advance.

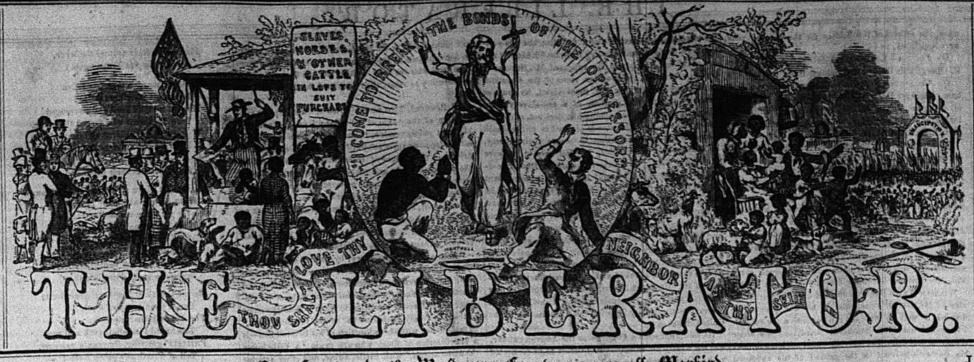
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Is In the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of sery question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



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

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1855.

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.' - John Quincy Adams.

No Union with Slaveholders!

EF 'Yes! IT CARNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding ords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their seent to the Constitution, three special provisions TO DOUBLE THE PRESCRIPTY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

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

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PUGITIVE SLAVES—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinal; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor representing the oppressed? . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

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

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

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

WHOLE-NUMBER 1072.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

VOL. XXV. NO. 5.

From the Traveller.

DR ADAMS'S SOUTH SIDE VIEW AGAIN.

Editors of the Traveller : I cannot well express the satisfaction which I have derived from reading the caudid and excellent article in your paper of the 16th inst., under the above caption. And I refer my gratification to several causes. First, that now and then one of several causes. First, that now and then one of our first New England divines is found who lives and walks in the land of slavery, as did his great exemplar eighteen hundred years ago, and yet who, like Him, does not denounce slaveholding as the master sin, nor slaveholders the only sinful class of men. Second, that a Christian Church and Sodety can be found in Massachusetts, so calm, so conservative, so tolerant, as to adhere to a minister of the gospel who puts forth a book so unlike the loss issues of the press and pulpit upon this sub-jet. Third, that a Christian newspaper can be found in Boston containing such an article as that above referred to, without an editorial in the same number pouring ridicule upon it, and thus destroying the effect intended by the writer, as is the case with at least one city paper, claiming, too, to be a

religious paper.
Indeed, it seems now to be taken for granted, that whenever a writer or speaker alludes to slavery, as Dr. A. has done, he is declared proslavery in a moment. Let any man, layman or minister, hint that it is not quite an unmixed evil— and especially let him adventure to say 'the good is as real as the evil,' even if there is not so much of it-and how quick and universal is the mad dog of it—and how quick and universal is the mad dog cry!. And sometimes, too, a forious writer or editor affects to be sensibly pained and grieved, as some one has done, who, in recently noticing the late work of the same author, entitled 'Christ a Friend,' says," while reading these rich and grateful pages, we can almost forgive their author for having published the South Side View of Amerihaving published the 'South Side View of Ameri-can Slavery:'' and this pitiful dole is concluded by siving, after apologising for not noticing it he-fore for the reason of not having a heart to do it. ''we may have to serve to it yet, disagreeable as it is' -that is to say, as we, blessed abolitionists, claim censorship of the press, and dictate what shall be constraint of the process of the pro

