racine sent by Madame Hunt, and the Life of R. L. Edgeworth presented by Mr. R. D. Webb, found a ready sale. Books included in the designation of polite literature are those that we find the most profitable. Controversive publications do not, as a general thing, sell readily. We are greatly indebted to Mr. Wilson Armistend and other friends in Leeds for their generous donation of anti-slavery works which have been purchased for gratuitous distribution.

Though there is an increased interest in the cause throughout the whole country, still the amount of as sistance extended to the Bamar in the way of donations, either in money or goods, does not materially increase. The reason of this, we think, is to be ascribed to the incresse of Anti-Slavery Pairs. As many of them are greatly assisted by donations of the articles left from the Bazzar, and as all their funds go to either the National or State Societies, they should in reality be considered as part and parcel of one movement, and are coordingly rejoiced in as such. This explanation is due to our friends whose services are given rather to Fitchburg, Worcester, Leominster, Weymouth and other

ANTI

On a dienes sox and Church present connect which write friends which was and in Mr. said it white of its impresent to it. It white to it w

The valuable table of Glass and Britannia Ware, so liberally supplied by Messrs. Morey and Ober, has become so much a part of the Bazaar that we should run some risk of overlooking its importance, did not its unfailing receipts keep the remembrance of our great obligation to those gentlemen fresh in our mind. The same may be said of the donation of Mr. Edmund Jackson. We are greatly obliged to Mr. Philip Scarborough, of Brooklyn, for his gift to the Refreshmen Table, and to the many other friends who assisted us in that department. We would particularly mention Mrs. H. Castell, 238 Hanover street, who gave us a large supply of nice confectionary, and Mr. G. W. Vinton, to whom we are indebted for Ice Cream.

The Messrs. Wellington are, as usual, the persons to whom the Committee are greatly obliged, for taking charge of the decorations of the Rooms, and many other necessary arrangements.

We trust that our friend Mr. May, the General Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will pardon us the detail of a little circumstance, that will be read with interest by many of our English friends who know, and therefore appreciate him so well, and which may also give pleasure to some of our French contributors.

A number of Anti-Slavery friends, who were presen in the Bazaar at different times, were desirous of collecting from its treasure a gift for Mr. May. Nothing seemed more suitable for this purpose than the silver cup and saucer included in Madame Monod's collection and to this was added a Bohemian Glass Flacon, from Stuttgart, for Mrs. May. The cup, bearing the following inscription-

S. M. Semper fideli-

and accompanied by the following note, was transmit ted as a Christmas gift :-

'The friends, whose names are subjoined, beg leav The Iriends, whose names are subjoined, beg leave to sak Mr. Max's acceptance of the accompanying Silver Cup and Saucer for himself, and Cologne bottle for Mrs. Max, as trifling proofs alike of their personal regard, and their sense of the value of his services to the Anti-Slavery cause.

*A. S. Bazaur, Winter street, Dec. 25, 1854.

We take the liberty of inserting.Mr. May's letter, for the friends addressed, to whom we were unable to communicate it personally :

DEAR MRS. LORING: I know not how to express, suitably, my thanks to yourself and others, friends of the Anti-Slavery cause, who have just honored me with your most beautiful who have just honored me with your most beautiful Gift, and with the expression of your regard, and your approval of my services to the Cause. Few things, in-deed, could have been more unexpected to me, than this high token of your regard; and I pray you to believe tribute, and that you have estimated my poor services far too highly. But I am not unwilling,—on the contrary, I am most glad,—to believe, on your word, that I have rendered some service to the Anti-Slavery cause, and to those who are so freely working in it, sparing neither time, strength, social position, nor personal in-fluence, to uphold and commend it. I shall prize their gift as having a value far above ordinary earthly trea-sure. It will have a sacred interest to me; and should I ever falter in my duty to our holy cause, the sight of

I ever falter in my duty to our holy cause, the sight of it could not but be a terrible rebuke.

I know no higher earthly honor than to count among my friends those whose names come to me with this gift, and I hope I may ever retain their friendship.

Mrs. May begs you, and those associated with you, to accept her best thanks for your beautiful gift to herself,—which, as such, as well as for its rare beauty, will be ever most highly regarded by her.

With sincers regard and gratitude to yourself, and to d and gratitude to yourself, and

With sincere regard,
the friends acting with you,
I am, dear Mrs. Loring,
SAMUEL MAY, JR. Yours, SA Mrs. Louisa Louisa and others.

As our imperfect and fragmentary account of a very interesting occasion draws to a close, we greatly regret that it has not been in our power to present a better one. We never saw more clearly that, in some most important respects, our Cause is onward,-never was more fully aware of the beneficial effects of this annual commingling of so many persons, of such varied positions, opinions and sympathies, all united in the pur suit of one great and magnificent end. The money tha we raise is only half the benefit that accrues to the slave on this occasion. The Bazaar is, in itself, an instrumentality that arrests the attention of the careless, and oftens the heart of the selfish. Whence all this toil. and trouble, and care, on the part of so many persons of different nations, occupations and creeds, continued with unflagging devotion from year to year? This spectacle speaks louder than words, and we know that it is by this means that the first interest of many nov active friends have been awakened.

For many years, a portion of the evenings of the Ba zaar has been occupied by public speaking, but circumstances, unnecessary to enumerate, rendered it this year impossible, with one exception. On the last evening of the year, Miss Lucy Stone addressed a large au dience, with much pathos and beauty.

We trust that another year may witness a deeper and more solemn devotion, on our part, to the interests of this great question. Very few see, still fewer actually feel, its momentous importance. Even in the minds of good men it is placed on a level with the questions of Temperance, Free Trade, the Rights of Women, the progress of Catholicism, Emigration, Metaphysical Theories. or the nearness of the Spiritual World, and a variety of topics, which, however interesting and important in themselves, are as the dust on the balance, in compar-

marvel, then, if the mere lookers-on see nothing rightly, but call that fanaticism which is the clearest good ense. But, from the time of the flood down to the French Revolution of '98, the greatest and most tremendous occurrences have startled the world when the great masses of those affected were completely at their case. So will it be with us. But we do not know how wide the extent of our simplest action may be. The woman that poured the cup of cintment did not dream, that where the gospel should be preached throughout the whole world to the end of time, there should her example be potential. And we do not know the influence that a duty performed has on our own souls. In that knowledge, let us find strength to go forward another year. A. W. WESTON.

Boston, Jan. 10, 1855. Donations to the Twenty-First National Anti-Slaper Bazaari Mrs. H. C. Fifield, Weymouth, Fall River Ladies' Anti-Slavery So Mrs. A. S. M. Sexton, Fall River, Mr. Effeha Clap, Gill. Mr. Richard Clap, Grit,
Mr. Richard Clap, Dorchester,
Mrs. Mary Sprague, Hanson,
Mr. Mansin, Bangor, Me., by Rev. A. Battles,
Misses Andrews, Newburyport,
Maria Weston Chapman, Paris,
Friends of the cause in Lynn, by Mrs. M. B. John-Mr. Thomas Brown, Boston, Mr. David Joy, Glen Haven Water-Cure, N. Y., 10 00
Miss Maria de Peyster, Staten Island, 10 00
Mrs. Clarissa G. Olds, Winslow, Me., 2 00

Money received by Mrs. Chapman, in Paris, and ex pended there for the benefit of the Bazaar.

A CONTRACTOR OF SUPPLIES AND A SUPPL	france
Shaw Greens	500
Mrs. Anna Shaw Greene,	100
Mr. C. F. Hovey,	50
Madame Meynieu,	100
Miss Mary G. Chapman,	20
M'lle Hovy, Bordeaux,	40
Madame Guépin,	
Monsieur de Loménie,	
Mrs. Marcus Spring,	80
Monsieur Mallet,	50
M'ile Weld,	15
If he west,	
《在正文》,1986年代,1980年代的新闻的大学的一种社会主义各种社会	

Donations in Money to the Bazaar, received through the Leeds and Bury Boxes.

Miss Atkinson, Leeds, £0 20s. 0d. 0 21 20 10 Highland Mary, Miss Heaton, Small donations, 16 Bury,

Merchandize received for the Bazaar. Four boxes from Paris, by Mrs. Chapman.
Four boxes from France, by Madame Monod.
One box from Stuttgart, by Madame C. B. Hunt.
One box from Bridgewater, by Rev. S. Alfred Stein

One box from Bury, by Rev. Franklin Howarth.
Two boxes from Bristol, by Mrs. Anna Thomse.
One box from Manchester. by Miss Whitelegge.
One box from Dublin, by Mrs. Edmundson.
One

by Mr. R. D. Webb. One box from Leeds, by Mr. R. D. Webb. Two boxes from Germany, by Mrs. F. G. Shaw. Two boxes from Switzerland, by M. Gustave Auriol. One box from Glasgow, by Mr. Andrew Paton.
One box from Milnathorb, by
One box from Cork, by Miss Jennings.

One trunk from Paris, by Mrs. Chapman. Parcels received in the Bazaar Boxes, and forwarded Leeds: Miss Pugh. Dublin: Philadelphia Bazaar, 1 parcel.

Bridgewater and Bristol: Sundry parcels for Miss Pugh; one for Rev. E. S. Gannett; one for Miss Helen Pillsbury; and one for Samuel May, Jr. Glasgow: Two parcels for W. L. Garrison, one for H.

C. Wright. Glasgow: One for Wendell Phillips, one for Rev. Theo

LECTURE OF PREDERICK DOUGLASS. FREDERICK DOUGLASS is at present on a lecturing ex

cursion 'down east' as far as Bangor. A few evenings since, he gave an address in Saco, (substantially the same that he delivered at the Music Hall, in Boston, last week,) of which the Union gives this sketch :

opportunity of addressing so large an audience; and although he had been in the habit of lecturing on Slavery, he should on this occasion take anti-slavery for his subject, instead of telling what slavery was, and describing its misery and oppression, he should rather give a history of the anti-slavery movement. This was a dignified and important subject, so much so as to have occupied the thoughts of some of the most powerful minds in the nation. John C. Calhoun watched and understood every step of its progress. Daniel Webster un-derstood it well, and acted well, until the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act. These two great mer stood as the representatives of two great facts. The stood as the representatives of two great facts. The one of the domineering arrogance of the South, and the other of the degradation and cowardes of the North. The anti-slavery movement was looked upon by many as a new one; but it was not how. It was as old as the republic,—nay, older,—at old as the Bible. That its operations might be tracked back among the whole page of our history.— That Wm. Lloyd Garrison could not justly claim to have originated it. That emancipation was looked forward to by the early fathers of the republic. That the churches, more than eighty years ago, sought for it, and in their conventions, passed more stringent resolves, and uttered more violent denunciations against slavery, than had ever proceeded from the most violent and determined a tionists and disunionists. He had never heard anything more denunciatory from the lips of Fos-ter. The resolves of these churches were read as ter. The resolves of these churches were read as proofs of his assertions. They were passed in the Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist Conventions. He therefore claimed that the anti-slavery move meut was the child of the churches in the earliest days of the republic, and that the new movement, menced twenty-five years ago, by Garrison and friends, was merely a reviral of abolitionism. his friends, was merely a reviral Under the old movement, emancipation was to be gradual. That it had partially succeeded, and in w York and other States, slavery had been abolished. In Tennessee, North Carolina and New Jersey, free colored men were legal voters. But under the new movement, nothing short of immediate emancipation was sought for. The result had been, that no slaves could be free without leaving the States in which they had been held. Free blacks could not vote, and more stringent restrictions had been thrown over the whole race, both bond and free. These considerations, however, did not change his mind as to the expediency of imme-

dia's emancipation. He then went into an examination of the manne in which the new movement was received by the people of the nation at large, and then by the church. It was bitterly opposed on all hands, and its advocates were mobbed, and some killed, and others imprisoned. The church repudiated its own offspring. The churches that professed to worship that Being who came to set the bond free and relies at the professed, were applied to to liere the poor and distressed, were applied to, to aid the cause, and the angel of mercy stood at their doors with streaming eyes, supplicating help for the oppressed, and was denied admission, because

came to the conclusion that they had given up the whole ground. That they commenced aright, but had changed their ground, and deserted their original principles. But yet, they deserved much credit for what they had done, and for the noble courage, with which they had stood up against every species of opposition, not only by the people, but by the churches. He endeavored to apologise for the apparent infidelity manifested by the Garrison party, with the general argument, that the first principles of christianity were opposed to slavery. That the churches upheld slavery, and that they were forced in opposing slavery to oppose the churches. He enumerated the divines who had rained down cartloads of sermons to show that the anti-slavery question was an improper one to be acted upon by the churches, and in the gentlest manner possible, hinted that the feeling was still entertained at no great distance from where he was then speaking. But there was a young clergy springing up, who not only thought, but would act differently. He spoke of the introduction of the cotton-gin, and that the slaveholder, becoming wealthy by it, was considered a gentleman, and admitted to the church in the South; but he forget to mention how the churches, at the North, had admitted some oligarchical demagogues after they had acquired wealth, who ruled them with as strong paratively little of its great power and extent. No came to the conclusion that they had given up the mitted some oligarchical demagogues after they had acquired wealth, who ruled them with as strong a hand as the slaveholders of the South did. Mr. Douglass himself belonged to the liberty party, who 6 00 advocated emancipation and insisted that Congress
20 00 had a right to legislate upon slavery.

> NEHEMIAH ADAMS, DR. LORD, ET ID OMNE GENUS.

These men, Lord and Adams, and the like of them, are no fools. We can make all allowance for their irrational theology, and their ignoring the law of reason, in matters of faith. Yet there is enough in them of the divine elements, out of which God made them, to hold them responsible and by that eternal fact, on which their accountability is founded, to pronounce their attempt t glorify and uphold slavery, dishonorable, dishones This attempt is not to be pardoned of and guilty. This attempt is not to be pardoned on the ground that these men have been denied, by their Creator, moral and intellectual convictions. Their position, and influence, and responsibility, are to be surveyed from altogether a different stand-point. It is to be seen and accounted for in the magnitude, power, and overwhelming interests involved in the system of slavery. It is this Satan of slavery, that leads these towering and aspiring intellects up into the mountain to be tempt this Devil that takes them to the pinnacle of the temple, and offers them the glory of the world, and they how down and worship. The very fact that your Lords and your Adamses, and craven priests all over the land, cast the crown of their manhood in the dust and control of their manhood in the dust and control of their manhood. in the dust, and deny the natures God has given them, is proof, clear as Holy Writ, of the mighty, selfish interests of slavery, appealing to lust, and pride, and ambition, and love of earthly gain, and the glory and praise of men. Isolate these unholy defenders of the matchless crime of slavery, with all its dread compounds of theft, and murder, and y, and bestiality—let the Adamses, and and all the political or religious misanbrutality, and thropy that attempts to support slavery in America, be isolated from all its interest, all its favors, all its rewards, all its cotton-divinity feasts, and purple and fine linen-let them be thrown back on their native humanity, or to the opposite pole of influence, where slavery is unpopt fenceless, groping about eyeless, recking in its own filth, cursed of men, and scarred and writhing under the thunderbolts of holy justice, and would these men travel through sunny regions, cursed and blasted by this demon, to sing his praises, and glorify him in a book! Would Daniel Webster have crouched before it, and cast incense upon its bloody altar, had it held before him no dazzling crown for the Presidency, nor Secretaryship State! Would poor Dewey have sent his old mother that bore him, and nursed him, and warmed him into life, like the farmer the serpent under the hedge, would he have sent her into slavery,— or, to give him the mighty benefit of the distinc-tion!—his own brother, had there been no Chapdore Parker.

Paris: George Ticknor, Esq., Mrs. Susan Selgwick, and Mrs. Follen.

Cork: James N. Buffum, 2 parcels. ward Northern servility! No, No. These men are not so swift to make dogs of themselves, and moral monsters, to hover on the path of poor, trembling fugitives, were there not some larger game to reward the chase. Our miserable cottondivinity clergy and merchants would be as scarce in America as in Liverpool, the moment you make it as unpopular and disgraceful in America, to play the tenders and the Levite, bringing wood and sacrifices for those great High Priests, that minister at the bloody Moloch of slavery, as it is unpopular, and disgraceful, and heathenish, in England. The lecturer said that he was happy to have the ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib. -Oswego Northman.

SLAVERY PROVED TO BE RIGHT

In the last Chronicle, President Lord has another rticle in defence of Slavery! One of his argu ments in support of the Patriarchal Institution is as follows : GOD HAS ORDAINED SLAVERY, THERE FORE SLAVERY IS RIGHT.

This is a rare specimen of logic for a Calvinist

Put in the form of a syllogism, it is as follows

1. Whatever God has ordained is right. God has ordained slavery.

3. Therefore slavery is right. Let us try this argument a little, and see where will land us. According to Calvinistic theology

· God has ordained whatever comes to pass Whatever God ordains is right. 3. Therefore, whatever comes to pass is right.

Thus it is conclusively proved, that everything that takes place is right, and that there is no such thing as wrong nor sin in the universe. What though human consciousness and the instinct of man's moral sense robel against this sage conclusion, the Doctor's reply is ready, 'I admit not the umpire.' 'I have.' says the learned President of Dartmouth, 'argued that slavery is justified by natural and revealed religion.' That is, he means by the natural and revealed religion of Calcinism—the same religion that justified Calvin in causing Servetus to be burned over a slow fire of green wood because he would not profess to believe that there are three gods, and that three personal gods constitute but one God! The fact is, Dr. Lord, in his imagination, has made the mistake of exalting the devil to the throne of the universe! In other words, he ascribes the Satanic disposition and character to the Supreme Ruler of the universe! The God he adores is not. Our Father who is in Heaven. He robs the Divine Being of his paternal character. He maintains that God has decreed whatever comes to pass, and hence all the actions and c men are right. He has not only ordained slavery but also all the lying, frauds, thefts, burglaries arsons and murders that ever happened on the earth! and they are all right! because Infinite Wisdom has ordained them! There is no wrong, no sin in the world!—Christian Repository.

President Lord, of Dartmouth College, has been writing articles for the Vt. Chronicle to prove that the Bible sanctions American Slavery. What a pity that God did not allow that man to be born black, so that he might have known a few things

the oppressed, and was denied admission, because the subject was not a proper one. And thus the churches lost and cast aside a noble opportunity.

Mr. Douglass, until this point, confined himself slightly to his written lecture, and with a proper of the confined himself slightly to his written lecture, and with a subject was not a proper one. And thus the share slavery subject, and we are glad to learn the slightly to his written lecture, and with a subject was not a proper one. And thus the slightly to his written lecture, and with a subject was not a proper one. And thus the slightly to his written lecture, and with a subject was not a proper one. And thus the slightly to his written lecture, and with a subject was not a proper one. And thus the subject was not a proper one. And thus the slightly to his written lecture, and with a subject was not a proper one. And thus the subject was not a proper one. Mr. Douglass, until this point, confined himself slightly to his written lecture, and with a fine, someone to the slaveholding idea now so terribly dominant, and shall such despotism, in respect to the government of man, and such disbellief in the government of fine and the kingdoms and popedoms of the old world never saw, take the place of those institutions that the Maydower brought to our shores, and that the Declaration of Independence established on a still broader foundation? This statement is not less true, that the world does not see it so. All the great struggles of History are 'death-grapples in the derkness.' The reformer of every age, the marryes of its great idea, (and every age has its own.) do their work with a very partial eppreciation of the issues involved.

They may grapp the idea in all its fulness, so far as relates to their own souls and mission, but they see cem-

was on 'Mabomet and Confucius,' and the founder of the religion of Mecca and the celebrated
Chinese scholar were both ably handled by the lecturer. It is a fact that cannot be denied, that the
colored people pay too little attention to literature,
and thereby fail in obtaining that knowledge of the
world and its affairs that is desirable. We hope,
therefore, that these Lectures will be followed up
by others. The very fact of one like William
Wells Brown being able, after so many years spent
in slavery, to lecture to his brethern on the above
subjects, ought to give them renewed courage, and
cause every colored person in the land to labor early
and late for his own elevation.—A. S. Standard.

WHERE ARE WE DRIPTING ?

WHERE ARE WE DRIPTING?

We are marching as straight upon disunion as ever people did, and blindfolded. For peace and Union sake, we are giving the South an advantage, which, when once secured, they will use to good the North to inevitable rupture. Those men who council peace and acquiescence now, council disunion and belligerency hereafter. Their words are smoother than oil, but the poison of asps is under their tongues. It is always so. Men will not foresee. Our fathers did foresee; their children have not the gift. We shall probably go on, and foresce. Our fathers did foresce; their chilorent have not the gift. We shall probably go on, and when the work is done, and every owen and sagacious prediction comes to pass, then we shall wonder, and repent, and build the sepulchres of the men that now we execuate.

The facility with which the aroused indignation of the whole North has been extinguished by the miserable perfidy of the so-called American party. is mortifying, and sorrowfully prophetic. By years of persistent labor, the conscience and honor of multitudes of the North had been aroused.—
They began to see and value the real principles fundamental to American institutions. Under the by and by, become the champions of liberty, as now they are of the Protestant faith, thousands have been inveigled into these catacombs of freedom. One might as well study optics in the pyramids of Egypt, or the subterranean tombs of Rome, as liberty in secret conclaves, controlled by hoary knaves versed in political intrigue, who can hardly enough express their surprise and delight to find honest men going into a wide-spread system of secret caucuses. Honest men in such places have the peculiar advantage that flies have in a spider's web—the privilege of losing their legs, of buzzing without flying, and of being caten up at leisure by big-bellied spiders!

We are heartily agreed with the original movers shallow pretense that Know Nothing lodges would, by-and-by, become the champions of liberty, as

with hungry foreigners; the American language should be the only one in which public documents should be printed, and every means should be em-ployed to break up distinctly foreign organizations in our midst, and to promote a speedy absorption and digestion of the whole foreign element. But while these ends command our approval, we disap-prove of a method of accomplishing them which is at variance with the whole spirit of our institutions, and which enables crafty politicians to turn the organization into a tool for purposes of private ambition and of Southern domination.

Already the enthusiasm of the North burns like a flame—a mephitic gas. Strong men are weak. They that were wise of speech are dumb, and many a Sampson has arisen from the lap of this Delilah, shorn and weak. It only remains that they should carry out Sampson's history, grind awhile in eye-less solitude, and they will be ready to free themselves, and destroy their foes, by bowing themselves upon the very pillars on which our temple of lib-erty stands, and gain their release amid the ruins

of the Union!
When will men understand that simple, open in tegrity, an unflinehing adhesion to PRINCIPLE, is the peculiar advantage of Truth and Liberty! All that the Right asks is air, light, an open and room to strike. It is Wrong, that sneaks in the dark, and gains by the stiletto.—[HENRY WARD BEECHER, in the last N. Y. Independent.]

KIDNAPPING ON A LARGE SCALE.

The Montreal Gozette of Jan. 13th, gives the following copy of a letter which has been received by the Chief of Police of that city. There is nothing in the character of the man engaged ' reclaiming' fugitives which leads us to doubt the genuineness of the letter, and it furnishes a new and choice illustration of the chivalrous character of our Southern brethren :

FREDERICK, MARYLAND, United States of America,

January 1, 1855. To the Chief of Police, Montreal, Canada:

Dear Sir: Though the laws of your Province which has caused so great animosity at hor elicited such disapproval abroad-still, believing that a sense of justice influences every right think-ing man in the formation of his judgment and the mode of his conduct, I have taken the liberty, which, if it meets not with views alike to mine, will be pardoned.

Vast numbers of slaves, escaping from their masters or owners, succeed in reaching your Pro-Fugitive Slave Law, and can only be restored by

cash. On your answer, I can furnish names and descriptions of negroes, which will fully re-

ward the trouble.

Answer either to accept or decline. Yours, John H. Pope,
Police officer and constable.

Commenting on this epistle, the Gazette says-We lay it before our readers for their enlighten-ment with regard to the encroachments of the Not content with turning the free Slave Power. States of their own Union into & hunting-ground for fugitive slaves—not content with imposing a law upon the country which makes every freeman in the United States legally bound to be aiding and assisting the slaveholders in recovering their manchattels, they venture to pursue their game still further, and to attempt to tarnish free and unstained British ground with their damning traffic in them.

Our readers were informed last summer of an attempt made in Upper Canada similar to that pro-posed by this ruffian Pope, which was signally dis-comfitted, after it had proceeded so far as to amount to an overt act of kidnapping, as well as of the project to entice a fugitive slave in the employ of R. H. Stephens, Esq., of this city, which was also promptly met and defeated. We have now a cool project from a Maryland constable and slave-hunter to the head of our police force, asking him to break the laws of God and his country, and become a partner in a wholesale scheme to kidnap the pour colored men who have taken refuge among us. W know not whether Mr. Hays intends answering his most insulting epistle at all; but if he does, we know well what his answer will be.

We know how fernely he will

We know how fiercely he will spurn so outrage-ous a proposal, as would all others in Canada, save the basest and most abject of God's creatures who dwell among us. And we have one word of advice to give Mr. Pope, which is this, that he will do well not to venture one inch beyond the frontier in pursuance of his object. We happen to know that the inhabitants of the frontier, though gener-

that the inhabitants of the frontier, though generally a law-abiding people, have a holy horror of slavery and all its promoters, and clever Mr. Pope might come in for some peculiarly disagreeable manifestations of their righteous indignation. He might, indeed, go back a colored man himself.

We have no desire to counsel violence towards any man, but such a proposition as that we have just read in this slave-hunter's letter rouses a spirit of indignation which prevents all half reflection. If ever the taking of the law into one's own hands were justifiable. It would be in such a case as this. were justifiable, it would be in such a case as this We will not trust ourselves to write more about i to-day, but can only cry shame on the man who f as to make such a propo would so degrade himself as to make such a propo-sition! Triple shame on the people whose law sanction his conduct! And we may thank Goo once more and reporce, that after country is no eduo share or participation in

THE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON, JANUARY 26, 1855.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MASSACHU BETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Massacutuserra Astro-SLAVERY SOCIETT will be held in Boston on THURS-DAY and FRIDAY, Jan. 25th and 26th—to which all who take an interest in the anti-slavery movement whatever may be their views on the subject, are cordial ly invited—the platform being free to all, in order that error may be exposed and the truth established. Th

ing, an admission fee of 10 cents will be taken at the door, to defray expenses.

The following are among the speakers who will be present at the meeting :- WM. LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, EDNUND QUINCY, WILLIAM WELLS BROWN, LUCY STONE, STEPHEN S. and ABBY K. FOSTER CHARLES L. REMOND, CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, and HENRY C. WRIGHT.

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

We are heartily agreed with the original movers of the Know Nathing enterprise, that the foreign population reoffice special attention. Their naturalization should be after a longer probation; the offices, State and Municipal, should not be filled up with hungary foreignment, the office with the system of chattel slavery. Thanks to Miss with hungary foreignment, the original movers of the upward and onward tendency of the Anti-Slavery cause in the old Bay State. It will help to disseminate a large amount of that light which alone is needed, we trust, to array the entire North, as one man, against the foul system of chattel slavery. Thanks to Miss with hungary foreignment of the upward and onward tendency of the Anti-Slavery cause in the old Bay State. It will help to disseminate a large amount of that light which alone is needed, we trust, to array the entire North, as one man, against the foul system of chattel slavery. ried labors in behalf of the Bazaar; thanks to the phi lanthropic women who gave themselves with such assi duity to the task of superintending the tables and sales thanks to all who contributed, in any manner, to fle success of this attractive and praiseworthy exhibition. especially our trans-Atlantic condjutors, to whose generosity, taste, and efficient co-operation, we are all so deeply indebted.