Let me indulge the hope that men will continue to be found who will oppose their own observalecturing and editorial field by the noisy clamor of shouting crowds. Let your able contributor, who takes the name of Clericus, he heard as often as he wishes, and the twattle of John P. Hale and Cassius M. Clay will do very little harm, I think. I refer, of course, to the views presented by those

genflemen as Independent Lecturers upon Slavery. I noticed, Messrs. Editors, that Frederick Douglass was to lecture an evening or two since in the Music Hall, in Boston. Having recently heard him, I should anticipate for him an eager, shouting crowd; and perhaps nothing he can say in your city of anti-slavery lectures, will be considyour city of anti-slavery lectures, will be considered injurious or out of place. One thing, however, I do say; and let country parishes and country churches consider it well: the Lyceum Lectures of Fredrick Douglass are injurious and out of place in the country towns, because in demonstrating his evertasting problem, he slanders the church and her maistry, and that, too, when the lecture room happens to be an Oxforder when the church and are the country towns. I mention this, because I think it may be well for those who have a wish to hear him, to know that what he would not allow himself to say in former years, he now says without any hesitation, viz hat the churches and its ministers are the great

obstacle in the way of anti-slavery reform.

One word more on another point, before I close -l refer to the warfare waged against our venerable American Tract Society by the levelling writers and speakers referred to above. It is interesting and delightful to contemplate an institution like this-one where you find

All the black cares and tumults of this life Like harmless thunders breaking at its feet,'and then only to

· Excite its pity, not impair its peace." It seems like looking at the cool but eloquent shaft upon Bunker Hill to look at that Society and its grand operations. Let its managers be FIRM and probably even the fourth church in Hortford case to be 'unanimous' before the day catastrophe will come, and the feeble complainings of a certain newspaper or two, will prove themselves the whining of an infant that cries itself to sleep. I only regret that the able Secre-tary should have felt himself called upon to come down from his great work to talk with those so far

A. B. C. THE PREE STATES WARNED.

Parsuant to notice, a meeting of the citizens of Lafayette county, Mo., was held at the Court House, December 25, 1854.

On motion, Col. Oliver Anderson was called to the chair, and D. A. Veitch appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated by the Chairman, in the control of the control of the secretary. Chairman, it was moved that a committee of seven be appointed to prepare resolutions for the action

the meeting.
The Chair thereupon named F. C. Sharp, Gen. Shields, R. B. Bradford, Col. T. M. Ewing, W. K. Trigg, and John Catron as constituting said

Kownslar, Esq., was called for, and addressed the meeting upon the necessity of the people of this and all the border counties taking decided steps to

prevent the emigration of Abolition emissaries to the Territory of Kansas.

The committee returned, and reported the fol-

lowing preamble and resolutions : Whereas, the bills for the organization of the

Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, known as the Nebraska-Kansas bill, were based upon the fundamental principle of popular sovereignty, which de-clares that the people of each State and Territory have the inalienable right of adopting and regu-lating their own domestic institutions in their own way, uncontrolled by the Federal Government—a principle which lie at the foundation of the own principle which lies at the foundation of the government of our Union, and was the basis upon which the Union was originally formed, and upon

which the Union was originally which it must continue to exist;
And the fanatics, incendiaries, and Abolitionists of some of the Northern States, (among whom are of some of the Northern States, who only wear of some of the Northern States, (among whom are hypocritical priests and elergymen, who only wear the livery of heaven to serve the devil in,) used every means in their power, both in and out of Congress, to defeat this great principle of popular right, and thereby to inflict a stab, fatal if they could, into the Government of our Union, and even into the Union itself—in which however, they were sign-Union itself—in which, however, they were signally defeated by patriotic statesmen, elected and sustained by patriotic American people;

And whereas, after their fanatical and disunion appeals and foul machinations, failed to have any other effect than to recall upon themselves, and the Territories were opened to settlement upon the true SELECTIONS.

principle of popular government, societies were formed by mad Abolitionists in the North, organi-zations effected, money contributed, and a fund rais-

ed, for the purpose, openly and avowedly, of buying up and sending to the Territory of Kansas (with no

rant and vicious tools of knavish Abolitionists;