A PROMPT DISCLAIMER.

The following communication has been put into o hands by the author, for publication in our columns, order to prevent any misapprehension in regard to the position of our HUTCHINSON friends. It seems that they were importuned to sing at a meeting which was held at the Music Hall, in this city, on Tuesday evening last week, for the benefit of the Rev. Mr. Grimes's (colored) church, in conjunction with FREDERICK DOUGLASS, as the lecturer on the occasion. Whether it was honorable, under the circumstances, for Mr. D. to make a partisan, clap-trap speech, in obvious disparagement of modern abolitionism and its advocates, and to the gratification of his own ill-will toward the American Anti-Slavery Society, (see the substance of it in a preceding column, as subsequently delivered in Saco, Maine,) Tet candid public judge. In what light it was regarded by the Hurchinson band, thus decoyed into this ' charitable' (?) arrangement, the following letter will show.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON :

I do not endorse the sentiments uttered by Frederick Douglass at his lecture on Tuesday evening at Music Hall. I was drawn into the arrangement, mostly through a benevolent spirit, to aid a despised, colored church to pay debts, which that infamous slave bill had deprived them of the means of paying, by sending fifty of their French. The hall was nearly filled with quiet, smost prominent members to Canada; and supposed we were to have a hearty anti-slavery lecture, -something to strengthen our hopes for the elevation of the colored preclude slavery, and you may deem it improper race, and the advancement of true freedom; instead of that I should address you relative to that question. which, we were mortified by a tirade of (to me) filmsy objections against the true reformers of our commo country.

It was not manly or just, it was weakness itself, t preach such stuff in the city of Boston, to an enlightened audience, while the tramp of soldiers could almos be heard, going down State Street, hearing off a colored brother to eternal chains by the accursed laws of the country, according to the Constitution, as the slaveholders and the people understand it, but which Frede cunning together with skill.

rick says is so very anti-slavery, and while two or three Large rewards are offered and will be paid for of the noblest men of God and humanity were indicted rick says is so very anti-slavery, and while two or three their return, and could I find an efficient person to act with me, a great deal of money could be made, as I would equally divide. Many are willing pendence in Fandul Hall. As force I would be made, as I would equally divide. pendence in Fancuil Hall. As far as I am concerned, to come after writing to that effect. The only apprehension we have in approaching too far into Canada is the fear of being arrested; and had I-a which admits his countrymen to be represented in Condespise the slave who calls the Constitution anti-slavery. good assistant in your city, who would induce the gress as cattle. Away with such trash! Give us the negroes to the frontier, I would be there to pay only motto which has any Northern grit. No Union WITH SLAVEHOLDERS,' I will bless a consistent man like WM. LLOYD GARRISON. God save me from injuring the feelings of those who are honestly at work for the fallen race ! JUDSON J. HUTCHINSON.

ELECTION OF HON. HENRY WILSON. In spite of the most desperate efforts of the power that be' at Washington-the pro-slavery spirit of the Commonwealth in special, and of the whole country in general, and the combined efforts of Hunkerdom in Boston,-the Massachusetts House of Representatives, on Tuesday last, elected the Hon. HENRY WILSON as the successor of the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT (resigned) in the U. S. Senate, by the following decisive vote :--

Whole number of votes Necessary for a choice

Henry Wilson, of Natick, had

Nahum F. Bryant, of Barre,

Julius A. Rockwell, of Pittsfield, - 234 A. B. Ely, of Newton, -Jona Pierce, - John G. Palfrey, -Dr. Phelps, Geo. S. Boutwell, -

Blanks,
One each was given for N. P. Banks, Jr., Mr. Lusomb, of Lynn, Samuel Hoar, of Concord, E. M. Wright, Melvin Copeland, of Chester Village, R. H. Dana, of Boston, H. W. Bishop, of Lenox. Three of the envelopes contained two votes. And Mr. Wilson was declared to be elected.

The Senate have assigned Wednesday, 31st inst., to of upon this matter, and there is no doubt that their vote for U. S. Senator will be in accordance with that of the House.

NOT TO BE USED.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday last, the Committee on Public Buildings, to whom wa referred the petition of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society for the use of the hall on Thursday evening reported that it was inexpedient to grant it. Mr. Pea-body, in behalf of the Committee, explained that no Society outside of the Legislative body had had the use of the hall granted to them, and that in order to treat all outside parties impartially, it was necessary to deny the prayer of the petitioners, in order to avoid too many applications for the use of the hall. The report of the Committee was concurred in, by a vote of 167 ayes to 71 noes. This Report of the Committee is specious, and seem

ingly impartial, but the rule of exclu omparatively recent origin, under a Hunker Whig dynasty, and indicates no regard for the cause of liberty.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE RHODE ISLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION. [CONCLUDED.]

Rev. Mr. GRIEWOLD, of Connecticut, ascended the platform, declaring himself an anti-slavery man; and gave his views of Christian communion, and his reaces for communing with all calling themselves Christian without, by so doing, endorsing their Christianity. Be then discussed the general subject, and our duty is reference thereto, declaring the American Christianity which sustains slave-breeding, slaveholding, and slave. trading, as no Christianity; and clearly stating theds. ference, which it seems so difficult for people to under stand, between wickedness, which is popularly called Christianity, and the teachings of Jesus Christ, He alluded to the Aborigines of the country, who never held slaves until taught to do so by the American church. As fast as they became converted to this, they became slaveholders.

Some of his remarks called up friend Jewerr, of Providence, who is sensitive in regard to the Christian. ity of the church, but who, when well answered, as he often is, never loses his temper, but submits quietly to his fate.

Mr. GRISWOLD, who is one of the faithful few to be found in the clerical profession, closed with a hopeful and earnest appeal to the abolitionists, to labor on with with certainty of success.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON next addressed the Convention in an earnest and impressive speech, in which he depict. ed the character of the opposition and obloquy which the abolitionists receive at the hands of the Church and State, - particularly alluding to the charge of impredence which the clergy have always brought against u. attributing therete our failure to influence and coordate the slaveholders. He then adverted to the recestion, in Congress, of the clerical protest against the Nebraska Bill, where its signers were stigmatized with enithets as odious and abusive as have been heaped up. on us, proving that it is not the temper, it is not the language, it is not the manner, which the South deprecates with dread, but opposition to their slavery; and they, who, while professing hostility to slavery, has held themselves aloof from us, deluding themselves with the iden, that it is our injudicionsness and intemper ance of language that cause us so much edium, will be that they have been mistaken. He read extracts from several Southern papers, applying the most offeren and abusive language to the signers of that mild and courteous protest. He spoke of the estimation in which labor is regarded at the South, and appealed to the working men and women of Rhode Island.

S. S. FOSTER expressed the opinion, that, independent of all other considerations, a vast majority of the people of the North, and of the South, really, in their hears, desire the abolition of slavery ; but it is so intervents with all their apparent interests, that they feel on-pelled to support it. Under the government, ever cent of our property, and every drop of our blood, in mortgaged to the slave-master, to hold his slaves is their chains. Then, the great religious bodies, all overthe land, baptize slavery as a God-ordained institution. He referred to the correspondence between Dr. Wayland of Providence, and Dr. Fuller, of Virginia, which would up with a hearty endorsement, by Dr. Wayland, of the slaveholding Christianity of Dr. Fuller. He give the right hand of fellowship to the slaveholder of Virginia,

and withholds it from the abolitionist of Massachusetts. Mr. GARRISON read an extract from the Billial Record, a Baptist paper published in North Carolin, in which Dr. Wayland, too, is visited by an outpouring of Southern wrath, for his anti-Nebraska speech.

Mr. Foster resumed, and urged all to labor infinitually and earnestly in the anti-slavery cause; int getting our own hearts right, and then, with the weapons of truth and love, laboring diligently among our neighbors, until we succeed in their conversity He also urged upon the advocates of political action. the organization of a party, that shall ignore the Costitution of the United States, a party that shall be toed on the principles of liberty; showing that the im Soil party, like the Whig and Democratic parties, la no foundation in moral principle, adhering, as it il. to that pro-slavery compact.

The Convention adjourned to half-past 6 in the er-

tentive listeners.

W. L. GABRISON first addressed them. He loved the slaveholder no less than the slave ; and for the good all, for the happiness of all, would be overthree tha terrible system. The Union he declared of no value to the North. The slaveholders have no love for liter no love for free men. They hate New England and let people, and there is no union of hearts between the North and South. He read some evidence from the Southers press of the contempt with which they regard us. Es then proceeded, in his own peculiarly forcible and covincing style, to show to men of all parties, and of all religions, the high moral duty to cease all fellowing with and support of this giant wrong. He took up the Know Nothing party, and declared it as subserviest is the Slave Power as any which has preceded it. Is tir reelection of Mayor Smith, of Boston, -the man shis responsible before God for the kidnapping of Author Burns, -of all the Free Soilers who went into that par ty, only one man dared to record his vote sgainst his and he was cast out immediately. As a matter of st cessity, if we become abolitionists, we must be discount ists. Under the Union, the Fugitive Slave Law and the

floats. Without it, it is smitten to the ground. A. K. FOSTER followed, with words of cheer and to couragement. Although the ecclesisatical and polifical developments are strongly and indubitably pro-date? although the outside current is strong and powerful, its southward and downward course, yet there and under-current of true anti-slavery principle, shid ever broadening and deepening. Comparing Rhode le hand now-with Rhode Island thirteen years ago, vist last she attended an anti-slavery meeting in President. she argued well for the future, by the progress of that years. She went into a very interesting history of the early days of Rhode Island, when, in her littlenes, her, strong in her independence, she stood alone, outside the Confederation, until she thought it for her interest to enter in. So, now, if, in moral might, she could be induced to stand alone, how noble, how lofty would be position be before the world. She was truly elequed, and was listened to with much attention. After a fee remarks from Mr. Garrison-

Nebraska Bill can never be repealed. With this Coint.

slavery will work its way wherever the American in

WM. WELLS BROWN made the closing speech of the Convention. It was late, the audience had become reb less, and began to retire, but by a timely introduction if some of his personal anecdotes illustrative of the prip dice against color, told in his inimitable style, que was restored, only to be interrupted by roars of large ter and bursts of applause. Then, changing 'from let ly to severe, be finished by an effective and excite

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the appeal. Convention adjourned.

DANIEL MITCHELL, President DUNBAR B. HARRIS, Secretaries.

ANOTHER PRIERD OF THE SCAVE DEPARTED. We last recently been called to record the departure to the Spirit World of several devoted and veteran friends of the sale slavery movement; and to this number is to be said yet another. In a letter from our reperated friend THAN HEATON, of Waterloo, (Wisconsin,) -former Pawtucket, R. I.,—he communicates the intelligence in the death of his beloved wife, on the 20th ultimo. much bodily pain and suffering. She was an friend of the slave, whose lamp of piets and philip thropy ever burnt brightly, and whose deeds are ways in accordance with her profession. Her inter The Liberator was unfaltering, as indicated to the by a special token of regard. She also made a legisle of fifty dollars to the American Anti-Slavery Society.

On Monday evening last, a large and intelligent at On Monday evening tank, a sarge and intelligent au face stretch the presence of William LLOYD GARRIon the Deixinap Street need existation, to the words truthfully and eloproved state by each, in promotion of Humanity's The occasion was one of more than ordinary intions, recalling to many minds anti-slavery reminiwest, recaining to make the place and the people, chief was augmented by the presence of HENRY C. SLIGHT, SALLIE HOLLEY, and other tried and true

William Wells Brown, in the course of his remarks freeds of the stare. WILLIAM NEW Sketch of his pursuit of knowledge presented a graphic which beset his resurrection from unfer the discarder. His facts and illustrations were calsavery to become calated to improve for mental and moral improvement, as a means of perand severage, the day of complete emancipation.

Nr. Garation, on rising, was mormly greeted. He Mr. Garaison, or the came to hear, rather than to speak; and he had fisched with much satisfaction to the speech of his ward frend Mr. Brows-especially to that portion di viergia alf-respect and self-improvement had been of the strength of the free colored people, as essenas strongly are selection to an equal position with the shirs. He spoke of the priceless worth of a soul, and shire. He spoke of the processes worth of a sout, and impressive manner. He then referred to the querulous inpressive manner. He toen referred to the querulous and morbid spirit, which was manifesting itself in the booms of some colored persons, who, in one breath, become of some orearth the office of any reference be made to their complex un, even by way of classification—and in the next, are in gash if colored men are not remembered and promerel as such, in particular cases. Such a spirit could not be propitiated. Though a quarter of a century of earth anti-slavery labor had been expended upon Bos earant agus-savery 13200 had occur expended upon Bos-to, jet within a few days a fugitive slave had to take he ight from among us to Canada, as a matter of selfprogration. Yet the city had a multitude of " ministers of the gospel, 'so called, -of churches dedicated to the racing of Gol, -and of church members of every sect. It was a spurious religion which prevailed here, and therefore the fugitive must hurry away as Lot escaped from Solom. He urged upon the colored people to look well to their religious and political relations, and to see to it that, while they were complaining of the pro-slavery of the white people, they were not found compromising the principles of liberty, to gratify any sectarian or party perpose. The anti-slavery struggle was no longer complerional, and no man was to be supposed true to our care simply because he had a colored skin. Genuine abilitionism was of the heart, not of the face. WILLIAM C. NELL called attention to the petition

about being presented to the Legislature, asking for equi school rights for colored children. Various parts of the State had already responded, and the prospect was in many respects encouraging.