And, whereas, we are satisfied that such as would

dens of filth, vice, misery, and crime, of the North-

ern cities, where so much false beast is made of freedom, and which the destitution, suffering and

misery of the starving thousands, daily proclaim a

solemn mockery: And whereas, slave property is now held and owned,

and slave labor is used in said Territory of Kansas, and the controlling influence and the great major-ity of the citizens there are determined to sustain

their rights of property therein, having so decided by an overwhelming majority in their recent elec-tion—therefore, resolved:

climate, and productions, as well as her location,

and especially to the young and enterprising sons

of the South we say, that there they will find pleasant homes, with the means at hand of acquir-

ing independence and wealth, and that we urge

upon them to settle and secure their claims in said

orwarded by any Abolition Society for such pur

6. That we call upon and recommend to the cit-

n their respective counties.
7. That the Hon. David R. Atchison, by his

tion was prompted by a wicked motive, and disap-

pointed, incendiary spirit; and we hereby express our gratitude to Hon. M. Oliver for his prompt vin-

to hold a convention of the several counties in this

Capt J. J. Reese moved to strike out the 7th

R. C. Ewing moved to amend, by inserting the

ollowing: That the thanks of this meeting be and are here-

by tendered to Hon. Henry S. Geyer, Hon. John G. Miller, and to such other members of Congress from this State, as contributed actively and efficient-

to the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and

or such other services as they may have rendered

tee, the same was unanimously adopted.

The question then being on the adoption of the

preamble and resolutions, as reported by the committee, and amended by R. C. Ewing, the same

was carried. On motion, the proceedings of the meeting wer

The following resolution was presented at the re-

ent Southern Convention, and referred to the General

'In view of the fact that African slavery is an in

From the True Wesleyan.

ENGLISH ABOLITIONISTS.

At the Anti-Slavery Conference in London, called an effort was made to obtain an endorsement of the American Anti-Slavery Society, of which Mr. Garup and sending to the Territory of Kansas (with no good motive towards the emigrants) a population who it was hoped would control the institutions and government of that Territory, and prevent the citizens of Missouri and other States from removing with their slave property, and for the purpose of infesting our borders with a set of deluded, ignorison is President. It was not successful. A motion expressive of sympathy with the Abolitionists of America was pending. An amendment was offered by Rev. Francis Bishop, of Liverpool, specifying the members of the American Anti-Slavery Society, which he characterized in the usual style of English misapprehension, as 'the embediment and representatives of the Anti-Slavery cause in America.' For the sake of others, he was willing to name also the American and Foreign Society. be thus bought up and sent by those societies, to subserve their purposes, would be a wicked, debas-ed, and abandoned class, dragged forth from the to name also the American and Foreign Society. This motion was, however, made from a misapprehension of facts. He supposed that the British Society had at a former period repudiated that Society, on the false ground of its alleged infidelity; and it had often been said that they had a resolution on their books condemnatory of the Society. Finding this was not the case, he withdrew his amendment, but persisted in demanding that the Conference strike out the following words:

'This Conference also regards it as a duty to embrace the present opportunity of specially adverting to the noble conduct of those eminent men in the United States Congress, who have opposed the designs of the pro-slavetion-therefore, resolved:

1. That slavery now exists in the Territory of Kansas, by the free will and choice of the citizens thereof, and that we will use all lawful means to thereof, and that we will use all lawful means to thereof, and that we will use all lawful means to the respect and esteem of British philanthroaid and sustain the people of said Territory in pro-tecting themselves and their property from any en-creachments of their rights by Abolition societies

Mr. George Thompson urged that this should be or their emissaries.

2. That Kansas, with her beautiful and fertile American Congress who held to the principles of plains and rich groves, adapted as she is by soil, anti-slavery as they were understood and acknowledged by that Conference; and it was stricken out.

This was an ungenerous and cruel act. For it to the profitable use of slave labor, invites the cit-izens of the Southern States of this Union, with their slaves, to her settlement and cultivation; who have descreed only the highest encomiums who have descreed only the highest encomiums who have deserved only the righest encounters from the friends of the slave, the world over. And the reason assigned was a direct wrong inflicted. With all our esteem for Mr. Thompson as a British philanthropist, his part in this move we deem specially reprehensible. More, we deliberately affirm that his statements are not correct; unless, indeed, Territory without delay.

3. That some of those who have been sent by the principles of anti-slavery as they were under the principles of anti-slavery as they were under the principles of anti-slavery as the principles of a principles of anti-slavery as the principles of anti-slavery 3. That some of those who have been sent by Abolition societies to Kansas, finding themselves the two credulons dupes of designing knaves, have already returned to the North; and that others, now suffering for the want of the comforts and even necessaries of life, if they had the means, would follow them, with curses deep and bitter, against those who have thus deluded them, and sent them without means to starve in a new country, to effect their wicked purposes.