At a late boar, the people separated, having by their attention and enthusiasm evinced a renewed zeal in the W. C. N. battle for human rights.

MORAL AND POLITICAL ACTION. WORCESTER, Jan. 22, 1855.

FRIEND GARRISON - Although not a believer in som of your peculiar views of political ethics, as regards the connection of slavery with this Government, and the node of getting rid of it, yet I have always regarded your paper as doing more good, as the pioneer in the great Anti-Slavery Reform, by the zeal, energy, and redical directness of purpose with which you dissect the subject, than any other journal, by far, in the country. Connected, as I have been, with the Free Soil or political branch of the Anti-Slavery movement, and sympathiring temporarily, to some extent, in the hope that the present K. N. movement in this State (although I hope, and expect, it will break all to pieces before it has a chance to be united to any Southern wing) may, between the upper and nether millstones of the old parties, thus used for the purpose, grind out some anti-slavery grist; yet our main reliance, after all, for the propastion and dissemination of the everlasting truths in the Gospel of Human Freedom, should be based on such journals and such speakers as appeal primarily to the moral sentiment and individual action of the masses, behind and above the reach of all political operations God bless you, then, in your noble mission; and while eich works energetically and faithfully in his own sphere best adapted to his peculiar views, let us all, while relaxing not a whit of our earnest exertions, cultirate that feeling of charity toward coordinate laborers in this great field of Humanity, as shall assist, insteel of retarding others, equally earnest with ourselves, who do not in all things see their duty to be as you or I might individually think as the only peculiar

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and right mode of action.

If, by reason of the unusual preponderance of antislavery men in the present Legislature of the State, laws for the protection of personal liberty can be passed, (as they probably will be,) just thank God for so much good done by political action. If, at the expense of breaking up a national K. N. organization by a connection of Massachusetts with the South, that veteran political anti-slavery man, with a backbone, HENRY Witness, is elected to the U. S. Senate, in the face of the fact that wire-pullers from the South are striving hard to prevent it, let such an election be recorded as one great victory for freedom.

Meanwhile, let us all keep up such a popular and perpetual moral sigitation and discussion, such a ' fire in the rear' of all political operations, as shall show the supremacy of the people over such of their delegated representatives as turn ' doughfaces,' and all will turn out for the best in the end. . .

Yours, faithfully, C. A. WABL.

THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. An able correspondent of the London EMPIRE, of the 30th ult., who signs himself An Englishman in A-Errica,' in an article respecting American slavery, bestows the following merited tribute:

Amidst the angry turmoil of political strife, the

downfall of old parties, and the sudden creation of new, the uncompromising abolitionists of the country-the men and women who collectively form the American Anti-Slavery Society—continue to pro-scale with unwearied steadfastness and energy he work to which they have devoted themselves— hamely, the accomplishment of that moral revolu-tion which the history of every great reform teaches must precede all legal and physical changes. The records of the political parties which have lourished and decayed during the last twenty years—the events, indeed, of every passing day—illustrate the soundness and wisdom of the American Anti-Slavery Society, which, while it leaves is members unfettered as regards their outside nancetion with parties in Church and State, directs its own action exclusively to the promulga-tion of the doctrine of the essential sinfulness of havery, the duty of immediate emancipation, and the watchword - No union with slaveholders.' If the people of England would premate the de-liverance of the millions who in this land, falsely called free, groan in iron bondage, let them give their moral influence to this society, and aid it in its struggle with the thousand forms which the spirit of despotism has assumed. Let them be assured that the noble men and women of this association are in the highest degree worthy of their confidence. confidence and co-operation.

Who strong, though seeming weak; who warlike,
Though unarmed with how and spear; appearing ma
Though sounder than the schools alone ere made
The doctor's head, are true to God and TRUES. Who, casting far behind all earthly care And enmities, all narrow bournes of State, And selfsh policy, beneath their feet

Ireal every fear of opposition down;
All fear of danger, of reproach all fear;
All fear of danger, of reproach all fear; helsoning evil tongues, go forth to blow the trump of freedom in the despot's ear— to tell the brutel slave his manhood high— His birthright liberty—and in his hand Is put the writ of manumission, signed By God's own signature.

Will Mr. Garrison please publish this article, which was written for the Telegraph, but was refused insertion in that paper?

PERSONALITY.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph : SIR-I find in your paper of Thursday, (18th inst. the following paragraph :--

An acrostic appeared in to-day's paper of obnexious character, how, or by what means, we know not. We entirely disapprove of its spirit, and regret that it found its way into our columns. On referring to an earlier copy of that day's Tele-

graph, the acrostic objected to was found, as follows :-Counsellor, aiding and comforting slavery,
Upper-court Judge, full of lower-law knavery,
Ruthless Commissioner, kidnapping darker men,
Trader, (except with the Music-Hall Parker men,)
In the whole slaveholding tribe of West India men,
Show me four worse than Charles, Thomas, George,
Benjamin!

It occurred to me to inquire, looking at the reason he thing, upon what principle, or under what rule, these lines were found so objectionable as to require an apology for their presence in your paper. You do not pretend to question the accuracy of the facts therein alluded to. In fact, every body knew, even before the minutely detailed account recently published in the New York Tribune and other papers, that the brothers Curtis had been prominent, not only in working for Slavery and against Anti-Slavery, but in the defence and the actual practice of kidnapping,-that is, of planning and authorizing the forcible seizure of a MAN, for the purpose of placing him in the condition of a SLAVE.

If the facts are unquestioned, is there any objection to connecting with the facts the names of the persons truly and actually responsible for them? or to connecting really appropriate epithets both with the facts and the names? If there be such objection, I do not see it.

holders, kidnappers and rumsellers, as far as they act the early yielding to the dark spirit of slavery. He and intemperance, and of course, therefore, to slavein those capacities. Now, without doubt, Peter B. showed how this 'spirit' has been the presiding genius Brigham of Court street, and John Holton of Wash- of the nation, moulding its institutions to its will. It ington street, have some estimable qualities; some corus from ranking them as totally depraved; but it would nations whose pages are written in blood. Mr. W. conbe sheer folly, or worse, for a temperance newspaper to cluded with an earnest appeal to anti-slavery men and be so very tender of the reputation of those men as to suppress a statement that pointed out the mischief they were doing as rumsellers, or the faults of character which had naturally sprung from their choice of that occupation, or to regret that such a statement had found a of the South, to consolidate and build up slavery, o place in its columns. And if one of those resorts is more dangerous than the other by reason of the fashits keeper, so much the more ought the temperance editor to warn the public to beware of that place and that

I find, in this very number of the Telegraph, dence that, as far as Temperance is concerned, you take the same ground as myself. You copy from the (English) Alliance, the 'Jottings of a Maine-Law Man in Newcastle, England, describing the exact locality and the customary results of a certain great drinking shop in that place, with many epithets more graphic than complimentary or satisfactory to its keepers Doubtless the minute description of this locality, and the vivid portraiture of its character and results, made some stir in Newcastle, and excited some indignation among the relatives and connections of Messrs. Swill and Gorbelly. But what then? What it inthralled. even a Judge, an influential lawyer, and a rich merchant, were among the malcontents? Is that a good reason for allowing the atrocious business of drunkardmaking to continue without obstruction? Suppose the Alliance had gone a step further, and given the true names, say Brigham and Holton, should we have seen any harm in it? Would there really have been any harm in it? Might not such a direct, personal application of the truth have been really useful, and may not similar ones be so here, and against slavery as well as intemperance? And if either of these vices in Boston has still the weight of numbers or influence in its favor, is not the plain utterance of truth against it and its supporters, as far as they are such, yet more impor-

It seems to me that when a man not only adopts a base business, but labors in it with alacrity, defends it, and triumphs in it, he has sown a seed from which naturally and appropriately grows the contempt of good men; a contempt aggravated, rather than diminished, by wealth, refinement and distinction, in its object. It is no breach, either of justice or Christian charity, to Course; but the Rev. gentleman having heard that Miss stigmatize the business of kidnapping or of drunkard- Brown had lectured for us the week previous, wrote to making, as base, and the choosers of either occupation the committee, refusing to fulfil his appointment. Beas despicable. If I err in this opinion, show me where-C. K. W.

HEREDITARY TRANSMISSION OF CHAR-ACTER?

It was well stated in THEODORE PARKER's sermon last Sunday, that, as some men are born undersized, and some underwitted, so others are born underconscienced. The writer of the following letter to the New York Tribune may be a specimen of this sort :-

To the Editor of the M. Y. Tribune: Siz: Your correspondent, a 'Citizen of Boston,' has aboriously collected abundant evidence that the 'Curtis family' have worked hard to keep the law superior to fanaticism, disloyalty and the moh.

With their thanks, he may receive the assurance that

they feel encouraged to continue in the same course and their children after them. ONE OF THE NAME.

Boston, Jan. 18, 1855.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. ANDOVER, January 17, 1855.

Mr. EDITOR-We think the ' merchants and mechan- plause in the cause of human progress. ics' who presented the editor of the New York Herald with a service of plate, made a slight mistake; they dignation felt by some of the Professors on Mount ought to have given him one pitcher less, so that he Zion, about Miss Brown's preaching and lecturing might mix his that milk and cold water' together; then We would advise them to awallow their chagrin, and keep he would have had a liquid exactly of the color and quiet; for our honest farmers and mechanics are fas temperature of 'his effective advocacy of the rights of getting beyond their antiquated notions, and we hope MECHANIC. will soon be fully emancipated. the people.

AN INQUIRY.

ANDOYER, Jan. 18, 1855. Mr. EDITOR-I see by a late number of THE LIBE-LATOR, that John Smith, of this town, was one of the Grand Jury that found a bill of indictment against Rev. Grand Jury that found a hill of indictment against Rev.

Theodore Parker. We cannot believe that Mr. Smith (however much he might try) could have succeeded in Jane A. M. Robinson and others, Hardwick, Mass., 8 conquering' so many of his well-known 'prejudices.'

Can you inform us whether a unanimous decision of the Can you inform us whether a unanimous decision of the L. P. Robinson, 10 Can you inform us whether a unanimous decision of the
July was necessary, before a bill could be found, and
whether he gave his consent to that decision.

Shawsheen.

L. P. Robinson,
W. Mack,
Mrs. T. H. Cole,
George W. Briggs,
Mrs. Geo. W. Briggs,

REPLY. - Only a majority of the Grand Jury is requisite to 'find a bill' against any person accused before them; and this, it is understood, was barely obtained in the case of Mr. Parker. Though Mr. Smith is not Caroline E. Potnam," permitted to state how he voted, there is no reason whatever to doubt that he recorded his vote in the negative. We wish it could be ascertained who they were ative. that voted in the affirmative. - Ed. Lib.

They will state, also, how many of each Tract they require. Address SAMUEL MAY, Jr.

Mone Fugirives. The Syracuse Wesleyan, of the More Fugirives. The Syracuse Wesleyan, of the Charles Summers, 1 Charles Summers, 1 Charles Summers, 2 Charles Summers, 3 Charles Summers, 4 Charles Summers, 4 Charles Summers, 5 Charles Summers, 6 Charles Summers, 6 Charles Summers, 6 Charles Summers, 6 Charles Summers, 7 Charles Summers, 7 Charles Summers, 1 Charles Summers, 2 Charles Summers, 3 Charles Summers, 2 Charles Summers, 3 Charles Summers, 2 Charles Summers, 3 Charl having no occasion to skulk in the woods, (as did two poor fugitives recently in Virginia, to the freezing of their feet, which is one case had to be amputated,) being entertained at the fireside of Christian folks, and of emigrants sent to Liberia from the United States, finally sent on their way rejoicing to Canada, with an during the year 1854, to amount to 521 -less than the addition of shirts, socks, boots, &c. &c.

OLD COLONY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY 'A quarterly meeting of this Society was held at the Universalist church in Hanson, on Sunday, the 14th inst. Rufus Bates, one of the Vice Presidents, occupied

On motion, Edward Y. Perry and Silas Hollis we appointed a committee on finance.

William Wells Brown then addressed the meeting, i some interesting remarks, contrasting the institutions of this country with those of Great Britain—showing most conclusively that, in that country, in every great move ment of the people, from the time Magna Charla was wrested from King John to the present, something has been gained for liberty. He instanced the right of suffrage, the abolition of slavery, the repeal of the corn laws, &c. In the United States, slavery has grown with our growth, and strengthened with our strength; from a mere handful, to the enormous sum of three and half millions. The people of the United States were a religious people, and the church had increased her members almost in the exact ratio with the increase of slaves and the whole Christianity of the country had not bee able to cope with the Slave Power. He loved the land of his birth, and should labor in faith for its redemp tion; hoping and believing there was yet a 'good time coming ' for the bondman.

Adjourned for one hour. AFTERNOON SESSION .- The President, Bourne Spooner

the chair. Lewis Ford spoke of the necessity of greater exertion austain lecturers in the county, and made a strong and earnest appeal to abolitionists to exert themselves to their utmost in this work. Lewis McLaughlin and

Briggs Arnold spoke of their efforts in collecting funds.

Nathaniel H. Whiting next addressed the meeting. He commerced with a review of the Know Nothing par ty, showing their lack of principle, and want of sym-The Telegraph is understood to be hostile to slavery ond intemperature, and of course, therefore, to slavewomen to stand for the right, and sow the seeds that will germinate in the future, and bear fruit that will heal and save the nation.

Mr. Brown spoke at length on the well-known polley their union in interests, and untiring devotion to the institution. They buy up our Bible and Tract Societies our statesmen and divines, and when they,-like com spoke of Dr. Adams's 'South Side View,' and how delighted the South were when a fawning northern D.D. is found to write about the blessings of this ' patriarchal institution. He spoke of the servility of the North, her court-houses in chains, guarded by desperadoes, gamblers and blacklegs, to awe and stifle the promptings humanity; and of State street being polluted by rule fians, conveying a fellow-being to a dreadful bondage. Though darkness now seemed to brood over the north yet he believed light would yet arise. Already he say glimmerings of the long-wished-for day, when the dark shadows shall be rolled away, and the slave shall stand up in his manipood, redeemed, regenerated and dis-

We owe an apology to our friends for the very imper fect manner in which we have attempted to note som points in their remarks. No report of ours could de them any justice; to be appreciated, they should be heard.

To our friends of the Society, we can only say, they know not how much they lose by their absence; and we would again urge upon them to make our county meetings such gatherings as shall carry conviction to all opposers, that WHARE IN EARNEST. From the goodly number present on this occasion, we have strong hopes of the future in this respect.

The thanks of the Society are due to the friends in

Hanson, for the use of their house, free of charge. S. DYER. Sec.

REV. ANTOINETTE L. BROWN AND REV. L WHITING. ANDOVER, Jan. 17, 1855.

MR. EDITOR-The Rev. L. WHITING, of Reading, was was a very general call for the reading of Mr. WHIT-INO's letter. We expect it is a gem of its kind. But one of the committee objected to doing so, without Mr WHITING's permission, as he thought it must have been written under considerable excitement, and that, after mature reflection, he would probably wish he had not

written it. Rev. E. KELLOGO; of Harpswell, Maine, lectured this evening, subject, 'Democracy.' He gave our popular Christianity a severe scorching for its lack of the democratic element, but was very careful not to speak of the peculiar form of democracy in our Southern States; and, judging from his laudation of our 'Republic,' his allusions to the Mexican war, and his use of the word nigger, I am afraid he does not often edify his hearers with democratic ideas of our ' Republican ' Slavery.

To our mind, the happiest hit in his lecture was when he spoke of a single spinster (Miss Baown) having driven a lusty gentleman (Mr. WHITING) from the field. It was really exhibarating to see and hear an Andover audience give such repeated rounds of rapturous ap-

There are many reports current in relation to the in

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

To the American Anti-Slavery Society, in aid of the new series of Tracts. Hugh B. Louge, Boston, Mass., A. W. Brockway, that voted in the affirmative.—Ed. Lib.

Secial Notice. Persons sending to this office of Tracts will please to say by what conveyance they shall be sent; whether by mail, or by express,—and, if the latter, by what express,—or in what other way, if the latter, by what express,—or in what other way, if the latter, by what express,—or in what other way. Tyre S. Puckett, Thomas Pierce,
George Coty designed to a
Moses Hiatt, in a second and property of the

The Russian Army.—The latest computation the Russians, according to Russian sources, is as fol-

THE LIBERATOR.

4. Army of Poland, 120,000 men.
5. Baltic Army, 80,000.
6. Great Reserve Army, 80,000,—that is to say 490,000 men, exclusive of the Asiatic Armies in the TransCaucasian Provinces, or the Oxus and Jaxatres, in
Kamtschatka and on the mouths of the Amour, which
amount together to 120,000 men more. This brings the
Russian Army up to above 600,000 men, and seems
soarcely to be exaggerated.

The Underground Railroad in Danger.—A bill was presented in the Illinois Legislature, on the 16th inst., to prevent the carrying of colored people on the railroads of that State, which was read twice and referred, and will probably pass the House of Representatives. The bill provides that no 'black or colored person, denominated a negro, shall be carried on or along any railroad in this State, by any railroad in the State, without a duly certified certificate of freedom of such negro or mulatto person being first presented to the conductor of the train, and a copy of such certificate left with the conductor or agent.' Section two provides that any railroad company, or its conductor or agent, which carries a slave without any such certificate, shall be liable to the owner of such slave, or mulatto, in twice the value of such slave, to be recovered in the usual way. The Underground Railroad in Danger .- A

African Colonization .- Of the \$65,433 received by the American Colonization Society during the past year, \$12,790,19 came from Massachusetts, chiefly in the form of legacies, \$12,604.12 from Virginia, and about \$10,000 from New York.

er-of-war Bermuda, has died on his passage from Jamaica to England. It will be remembered that Com-mander Jolly was the British officer who protested against the bombardment of Greytown by Capt. Hollins.

Lieut, Gen. James Robertson Arnold died in London on Dec. 27. He was the second son of Benedict Arnold, by Margaret his wife, daughter of Chief Justice Shipper, of Pennsylvania.

The late James McBride, of New York, bequeathed \$500 each to fifteen different benevolent and charitable institutions, mostly located in the city of New

York. In Philadelphia, about nine thousand dollars have been collected in aid of the suffering poor—the churches, the banks, the corn exchange, and the board of brokers, having each contributed to the fund.

It is said to be an indisputable fact, that taking the whole United States together, much more money is expended for the single article of cigars than for all the common schools in the Union.

Dr. Rock .- A most learned and excellent Dr. Rock.—A most learned and excellent lecture on American slavery was delivered in this place Jan. 3, by John S. Rock, M. D., a colored dentist of Boston. He is a handsome speaker, and his lecture evinced a fine education, superior scholarship, and much careful research, especially with reference to the unity of the race. Let our anti-slavery friends in other towns employ him to lecture in their midst, and patronise him at his office in Boston.—Worcester Spy.

Crime in California.-The San Francisco correspondent of the New York Tribune gives a list of the murders and other principal events in the criminal record of California during the year 1854. According record of California during the year 1804. According to this list, the whole number of murders recorded was 464; but an entire and exact list would, says the writer, amount to 575 or 600. Many of these, however, were Indians killed by the Americans, or Americans killed

Five orphans, who had been placed in harge of a lady residing at Maspeth, L. I., were affocated some nights ago under the following circumsufficested some nights ago under the following circumstances: They were all put to bed in one room by a domestic, who, in order to make them more comfortable, kindled a coal fire in a stove, and closed the room rightly. The coal gas and the impure air suffocated all five

At a funeral in Oswego, about fifty persons, mostly ladies, had assembled around the coffin in an upper chamber, when the floor suddenly gave way, precipitating the whole party, living and dead, with the furniture of the room, to the floor below, amidst terri-ble cries and grosns. No one was fatally injured, but many were cut and bruised, and one woman had a leg

A white woman escaped from slavery Aurora, in Kentucky, last week, and passed through Detroit on the U. G. Railroad. Her pursuers were close on the Sherwood's Corners,

Mr. Perkins, the son of a gentleman who some years ago invented and exhibited in London a steam-gun, has published, through the papers, the following offer:—He says, 'I am prepared to undertake to supply the government with a steam-gun capable of throwing a ball of a ton weight a distance of five miles. If such a gun were fixed in Brunel's large ship of 10,000 tons, I venture to say that Sebastopol would estroyed without losing a man.

A Colored Man in Luck.—Gabriel L. M.

Renfran, said to be a bright, intelligent negro, owned near New Orleans, and hired out by his master as a steward on steamboats on the Lower Mississippi, is the lucky holder of ticket No.—, in Jones' great Gift enterprise, and has drawn the farm, valued at \$25,000. He has, in a well written letter, notified the committee of his condition, and accepted of their cash offer. He of his condition, and accepted of their cash offer. He A Colored Man in Luck .- Gabriel L. M. requests them, personally, to secure the freedom of him-self and family first, and then pay him the balance over the expenses to start him in the world. The appeal is thrilling and affecting.

of wind and rain has prevailed here during the day.

Trees, awnings and fences have suffered severely. The
new house being built for Shifter & Hose, on Reid street,
was demolished by the storm, and fell over on the Third
Ward school-house, doing considerable damage, in consequence of which the school was suspended.

Convicted of Aiding Fugitive Slaves.—Milwankie, Jan. 23. B. M. Booth, convicted of aiding in
the escape of a fugitive slave, was yesterday sentenced,
in the United States District Cours, to pay a fine of
\$1000 and be imprisoned a month; and John Ryerran,
for the same offence, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$200,
and be imprisoned ten days.

terminated his life.—Anti-Slavery Slandord.

DIED—At South Boston, on the 20th instant., Wilthan Burrun, of Salem, a most worthy member of the
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Butires uf Meetings, &c.

1. Army of Tauride, 120,000 men in the Crimes, and 20,000 men garrison Sebastopol.

2. Black Sea Army, 40,000 (Odessa and around Odessa) garrisons of Kinbourn and Orzakoff.

3. Army of the Danube, 40,000 men, including the garrisons of Reni and Ismail.

4. Army of Poland, 120,000 men.

5. Baltic Army, 60,000.

MEESTING OF THE N. E. NON-RESIST-ANCE SOCIETY.

A Meeting of the New England Non-Resistance Society will be holden in Worcester, Mass., (probably in Brinley Hall.) Saturday and Sunday, March 6th and 7th; commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday, and 7th; commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday ordered ending on Sunday evening. The session of Saturday afternoon will be devoted to preliminary business and the choice of Officers. On Saturday evening, an address on the general subject of Christian Non-Resistance will be delivered by Adin Ballon. On Sunday brenoon, afternoon, and evening, there will be address es, discussions, exhortations, and remarks, accompa nied by singing, and such other devotional exercises as persons in attendance may feel it a privilege to offer.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Stephen S. Foster, Abby Kelley Foster, Henry C. Wright, and we hope many other able speakers, will be present on the occasion. As many of the friends from the Hopedale Community as can conveniently attend, especially speakers and singers, are

earnestly requested to be present.

The discussions will be radical and earnest. All the bearings of the great doctrine, TOTAL ARSTINENCE FROM INJURIOUS FORCE, Individual and Social, Moral and Po litical, Conservative and Reformatory, will be in order The few veteran Non-Resistants who still remain true to their standard, (being a precious few.) will need no The Fugitive.—The Worcester Spy states that Jackson, the fugitive slave, whose arrest is said to have been attempted in Boston, is not now in Worcester. He went to Worcester after leaving Boston, but was advised by gentlemen there to leave the city, and accordingly left by the first train in the afternoon of the day on which he arrived.

to their standard, (being a precious few.) will need no urging to be present. The whilom Non-Resistants an Peace Men, (not a few.) who have progressed round the moral godine into the constellation of Injunious Force for Rightzeousness' Sake, are requested to come and tell us their experience, that the remnant of us may on which he arrived. welcome to all who seriously believe that the human race cannot be governed, protected, improved, and regenerated without a dernier resort to THE SWORD and PENAL VENGEANCE. Come and give us your strong rea sons. Come and hear ours in favor of never doing evil Commander Jolly, late of British schoon- that good may come never resisting injury with in-ADIN BALLOU. jury.

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Mass. Antilavery Society, will speak in

Port Norfolk, Sunday, Weymouth, Tuesday, January 28. Weymouth, Dedham, February 1. Thursday. Miss Holler will probably speakin CONCORD

MISS SALLIE HOLLEY will lecture in the Methodist meeting house, Port Norfolk, on Sunday evening next, Jan. 28, at 7 o'clock.

FELTONVILLE, MASS.-WM. Wells BROWN will speak at Feltonville, in the old School House, on Sunday, Feb. 4, at the usual hours of meeting.

BY WM. WELLS BROWN, an Agent of the Amer can Agli-Slavery Society, will hold meetings in Danversport, Monday, January 29 Monday, January 29. Tuesday, " 30. Thursday, February 1. Danvers, Kingston, Friday, Sunday, Peltonville.

The remainder of the month, Mr. Brown will ass mostly in Rhode Island; of which, more particuar notice bereafter. ESSEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

ESSEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

A quarterly meeting will be held in NEWBURY-PORT, on Saturday evening and Sunday, January 27 and 28, which the members of the Society, in all parts of the county, are desired to attend. While fresh hands are coming up to the anti-slavery work, let not those who are older in the cause set an example of weariness. There is more than work enough for all. Let old Essex are these back. not keep back:
WILLIAM WELLS BROWN, recently from England, and

STEPHEN S, and ABBY KELLEY FOSTER will be present ISAAC OSGOOD, Secretary. HENRY C. WRIGHT will lecture in Stoneha

Town Hall, on Sunday next, 28th instant, in the fore-noon, afternoon and evening. Subject: Marriage and Parentage, as a means to promote the physical, in lectual and spiritual health and happiness of man.

CHARLES SPEAR will deliver an Address i the Universalist Church, Charlestown, on Sunday evening next. Subject: Home Education. AARON M. POWELL will lecture in the fol

wing places in Cayuga county, N. Y. :-Sunday, January Throopsville, Sunday, Tuesday, 31. Wednesday, Februray 1. Learanna, Friday. Saturday, Monday, Tuesday,

NOTICE.—The post-office address of Aaron M. Povell will be Auburn, N. Y., until Feb. 8th.

Northville,

Wednesday,

A YOUNG COLORED MAN, 21 years of age a native of Massachusetts, desires a situation in a family. He would prefer to have the care of horses, a business to which he is accustomed, but is ready to make himself generally useful. Apply to SARVEL MAY, Jr., 21 Cornhill, Boston.

OBITUARY.

the expenses to start him in the world. The appeal is thrilling and affecting.

New York, Jan. 22.—A tremendous storm of wind and rain has prevailed here during the day. Trees, awnings and fences have suffered severely. The new house being built for Shifter & Hose, on Reid street, was demolished by the storm, and fell over on the Third Ward school-house, doing considerable damage, in consequence of which the school was suspended.

Philadelphia, Jan. 22.—It blew a violent gale here last night, doing considerable damage. The pridge over the Schuylkill from Market street was parbridge over the medical corps of DOCTOR JOSIAH HOPPER, who died at Aspinwall, Dec

bridge orer the Schuylkill from Market street was partially unroofed, about one hundred feet on one mide having been taken away.