4. That the fact that hundreds of the hirelings of the Abolition 'Emigrant Aid Society' have left Kansas, and returned to the North since the recent election, together with their Abolition candidate

Kansas, and returned to the North since the recent ty. They do just such things here. And nothing election, together with their Abolition candidate more was really necessary to effect the triumph of

clection, together with their Abolition candidate for Congress, proves conclusively that the only purpose for which they were sent was to control the election in that Territory.

5. That we, the shippers, merchants, planters, and citizens generally, of Lafayette county, deem it an act of injustice that steamboats on the Missouri river should give their aid and countenance to the base attempt to abolitionize the Territory of Kansas, by adding or forwarding any persons who Kansas, by aiding or forwarding any persons who may be sent by Abolition Societies thereto, or in giving aid or assistance to any such object; and that, in our trading, shipping, and travelling, we will give preference to such boats as will refuse have been ashamed to consummate. have been ashamed to consummate.

Parker Pillsbury, finding the effort to secure a

their aid and comfort to such emigration as may be compliment for the American Anti-Slavery Society a failure, undertook to balance the exchange by an episode of abuse of the British and Foreign Sociezens of all the counties contiguous to the Missouri river, to unite with us in our purpose as above ex-pressed, to meet and pass resolutions to that effect,

ty, whose platform he stood on.

Being indulged in this by a toleration that was prompted by the many other excellently severe things he said truthfully, he was presumptive enough, at a late hour in the evening, to seek for an introduction of the same resolution of compliment manly, firm, and patriotic course, has done much introduction of the same resolution of com to aid the citizens of Kansas in sustaining their to himself and friends in this country. would not do. It seemed really like begging for favorable notice, and disgusted some of those presrights against fanatical interference and the in-trigues of Abolition emissaries; that he has done so by means wholly lawful and honorable, and that ent, so that one angrily retorted, that 'it was not unreasonable, if these people (the American Anti-Slavery Society) had lost their character, that they we hereby award to him our meed of gratitude for his untiring effects. We despise the false and groundless imputations of Mace, of Indiana, that should come and ask that Conference to endorse it he had advised any improved the had advised the had adv But on being remonstrated with for his ill-natured he had advised any improper means to be used, to affect the election in that Territory, which imputa-

begged to withdraw it.
A more unsavory thing does not obtrude itself or the notice of good people any where, than the boast-ing of this class of anti-slavery men, who are in-sisting, in their own little corner at home, and on dication of our Senator and people from the false aspersions of Mace and others, on the floor of Conthe mountain-tops abroad, 'the temple of the Lord, the temple of the Lord are see!' That we heartily approve of the proposition

portion of the State, in Liberty, Clay county, on the 8th of January next, and the chairman of this meeting is hereby authorized to appoint fifty dele-gates from this county to attend said convention. EXTRACT FROM THE MESSAGE OF GOY, POLLOCK TO THE LEGIS-LATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania, occupying as she does an impor-tant and proud position in the sisterhood of States, cannot be indifferent to the policy and acts of the National Government. Her voice, potential for good in other days, ought not to be disr now. Devoted to the Constitution and the -as she was the first to sanction, she will be the last to endanger the one, or violate the other. garding with jealous care the rights of her sister States, she will be ever ready to defend her own. The blood of her sons poured out on the many bat-tle-fields of the Revolution, attests her devotion to or such other services as they may have rendered to promote the objects contemplated in said bill. Capt. J. J. Reese withdrew his motion to strike out; and the resolution of R. C. Ewing being offered as an amendment to the report of the committhe great principles of American freedom-the the great principles of American freedom—the centre-truth of American republicanism. To the Constitution in all its integrity; to the Union in its strength and harmony; the maintenance, in its purity, of the faith and honor of our country, Pennsylvania now is, and always has been, pledged—a pledge never violated, and not to be violated, and its accountry of the country of the co until patriotism ceases to be a virtue, and liberty

On motion, the proceedings of the meeting were curtil patriotism ceases to be a victory ordered to be published in the city papers, and the Washington Sentinel, and a copy forwarded to the Hon. D. R. Atchison and the Hon. M. Oliver.

The meeting then adjourned.

O. Anderson. Chairman.

Dan. A. Veitch, Secretary.

Dan. A. Veitch, Secretary.

On the National Congress and Executive, in repealing a solemn compromise, only less sacred in the public estimator than the Constitution itself the public estimation than the Constitution lister— thus attempting to extend the institution of domes-tic slavery in the territorial domain of the nation, violating the plighted faith and honor of the coun-try, arousing sectional jealousies, and renewing the agitation of vexed and distracted questions—has

agitation of vexed and distracted questions—has received from the people of our own and other States of the Union, their starn and merited rebuke.

With no desire to restrain the full and entire constitutional rights of the State, nor to interfere directly or indirectly with their domestic institutions, the people of Pennsylvania, in view of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the principle involved in it, and the consequences resulting from it, as marked already by fraud, violence, and strife; have re-affirmed their opposition to the extension of slavery into territory now free, and renewed their pledge to the doctrines of the act of 1780, which re-'In view of the fact that African slavery is an institution clearly sanctioned by the Volume of Inspiration—that it is the only conservative power of the South and of the Union—and that it constitutes the best state of society, where the African and Caucasian races are compelled to dwell together in the same community, therefore

'Resolved. That this Convention strongly recommend our Senators and Representatives in Congress, from the slaveholding States, to introduce a bill to repeal all laws suppressing the slave-trade, and that they exert all their influence to have such a law passed.

ntegrity of the Union.'
The declaration of these dectrines, is but the The declaration of these doctrines, is but the recognition of the fundamental principles of freedom and human rights. They are neither new nor startling. They were taught by patriotic fathers at the watch-fires of our country's defenders, and learned amid the bloody snows of Valley Forge, and the mighty throes of war and revolution. They were stamped with indelible impress upon the great charter of our rights, and embodied in the legislation of the hest and purest days of the and the mighty throes by war and revolution, daily from Virginia, North and South Carolina, They were stamped with indelible impress upon the great charter of our rights, and embodied in and Mississippi, where Slavery is much more profitable than in the former mentioned States. A neguliac; have filled the hearts, and fell burning from the lips of orators and statesmen, whose from the lips of orators and statesmen, whose memories are immortal as the principles they cherished. They have been the watch-word and the hope of millions, who have gone before us, are the watch-word and the hope of millions vet upbers. vent it.' be of millions yet unborn.

From the National Era.

THE CONQUEST OF KANSAS. good people there are preparing for mortal combat with Pope Pius, it soon passed off, and General Whitfield, the representative of the conquerors, takes his seat in the House of Representatives, unchallenged. Everybody knows that he was not elected by a majority of the votes of the actual settlers, that he sits in the House as the agent of Missouri slaveholders: but not a word of protest or even dissatisfaction is heard. The babit of tame submission to the violence of the Oligarchy seems

Will the people of the free States, if they can spare a few moments from the popular crusade against foreigners, look at the proceeding of a pub-lic meeting in Missouri, chronicled on our fourth Americans are capable of. The parties concerned denounce emigration from the free States into Kanenounce emigration from the free States into Kanas, propose to prevail upon steamboat captains to
rive no aid to a certain class of emigrants on their
ray to Kansas; and they call upon all citizens of
diacent counties to unite with them. They would
place Kansas in a state of siege, and deny ingress
of express to any not able to give the Pro-Slavery
assword.

Foreigners; Rum and Slavery are anogenes and sense of considerations.

It was our impression that the people of Massachusetts regarded the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as but one of a series of acts belonging to
a comprehensive scheme of slaveholding aggression;
as another flagrant evidence of a settled purpose
in the slave interest to use the Federal Government
assword. sas, propose to prevail upon steamboat captains to give no aid to a certain class of emigrants on their way to Kansas; and they call upon all citizens of

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writng from Glasgow, Missouri, December 27th, says : · I subjoin a handbill calling a mass meeting here, as

make speeches with a view to the objects shove.