Baltimore, Jan. 22.—The storm was torrificher. Ten schooners were sunk in front of the city, several houses were unroofed, and numberless minor disasters occurred.

The Manchester Mirror says that a telegraphic despates from Danbury, in the northern part of New Hampshire, salates the smow in that place to be all feet in depth.

Death of Ex-Governor Morekead.—Hon. James T. Morehead, ex-Governor of Kentucky, the news of whose death in Covington was recently every the sun of the city, several houses were unroofed, and numberless minor to New Hampshire, salates the smow in that place to be all feet in depth.

Death of Ex-Governor Morekead.—Hon. James T. Morehead, ex-Governor of Kentucky, the news of whose death in Covington was recently received by telegraph, was born in Ballist county, Ky, on the 24th of May, 1797, and was received the continuent at the Fhoenic hotel, in that city. As Morehead in the Sob year of his age.

The printers of Concord, New Hampshire, colebrated the one hundred and forty-ninth anni-shire, or the state of the printers of Concord, New Hampshire, is also the sum of the state of the printers of Concord, New Hampshire, and the state of the printers of the brint of Franklin by a handsome enterversary of the birth of Franklin by a handsome enterversary of the birth of Franklin by a handsome enterversary of the birth of printers of the conditions of the state printers of the printers of the conditions of the state printers of the printers

THE EMPIRE.

FIRST-CLASS BRITISH JOURNAL, edited by

A FIRST-CLASS BRITISH JOURNAL, enter by Gronor Thorress, M. P.

This English Newspaper is peculiarly suited to such American readers as desire to become familiar with the policy, the politics and the institutions of England, and with European affaire, generally. It will be a faithful exponent of popular progress, and the chronicler of all the important reformatory movements of the age. Constant and ample notice will be taken of the state of the Anti-Slavery question on both sides of the Atlantic. The following extract from the Editorial Address sembraces the fundamental principles of the Empire:—

* What share been, during the whole course of my public life, that I shall inflexibly remain—the ardent friend and supporter of Free Trade and the rights of industry—of the absolute and perfect equality of all religious sects—of the largest practicable increase of the independent political power of the people—of justice to our colonies, and especially to the conquered subjects of our vast Indian Empire—of the exercise of the moral influence of this nation in favor of the total and universal extinction of slavery and the slave trade; and, finally, of the Christian principles of peace—especially the substitution of pacific arbitration, in all international disputes, for the present senseless, absurd and bloody appeal to the sword; and the gradual overthrow of those gigantic military institutions of Europe, which menace the tranquillity of the world, are the strongest bulwarks of despotism, and the most formidable obstacles to the advancement of civilization, and the triumphs of pure and undefiled religion.

The terms to American subscribers are Five Dollars

The terms to American subscribers are Five Dollars per annum, to be paid in advance. Postage \$1. Subscriptions will be received at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill, Boston; by Oliver Johnson, 138 Nassau et., New York, and J. Miller McKim, 31 North Fifth st., Philadelphia

PROSPECTUS OF THE UNA.

In announcing a new volume of this periodical, we deem it essential to call the attention of the reading public to the claims it may have upon their attention and patronage.

The Woman's Rights movement having become one

The Woman's Rights movement having become one of so much importance as to enlist almost every variety of obstracter and shade of opinion, it has been deemed needful, in order that a correct history of its progress might be preserved, its demands truthfully presented, and its philosophy thoroughly treated, that there should be one periodical through which those most deeply interested could have utterance.

Political papers, or those devoted to special reforms, are alike unsuited to present a question involving so much of truth as this—one which needs the fairest, the most candid and careful examination and consideration.

THE UNA has been free in its character, admitting almost every variety of opinion, and the treatment of almost every subject that might, with propriety, come within its province to investigate and discuss. Such it will continue to be. Art, Science, Literature, Philosophy—both spiritual and natural—the science of Association, or the Reorganization of Society, and individual development, will each receive their due share of attention.

Our contributors, a few of whose names we give, will Our contributors, a few of whose names we give, will be warmly greeted by our readers. These are: Mrs. Dall, Mrs. E. Oakes Shith, Mrs. F. D. Gaor, Mrs. E. Chers, (now in Paris,) Mrs. Peter, and Lizzie Linn, whose story of "Marriage the only Alternative" opens with the first number of the new year, and is quite worth the price of the volume.

The business department of the paper having passed into other hands, with every prospect of permanence, we feel much confidence in pressing its claims for support and attention.

Port and attention.
TERMS: ONE DOLLAR per annum, invariably in ad-

vance. All business letters should be addressed (post-paid) to S. C. HEWITT, No. 15 Franklin street, Boston, Mass. All communications designed for the paper should be addressed to PAULINA W. DAVIS, Washington; D. C.

What Next?

AT this time, when Southern politicians are begin-ning to maintain the justice and morality of

CHATTEL SLAVERY. and to consider Washington, Jerrenson and other early patriots as having been needlessly conscientious;—when the first principles of the

Declaration of Independence

are scouted on the floor of Congress, it becomes impor-tant to have reliable information as to the practical workings of a system that threatens to evershadow this

Whoever wishes to know SOUTHERN LIFE AS IT IS, both in the cabin and the parlor, and to trace the effects of ne ro slavery upon the character and manners of both classes, will not fail to read

IDA MAY, wherein the authoress ' testifies of that she has seen. FREEMEN OF THE NORTH! read, and let your children read the story! Teach the coming generation not to view with indifference the extension of that system which (in the language of the author.) 'alike for master and servant, poisons the springs of life, subverts the noblest instincts of humanity, and even in the most

favorable circumstances, entails an amount of moral and physical injury, to which no language can do justice. PUBLISHED BY

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January 1 19

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. MRS. H. BIBB

MRS. H. BIBB

WOULD inform her friends and former patrons, that she has resumed her school at Windsor, where she has made arrangements to board, in her family, pupils from a distance.

Having produced an assistant in the Sewing Department, instruction will be given in the following branches: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Physiology, Philosophy, History, Plain Sewing, Knitting, Worsted Work, Leather Work, Pencil Drawing, and Colored Crayon Painting.

Persons in the States wishing to cooperate with Mrs. Brun, will please address her at Detroit, Michigan: in Canada, Windsor, (Canada West.)

Jan. 26.

I COA HILIY 'I WAS SIOK AND YE VISITED ME. THE subscriber, having been quite thoroughly edu-cated by the Association of Beneficents, will either visit the sick, disharmonized, inconvenienced, at their dwellings, or will receive them at his place of abode, (Melrose, Mass.) While charges will not be made for services, offerings of gratitude will be thankfully re-

services, offerings of grantude with the ceived.

When desired, his daughter, Mrs. S. B. Butler, will accompany him to record things said. He may be addressed at Bria Marsi's, 15 Franklin street, Boston, for a temporary season. Love's labors should be without hope of fee or reward.

[Melrose is seven miles from Boston, on the Maine railroad. Residence, first house east of the depot.]

Jan. 26.

JOHN M. SPEAR.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS TRACTS.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS TRACTS.

THE friends of the 'movement' have published a handsome 12mo document of 120 pages, embracing the best Essays, Addresses, and Lectures, by the ablest advocates of the cause. The work contains the speech of Wendell Phillips, at the first Worcester Convention, in 1851; Theodore Parker's Sermon on the Public in 1851; Theodore Parker's Sermon on the Public Function of Woman; The Enfranchisement of Woman, from the Westminster Review; Woman and her Wishes, from the Westminster Review; Woman and her Wishes, by Rev. T. W. Higginson; the Responsibilities of Woman, by Mrs. Nichols, editor of the Windham County Democrat; with other documentary matter of special interest to all who would know the present and prospective position of Woman, as a social, intellectual and moral being.

tive position of Woman, as a social, intellectual and moral being.

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A YOUNG woman, who is well qualified for the undertaking, will establish a VEGETARIAN
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most natural and healthful manner, are invited to address a note to M. E., at the LIEBRATOR Office, within
en days. en days.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS,

21 CORRHILL.....Bostox.

POETRY.

From the National Era, Jan. 27.

INSCRIBED TO FRIENDS UNDER ARBEST FOR THEASE AGAINST THE SLAVE POWER.

The age is dull and mean. Men creep, Not walk; with blood too pale and tame

To pay the debt they owe to shame; Buy cheap, sell dear; eat, drink, and sleep Down-pillowed, deaf to mourning Want; Pay tithes for soul-insurance; keep Six days to Mammon, one to Cant. In such a time, give thanks to God, That somewhat of the holy rage With which the prophets in their age

On all its decent seemings trod, Has set your foot upon the lie, That man and ox, and soul and clod Are market stock to sell and buy !-

The hot words from your lips, my own,

The silken gauntlet that is thrown

In such a quarrel, rings like steel. The brave old strife the fathers saw

For freedom, calls for men again, Like those who battled not in vain

And right of speech, and trial just,

Wage in your name their ancient war _

They touch the shining hills of day;

Give ermined knaves their hour of crime;

TEXTUAL BONG.

They darkly grope to bondmen's graves;

Must live, and move, and perish-slaves! Not yet has Freedom's tocsin rung; Unbroken still the Despot's rod ;

Nor its great heart-pulse timed with God.

Earth's landscape stretcheth weary miles,

Here Freedom's joyous sunshine smiles,

Still linger in its noon-day sky; Oh, shall they, ere its close be furled,

And glory reign, ere nations die ?

Yea, Freedom shall to earth be given,

E'en in the thunder-tones of war.

Each fettered limb shall dash its chains

Each captive from his dungeon dance;

From the Salem Register.

MY BROTHER.

DIED JANUARY 1. 1855.

Lie down, my boy ! there's no life-wasting now-

There's no pain pictured on thy pallid brow:

The tears, the grief, the struggle, all are o'er-And the heart beats no more. Lie down, my boy!

I saw the light, when from his eye it fled-

I watched the breath that flickered fast away-

Poor bleating lamb! thy cry, no more distrest,

Sin harmed thee not-on thy imperfect mind,

Left no dark traces of its stain behind ;

Light falls the snow ! Oh ! how we miss the eye

That loved to watch each little flake that fell-

That lit with joy, and scanned the clouded sky;

New Year's return ! how chill its summons came,

To greet the ear that gloried in its name !

Too late to cheer the dear, the dying eyes.

Lie down, my boy ! an angel hand has given,

In glad exchange, the treasure-key of Heaven

Death's doom is o'er; and slumber's sweet repose

From Putnam's Magazine, Jan., 1855.

We grew together in wind and rain;

I would have died for him, and he,

Summer and winter found us together,

Together we hid in the scented hay,

WILLY AND L

We shared the pleasure, and shared the pain;

I thought, would have done the same for me-

Through snow, and storm, and shiny weather;

Or plucked the blooms of our English May-

I called him husband-he called me wife;

We builded the dream of a perfect life;

And I was to love him through every fate-

Oh ! he was so fair with his golden hair;

Now I stand alone in the wind and rain,

With none of the pleasure, and all the pain. I am a beggar, and Willy is dead, And the blood of another is on his head—

HUMAN UNCERTAINTY.

Or when or how he back shall come.

Who knows, when he to go from home Departeth from his door,

Have back returned with nought.

For modes of faith let graceless bigots fight, He can't be wrong whose life is in the right.

Or whether never more? For some who walk abroad in health. In sickness back are brought; And some who have gone forth with wealth.

And his breath was sweet as our homestead air;

My cheeks were red, so the neighbors said-

He was to conquer some noble state.

A thousand pities we were not wed-

Came the long looked-for prize-

Breathes on thee, like a rose.

The blight, the mildew, on thy being cast,

Can't pierce us now. We'll wipe our trembling tears,

Our only one !

Find rest in heaven !

Light falls the snow !

New Year's return !

Lie down, my boy!

Willy and I!

Willy and I!

Poor Willy and I!

Our only one ! my brother now is dead !

And left the sleeping clay.

And drive away our fears.

Went with thee, to the last.

Yes, more than we can tell.

E. W. B. CANNING.

And o'er the world's ensanguined plains,

The FREE shall claim inheritance.

Pittsfield, Mass.

Alternate flecked with shade and sheen;

But dark Oppression broods between. The morning clouds, that wrapped our world,

Yea-saith a cheering voice from heaven-

E'en now its murmurs swell from far !

Proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

The evil cannot brook delay,

The good can well afford to wait.

Ye have the future, grand and great,

The safe appeal of Truth to Time

Not yet are all earth's millions free;

And countless millions yet to be,

MIND hath not off its fetters flung,

With venal courts and perjured trust. God's ways seem dark, but, soon or late,

For England's charter, Alfred's law;

To caution trained, might not repeat; But if some tares among the wheat Of generous thought and deed were sown

No common wrong provoked your zeal :

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house.

Ye men of America, who class the colored man vin 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 per. ish! It makes an elegant 12mo, volume, of about 30

pages, with a steel portrait. Price, 75 cents, bound in John P. Jewett and Company,

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Letters of inquiry may be addressed to the editor of the Anti-Slavery Bugle, Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio. The classes will be opened the first week in Northean Acceptage. vember next. Salem, (Ohio,) Oct. 5, 1854.

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Mashington Street, avails herself of this medium for tendering thanks to the Ladies of Boston and vicinity for the liberal patronage awarded her, and would respectfully assure them that, by unremitting endest-ors to please, she hopes for a continuance of their fa-

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Her chemical researches have developed an inimits

ble Hair Dye, warranted not to smut, (a desideratus looked for.) Her Ne Plus Ultra, for renovating the complexion, removing freekles, &c., is fast commending itself to favor. For all her compounds and their application she warrants satisfaction, or demands no permitted to favor. Here was the compounds of the compound of the compounds of the compounds of the compounds of the compound of the compounds of the compound of the compounds of the compound of the compoun at her room, which will be open from 8, A. M., 10 7, P. M. She has numerous recommendation from the fashionable circles of Boston, Providence, and elsewhers which can be seen by those who desire.

Practical Christian Socialism: CONVERSATIONAL EXPOSITION OF THE TRUE SYSTEM OF HUMAN SOCIETY.

N Three Parts-viz I. Fundamental Principles II. Constitutional Polity. III. Superiority to other Systems. By ADIN BALLOU, of Hopedale, Mass. This is a large and handsomely printed volume of 655 pages and has an excellent engraved likeness of the author. It claims to be an Exposition of The TRUE System of HUMAN SOCIETY, and is commended to honest, earnest, HUMAN SOCIETY, and is commended to honest, carnest, patient, discriminating, comprehensive thinkers, who are endeavoring to be judicious, uncompromising, is-domitable workers for humanity.

For sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill, Price, \$1.75.

West India Emancipation.

FOR sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill, 'A FOR sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Corning.

Speech by WM. LLOYD GARRISON, delivered at Abington, Mass., on the First Day of August, 1854, 'en the subject of West India Emancipation. Price, single copy, 6 cents; per dozen, 50 cents—at cost price, for cheap distribution. It makes a neatly printed trust of 48 pages. It takes a survey of the great struggle is England, for the abolition of British Colonial slavery from its commencement to its termination—exhibits the behavior of the West India planters—shows how the missionaries were expelled from Jamaica, and the second control of the West India planters—shows how the missionaries were expelled from Jamaica, and the second control of the West India planters—shows how the missionaries were expelled from Jamaica, and the second control of the West India planters—shows how the missionaries were expelled from Jamaica, and the second control of the West India planters—shows how the missionaries were expelled from Jamaica, and the second control of the price of the property of the price of the pr missionaries were expelled from Jamaica, and they chapels destroyed, and what have been the results of the Act of Emancipation—&c. &c.

SELECTIONS.

From the Rhode Island Freeman. THE PROVIDENCE PRESS ON THE ANTI SLAVERY CONVENTION.

lated to bring out a decided manifestation of the true condition of the public mind, on the great question of freedom in America.

The Daily Tribuns, a Temperance, Anti-Nebraseka and Know Nothing paper, spoke well, in the main, of the Convention, and its speakers. Its language was at least respectful, and its three or four thousand readers found nothing in its columns to excite their ridicule, or to inspire them, directly with opposition to the great cause. But there ly, with opposition to the great cause. But there was, we are sorry to say, in a portion of the Tri-bune's notice, some statements evidently made to suit the religious prejudices which we know a ma-jority of the patrons of the Tribune entertain to-wards old Abolitionism. For instance, the Tri-

Their arguments are mostly aimed at the church and clergy, in consequence, as they allege, of their connection with and support of slavery. They contend that slavery is so clearly wrong, so directly at war with the prison doors to them that are bound.'-PRAIM 61: 1. every principle of right, that to be condemned by every-body, it need but be seen, if the church did not inter-pose the sanctity of the Bible to shield it from univer-sal detestation. Some portion of the Christian church, we have no doubt, are justly censurable in this parti-cular. But, so far as New England is concerned, sla-very has but few apologists in the churches and among

the clergy.
So far as our observation extends, nearly every minister of the gospel denounces slavery as a giant sin, which ought at once to be repented of and abstained which ought at once to be repented of and abstained from by all whose garments are stained with it. We could refer to the able, eloquent and pointed speeches on this subject by such clergymen in this city as Rev. Mr. Wolcott, Rev. Dr. Hall, Rev. Mr. Conklin, Rev. Mr. Day, Rev. Mr. Randolph, Rev. Mr. Darrow, Rev. Mr. Talbot, Rev. Mr. Brown, and many others we might mention, whose denunciations of the system of American slavery are but little less savers that those of

This is stated as a defence of the church and clergy against the justness of the accusations urged against them by the speakers at the Convention.
The readers of the Tribune will of course endorse
its statements, for they believed them before. But the statements are not true. It is not a fact, that so fur as New England is concerned, slavery has but few apologists in the churches and among the out few apologists in the churches and among the clergy.' On the contrary, it has many apologists and defenders in New England; and the church is at this day, even in Rhode Island, even in the city, of Providence, the stronghold of pro-slavery.—

Even among the eight reversed of pro-slavery.—

Even among the eight reversed of pro-slavery.— Even among the eight reverend gentlemen named above, out of the fifty which are settled in this city, there are not more than three who have come up within sight of the line of Anti-Slavery duty.

Mr. Wolcott's society, if we mistake not, is still in fellowship with slaveholders, the resolution to

his own voice whenever a popular pressure forces him up to the speaking point. Mr. Day and Mr. Conklin are, as far as our knowledge extends, as to the churches over which these gentlemen pre-side, in some of them we find the bitterest oppo-nents of the Anti-Slavery cause—men who are ac-Not a clergyman in Providence, all of whom

thirty other churches and clergymen in Providence! ficient interest to command their presence. The All dumb dogs; or, if they attempt to bark, they latter gentleman uttered his testimony against slanning make out a whine against the radicalism and very, and the former listened with interest, if not only make out a whine against the radicalism and infidelity of reformers in general, and abolitionists in particular. We have been at some pains to know who among our clergy are abolitionists, and the former listened with interest, if not with approval, to the strong arguments and fervid eloquence of the speakers. With these few exceptions, and a letter to the Convention from the Rev. name; and we were forced to the conclusion that, as a class, they are infidels in the true sense of that opprobrious term, as they consider it. They are faithless to justice, faithless to humanity, faithless to truth, and are therefore the enemies of the slave, their country, and the great God. Where is Dr. Wayland, the bravest of the brave among the Rhode Island clergy! that priest of the priest.

Mr. Day, of Olneyville, the clergy of Providence turned their backs upon this earnest anti-slavery demonstration. Do they remember the 2nd of June! Do they remember the 4th of July! Or, have they forgotten these three eventful anti-slavery periods, when, in language unequivocal and unqualified they demounced the Nebraska Bill, the rendition of the Rhode Island clergy? that priest of the priest- Burns, and the Fugitive Slave Act, and arraigned the Rhode Island clergy! that priest of the priesthood, whose utterances are listened to by the people as was the voice from Sinai! Has any one
heard of his throwing a single Anti-Slavery shot
since he discharged that gun of heavy calibre on
the memorable 7th of March last! He fired well
then, and retreated well, and has kept well retreated ever since.

And where, pray, is the great New England
And where, pray, is the great New England
And Anti-Slavery Convention which

And where the food of anti-slavery truth they
have the food of anti-slavery truth they
ha

clerical Anti-Slavery Convention, which was proposed in Boston, in June last! Oh! that was, promising fidelity. movement, and local agitation by each clergyman was recommended as a substitute. Well, where then is the local clerical agitation! Who has seen, felt or heard it! Will the Tribune name the localities in which there has been any real elerical Anti-Slavery agitation! We think it would b puzzled to name the churches in this city, which have been clerically agitated on the slavery ques-

The Tribune, therefore, is lame in its defence of the church and clergy against the denunciations uttered by Messrs. Garrison, Foster and Brown.

nobody followed the footsteps of Christ, except a few of our professional friends in England, and all who believ-ed in the gospel of Anti-Slavery and walked in the shoes of Abolition.

Mr. Garrison has a smooth head, but a rough liver.

Nobody would think, at first sight, that he was so bilious—and nobody would think, from looking at his
head, that he could say so little in so many words.—

When he stopped at last, in the midst of a shower of
fireworks, most of the audience looked glad, and all
tired.

SLAVERY CONVENTION.

The popular papers in a community are the thermometers by which we can very secorately ascertain the moral temperature of the people on any great reformatory movement. Throughout the country, the press, like the pulpit, is but the echo of the prevailing public sentiment. As a general truth, the pulpits of this country are the speaking-trumpets of the respective societies which austain them, and the papers are the mirrors in which the people behold the reflection of their own sentiments and feelings. The great end aimed at, by both pulpits and presses, is popularity; for, unless they are popular—that is, unless they rest on the same level with public opinion—they can neither make money nor maintain that safe position which they desire. These statements being true, as a general rule, they explain the why and the wherefore of the Providence Press taking the position it has, in regard to the Anti-Slavery Convention held in this city on the 11th and 12th inst.

There are in this city three daily papers, widely circulated, which are considered, and which in fact are, the organs of the popular feeling on a variety of important subjects. By them we may know what is, or what is not, the prevailing replication, and present a correct picture of prevalent ideas and usages. The meeting of an Anti-Slavery Convention in Providence, at the present time, is an event admirably calculated to bring out a decided manifestation of the received of the prevailed to bring out a decided manifestation of the received of freedom in America.

Nr. Chairman '-hi yah! a crack from a rifle! When he explosive accent? who sweets up the steps of the palling of a habit and that the explosive accent? who sweets with the chair and with the armount of the public of this country are the speaking the steps of the plant of palling and the armount of the public of the country of the proposal of the fault and the prevailing relation to the proposal of the proposal of the convention, without any mensage of popular belief, and present a

'The other side o' Jordan.'

And so the Convention adjourned, and the variegated

crowd went home to tea.

The cannonading will commence again to-day at the usual hour, and, judging by the past, we presume that Christianity will have another hard time of it.

The above is the Journal's notice of the first day The above is the Journal's notice of the first day of the Convention; and its notice of the second day is about as long, and full as scurrilous. There is nothing in either of the articles to argue against—they are a tissue of blackguardism from beginning to end, blackguardism of the lowest character. We have seen nothing of this kind in any opposition papers claiming to be respectable, for many years. The rowdy prints, of course, such as the Police Gazette and Bennett's Herald, have always been filled with such vile trash; but who that knows the Journal would have deemed it possible that so classical, and withal so evangelical a paper. that so classical, and withal so evangelical : could descend so low as to copy both the sentime and the style of the acknowledged organs of barroom scurrility! But such is the fact. And, in view of it, we have only to say, that it furnishes additional evidence, if any more were wanting, that here in Rhode Island, here in the city of Providence, are the men who uphold the accursed traffic in human flesh. How the Haleys and the Legree will chuckle as they see this blackguard defence of slavery copied, as it doubtless will be, with approbation, in the Richmond, Charleston and New Orleans papers! If we at the North, if the people of Rhode Island, and the citizens of Providence in particular, were not a slave-holding people would we tolerate for a week such a paper as the Journal, even though it were ten time might mention, whose denunciations of the system of American slavery are but little less severe than those of Mr. Garrison or Mr. Foster. entering their souls, would not and could not en-dorse such morality and such religion as the Jour-nal defends. The fact that the intelligent, the wealthy, the refined, and the pious citizens of this State consider the Journal as the exponent of their political and religious views, proves that they are yet enveloped in mental and moral darkness on the subject of human freedom. The shackles which bind the Southern slave are forged here at our own

Referring to the Anti-Slavery Convention recen ly held in Providence, the Rhode Island Freeman

Mr. Wolcott's society, if we mistake not, is still in fellowship with slaveholders, the resolution to disfellowship them having been postponed in the association for two successive years.

And as for Dr. Hall, he trembles at the echo of well-carned reputations, as carnest, able and clo-

quent Anti-Slavery speakers.

From the opening to the close of the two days faithful to the cause as clergmen can be in the ceedings—no flagging on the part of speakers, no present state of society. As for Mr. Darrow and manifestation of weariness among the audience: Mr. Randolph, neither of them, to our certain but, on the contrary, the interest of the meeting knowledge, knows the first letters of the Anti-Slavery alphabet, and we have never heard of their ject were presented, until each heart-thrub in the manifesting any earnest desire to learn them. As assembly grew quicker and stronger, and chimed in

tive politicians in the old pro-slavery political parties.

But how stands the case with the other clergymen and churches in this city! How is it with the great First Baptist! Why, they will not permit an Anti-Slavery notice to be read even in their vestry. How is it with Grace Church, and the sort of evangelical come-outer, were the sole Best Proposition of the Convention, and but two or three condescended to honor the meeting for a short time with their presence. Rev. Mr. Eaton, of the First Universalist Church, and the Rev. Mr. Williams, a sort of evangelical come-outer, were the sole Best Proposition of the Convention. to ascertain to what extent they deserved the Mr. Day, of Olneyville, the clergy of Providence

From the Chicago Free West. TREATMENT OF CALVIN PAIRBANKS IN THE KENTUCKY PRISON. It will be remembered that Calvin Fairbanks

for his connection with Miss Webster in the slave escape from Frankfort, was sentenced to the State's escape from Frankfort, was sentenced to the State's prison of Kentucky, and by the payment of the price of certain slaves, was pardoned by the Governar. He spent some time in the Northern States, detailing to the public his experience in Kentucky. He afterwards went to Indiana, and probably rendered some assistance to slaves who had escaped from Kentucky. A few years ago, he was suspected of having some share in the responsibility. the church and uttered by Mesers. Garrison, Poster and But it pleased its Anti-Nebraska readers, and both they and it are satisfied.

Now for the Post, whose principal business latterly has been to toady the President. On the subject of the Convention it said—nothing—not even stated, as an item of news, that such a meeting was being held within fifty rods of its own office! Probably it had the fear of President Pierce and Secretary Cushing before one eye, and the fear of Gov. Allen and Thomas Davis before the other,—besides having before one eye, and the fear of Gov. Allen and Thomas Davis before the other,—besides having before one eye, and the fear of Post was mum.

But the Journal, the pet of the Rhode Island aristocracy—the leading paper of the State—the organ, per excellence, of the cotton, commercial and religious interests of the Convention, and here they are:—

Indeed, vesterday, upon the church of the pople of the people of the pople of the post of the pople of the popl We dropped in for a few minutes, yesterday, upon our Anti-Slavery friends in Convention assembled, to learn what the new 'signs of the times' might be, and what prospects were shead for the cause of Emancipation.

Daniel L. Mitchell occupied the chair, Elizabeth B. Chase seemed to be keeping the records as Secretary, and Wm. Lloyd Garrison was firing canister and grape at Christianity in particular, and the universal Yanke at Christianity in particular, and the universal Yanke and of artillery was just dying in the distance as we entered. We were in for a closing remark or so—spicy and ed. We were in for a closing remark or so—spicy and pungent to a degree. The speaker demonstrated, to his own satisfaction, that Christianity in these United States was nothing but a cloak of hypocrisy, and that

Assuming that the members of Congress in question, and that the chosen champion of the Cabinet spoils democracy of Virginia, are really ignorant of the true position of the Know Nothings as a national organization, it is proper that we should undertake to enlighten them, and set them right. The Know Nothings, then, of the North, are not in the league of the anti-slavery societies. The new American party, throughout the North and throughout the Union, stands upon the safe and national ground of absolute non-intervention on AN AGED NEGRO WOMAN. national ground of absolute non-intervention on the slavery question. They regard the subject of slavery as a local question, and as such, they sim-ply propose to leave it to the legislation of the States respectively concerned, and to the people of the territories that may be interested. Nothing more. The Know Nothings have openly proclaimed this platform at their recent jubilees at Boston

and elsewhere: and they are the subjects of the bitterest hostility of Lloyd Garrison's Liberator, and all the abolition journals of the North.

In this State we find this new party leaving no stone unturned to defeat the re-election of Seward to the United States Senate, because his anti-slavery and sectional programme for the Presidency terrible Know Nothings. They alone remain to confront him. If they defeat him now, his distunction abolition scheme for the succession is at once demolished; and if they fail to defeat him children, all of whom died of old age, and that

It is certainly somewhat remarkable that while Mr. Barry, of Mississippi, and Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, should be at one end of the Capitol haranguing the House against the Know Nothings, they should be using the general arguments of Seward himself in the Senate, of six months ago. Mr. Barry is of the opinion that the Know Nothings in New York would have joined the cause of Seward had he not spurned the association, and that he can yet make his own terms of accommodation with them. These opinions are refuted by the simple facts, that the Know Nothings are in the field for themselves; that they contemplate a run over the whole Union for the Presidency; and that they are well aware that any trading or hocks stering with Seward, upon any pretence, would instantly reduce them to the mean condition of a sectional faction in the interest of the arch agitator.

Whenever she touched upon religion, her mind seemed to become absorbed at once; and the (to me) unexpected beauty and fluency of her language, indicated 'the gift' that we sometimes hear of. Though no doctor, I was prompted by curiosity to feel her pulse, to see if it beat like other people's. I found it quite regular and strong. I inquired if she had never lost her eyesight. She said no, never, nor her proposed to be a promoted by curiosity to feel her pulse, to see if it beat like other people's. I found it quite regular and strong. I inquired if she had never lost her eyesight. She said no, never, nor her proposed to be a promoted by curiosity to feel her support the same of the pulse. The proposed the promoted by curiosity to feel her support the same of the proposed to be a promoted by curiosity to feel her support the same of the promoted by curiosity to feel her support the promoted by curiosity to feel her support the proposed by the same of the promoted by the support that the promoted by the promoted by the promoted by the support that the promoted by t It is certainly somewhat remarkable that while their births, respectively; that she is sectional faction in the interest of the arch agitator.

Without going back to the original objects and purposes of these secret societies of the Know Nothings, their political principles have certainly met with a very enthusiastic reception throughout the North. And why? Because the substantial honest, conservative masses of the American people, disgusted with the spoils systems of the two old parties, and the debasing grog-shop and dis-organizing anti-slavery cliques that have so long controlled the politics of the country, were resolv-ed upon a revolution, and seized the first available new political organization that offered itself, to new political organization that ollered itself, to carry their resolutions into effect. The Know Nothings answered the purpose; and the sovereign people, resolved to make good their independence, have effected already a great revolution. The coalition spoils administration party has been literally 'crushed out' in the North. The next thing to be done is the overthrow of Seward and the dispersion of his Northern anti-slavers of his coarse. persion of his Northern anti-slavery alliance.—
This task the Know Nothings, backed up by the conservative Northern people, have accordingly undertaken to do; and who doubts that they will ultimately accomplish it! Their next duty will be to demolish and disperse the administration

be to demolish and disperse the administration and its spoils democracy of the South, beginning with the important State of Virginia; and it is bers that the shoe pinches at Washington.

Very well. Buncombe speeches in Congress for the benefit of Mr. Wise may be permitted upon a pinch: but it would be best, victory or defeat, for Mr. Wise and his congressional allies to cease prating of the league between the Know Nothings and the anti-slavery societies. No such thing exists. The league is on the other side—between Seward in the North and the administration in the South, against this new American party. We await the final issue with pleasure.—N. Y. Herald.

The editor of the Euston (rail Argues) been on a visit to Kaneas Territory, publishis paper a long account of the new land is peen on a visit to Kaneas Territory, publishis paper a long account of the new land is peen on a visit to Kaneas Territory, publishis paper a long account of the new land is peen on a visit to Kaneas Territory, publishis paper a long account of the new land is peen on a visit to Kaneas Territory, publishis paper a long account of the new land is peen on a visit to Kaneas Territory, publishis paper a long account of the new land is peen on a visit to Kaneas Territory, publishis paper a long account of the new land is peen on a visit to Kaneas Territory, publishis paper a long account of the new land is peen on a visit to Kaneas Territory, publishis paper a long account of the new land is peen on a visit to Kaneas Territory, publishis paper a long account of the new land is peen on a visit to Kaneas Territory, publishis paper a long account of the new land is peen on a visit to Kaneas Territory, publishis paper a long account of the new land is peen on a visit to Kaneas Territory, publishis paper a long account of the new land is peen on a visit to Kaneas Territory, publishis paper a long account of the new land is peen on a visit to Kaneas Territory, publishis paper a long account of the new land is peen on a visit to Kaneas Territory,

GREAT DOINGS AT ROME.

dead, and what abundance, what power of life!
Peter lives and speaks in Pius IX. The dogma

a few years since, was undoubtedly reserved for that time; and Providence (!) will doubtless have something else in reserve when needed. Other accounts speak of great efforts making for the spread of Catholicism, and that the young Emperor of Apstria is the Chief Patron.

Mr. Barry, of Mississippi, and Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, have taken the field in the House of Representatives at Washington as the champions of the administration and its party against the Know Nothings. The leading objection of these two gentlemen, as men of the South, against this new and mysterious party, is, that it forms part and parcel of the new anti-slavery league of the Northern States. Mr. Wise, the administration democratic candidate for Governor of Virginia, has swer it. So the Veni Creator was chaunted, and democratic candidate for Governor of Virginia, has swer it. So the Veni Creator was chaunted, and set out upon his electioneering travels, preaching the same crusade against the unboly alliance of the Know Nothings and the Northern anti-slavery societies.

Assuming that the members of Congress in question and that the chaese of the Calinate of the merits of Jesus Christ, Savior of the human in the first instance of the conception, by the singular privilege and grace of God, in virtue of the merits of Jesus Christ, Savior of the human in the first instance of the conception, by the singular privilege and grace of God, in virtue of the merits of Jesus Christ, Savior of the human in the first instance of the conception of the merits of Jesus Christ, Savior of the human in the first instance of the conception of the merits of Jesus Christ, Savior of the human in the first instance of the conception of the merits of Jesus Christ, Savior of the human in the first instance of the conception of the merits of Jesus Christ, Savior of the human in the first instance of the conception of the merits of Jesus Christ, Savior of the human in the first instance of the conception of the merits of Jesus Christ, Savior of the human in the first instance of the conception of the merits of Jesus Christ, Savior of the human in the first instance of the conception of the merits of Jesus Christ, Savior of the human in the first instance of the conception of the first instance of the conception of the first instance of the first instance of the conception of the first instance of the first instance of the conception of the first instance of the fir

AN AGED NEGRO WOMAN.

A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, writing from Powhatan, December 30th, says:

ing in my immediate neighborhood, whom I have talked with, who was born the year after George II. ascended the throne of England, and four years hefore the birth of Washington! She is now one hundred and twenty-six years old; and was, of course, very near half a century old at the time our Declaration of Independence was proclaimed. on the 4th of July, 1776.

confirm it. Her memory seems to furnish her an indelible record of all the events, great and stands in deadly opposition to their national plat-form, and union and conservative principles. On his side, we find that the anti-slavery partizans of side, we find that the anti-slavery partizans of drowsy forgetfulness that frequently betides her. his side, we find that the anti-slavery partizans of of drowsy forgetfulness that frequently betides her. Seward consider all their enemies in New York When I saw her, she was wide awake and full of vanquished, whigs and democrats, all except these chat. She had remarkably fine eyes, and, I was terrible Know Nothings. They alone remain to told, could thread a needle, and sew nearly as well

now, the inevitable result is only postponed for a there was precisely one day and one year between

Another specimen of the fruit of American Christianity, as propagated by the American Board of Commissioners, is to be found in the Sandwich Islands. There was the seat of their most successtwo ful operations. There, as they triumphantly ported, 'a nation was born in a day.' And tha nation, thus born, after a quarter of a century of missionary cultivation, is now ripe for admission to this Union as a slaveholding State, and is just now on the point of entering opon this new era its existence—an era which will very soon show that the natives are to be exterminated or enslaved in common with Africans, by the people who have professedly converted them to Christianity. We may know men, associations, and religions by their fruits. So says a high authority. What, then, is the character of the American Board, and what that of its religion? Our readers can judge as well as we.—Anti-Slavery Bugle.

The editor of the Easton (Pa.) Argus, who has been on a visit to Kansas Territory, publishes in his paper a long account of the new land of prom-On the topic, which now absorbs so much

attention, he says:

'The vexed question of slavery will cause some trouble before Kansas becomes a State. There are now quite a number of slaves in the territory, and have been for years. I saw them up as far as Fort

That the Slave Power will have its own way i

A LIBEL ON MASSACHUSETTS.

Some sagacious editors seem to think that a recent decision, denying that colored men are citizens of the United States, has an important bearing on the question at issue between Massachusetts and South Carolina. It does not touch the question any where. The Constitution of the United States has the United States and any where. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. A citizen of Massachusetts is entitled in South Carolina. Neither South Carolina, nor Congress, nor any Federal Court, has a will be heresy not to believe. A new banner is raised on the walls of our salvation. It is set up by a strong hand, and on that account cannot fail.

America acknowledge their tepidity of faith, and hasten to shake it off. Let us remember that God has set our task before us, that of being, all of us, missionaries,—whose great business is to save our own souls, and to convert this young and mighty nation to the love of Goo who was nown for the love of ir (this nation) and us, of the immaculate virgin is 1.—200. Bishops were present—Roma is in of a citizen of South Carelina. Neither South Carolina, nor Congress, nor any Federal Court, has the prerogative of declaring the terms of citizenship in Massachusetts. This Commonwealth decides that question for herself, and to every person whom she acknowledges as a citizen, the Constitution of the Union guarantees the same rights in every other State. South Carolina may, if she chooses, degrade a class of her born subjects below the rank of citizens; but if one of a like class, born and enfranchised in Massachusetts, come within of Railroad Directors one ast of reinted tickets.

agent of Massachusetts was driven by a mob from Charleston. It was openly declared that the ques-tion should not be suffered to go before the Supreme Court of the United States. They would not come to the light, lest their deeds should be reproved. A Northern man must have an extraordinary ap-pètite for · Southern dirt' to swallow such a dose as that. But we beg all who indulge in the lux-ury to see to it that they do not asperse Massachu-setts, by attributing to her a policy of which she was never guilty.—Boston Watchman & Reflector.

THE KNOW NOTHINGS AND THE SOUTH ERN DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF CON-GRESS-A GREAT MISTAKE.

Biley, 150 miles from the river, and likewise noticed a hand-bill stuck up on a tree on Rock Creek, offering a female slave for sale.

The New York Journal of Commerce has been engred in the miserable but characteristic work of whitewashing the laws of South Carolina and Louisians, by which citizens of cather States are imprisoned and liable to be sold into slavery, though guilty of no crime. It attempts to show that coliquity of no crime. It attempts to show that coliquity of no crime. It attempts to show that coliquity of no crime. It attempts to show that coliquity of no crime. It attempts to show that coliquity of no crime. It attempts to show that coliquity of no crime. It attempts to show that coliquity of no crime. It attempts to show that coliquity of no crime. It attempts to show that coliquity of no crime. It attempts to show that coliquity of no crime. It attempts to show that coliquity of no crime. It attempts to show that coliquity of no crime. It attempts to show that coliquity of no crime. It attempts to show that coliquity of no crime. It attempts to show that coliquity in the constitution of the states. To do this, it presents to show that coliquity in the constitution of the states. To do this, it presents the words. Every male citizen. The language is, connection, and never was. The language is, connection is the connection of the connection of

the rank of citizens; but if one of a like class, born and enfranchised in Massachusetts, come within her jurisdiction, the application of her law to him is interdicted by the supreme law of the land, until his relation to Massachusetts is terminated. So plain is the language of the Constitution, that the chivalry themselves cannot misinterpret its meaning. An eminent judge of South Carolina declared that their law was indefensible. Hence the agent of Massachusetts was driven by a mob from Charleston. It was openly declared that the question should not be sufficient to Supreme

which places on Mary's head such a brilliant crown, was providentially reserved for our times, in order to prove that the church is always flourishing. ahrays indefectible, always one.'
Enough. The discovery 'reserved for our own time!' The discovery of the Holy coat of Treves,

There is a negro woman in Powhatan, now liv-

I state this apon information that I believe to be true: and the appearance of her person serves to

. By their fruits ye shall know them.'