Pro-Slavery man in the county should be present.

December 23, 1854."

Like meetings are being called, all over the county, or the purpose of importing voters into Kansas."

The plan is already matured for controlling the The imported Alssourians are to be recaised in the Territory, and to be supported through the winter, wherever it can be done; but, should it be necessary for a portion of them to return, it is to be given out that they have gone back for a time, only to get their plunder. In this way, Mr. Atchison sand of the voters of Massachusetts, including all wherever it can be done; but, should it be necessary for a portion of them to return, it is to be given out that they have gone back for a time, only to get their plunder. In this way, Mr. Atchison and his confederates fully expect to command the polls next spring. He may deny this, but we know whereof we affirm. The public meetings to be called this winter, and, the means to be taken to retard ing for its object the complete subjugation of Kan-

Meantime, as if to help forward the nefarious scheme, the Know Nothing influence in Congress puts to death the Homestead Bill, designed to atract bona fide free settlers to the new Territories, simply because it proposed to embrace within its provisions the industrious immigrant who had delared his purpose to become naturalized, as well

the native-born citizen! Since the foregoing was written, we have noticed, in the Washington Sentinel of the 18th, the pro-ceedings of a meeting of slaveholders in Ray coun-ty, Missouri. The most inflammatory sentiments were uttered, and the following resolutions adopt-

Resolved, That we regard the course of Abolitionists and Free Soilers, in reference to the Territory of Kansas, as a lawless crusade against the institution of Slavery as it now exists there; and that their interior object is to overturn the institution of Slavery in all the slaveholding States. We therefore pledge ourselves to defend the institution of Slavery, not only in Missouri, but in Kansas, and everywhere else where Abolitionists and their emissaries are at work; and we will, by all lawful and proper means, aid and assist the citizens of Kansas in resisting all Abolition influences and acts in the Territory.

If the actual settlers in Kansas were let alo they would exclude Slavery; but these Missouri slaveholders insolently interfere, to force Slavery upon them, under the pretext of defending their rights against Abolitionists. The upshot of the notable statesmanship of Messrs. Pierce, Douglas, and Cass is that they have succeeded in transand Cass, is, that they have succeeded in transferring from the United States, to a few counties in he State of Missouri, the power to determine the lomestic institutions of Kansas, and all the States to be formed out of it!

THE SOUTHERN VIEW.

THE SOUTHERN VIEW.

The editor of the Jackson (Miss.) Central Democrat reasons himself into the belief that Slavery will ultimately be introduced into California. The Legislature, he says, passed a law, soon after the organization of the State, allowing twelve months for the conveyance out of the State of alaves carried there before the adoption of the Constitution: and, no arrangements having been made for taking them out, in that time, the law was extended at the last session. Of course, he says, Slavery has existed in the new State, permanently, ever since it was settled. And now, he says, there is a great change in the public sentiment. Men of capital, who are springing up there, know how profitably the labor of slaves can be used in mining:—

'They know how rapidly fortunes can be

liered us. by constitutional means, from a grievous social evil; to the great ordisance of 1787, in its fall scope and all its beneficent principles; to the protection of the personal rights of every human being under the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and the Constitution of the United States, by maintaining inviolate the trial by jury, and the writ of habeas corpus; to the assertion of the due rights of the North, as well as of the South, and to the integrity of the Union.' for working the precious metals. There is no doubt but capitalists in California are now taking this view of the matter, and, by a combination of capital power, the object is easy of accomplishment. It is a known fact, that a strong and bealthy negro man can earn from fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars per annum, by working in the mines; and will not this fact, within itself, be a sufficient cause for negroes to be sent there, if only for one or two years! Negroes are now being sent daily from Virginia, North and South Carolina,

We call the attention of the people to the positive statement of this writer, that 'negroes-are now being sent daily from Virginia, North and South Carolina, and in a great many instances, even from Alabama and Mississippi,' to California.

Thus, while the Slavery Extensionists are carrying on their operations everywhere, the good people of the North are meditating how most effectually to discourage immigration, thereby reducing

The public has already been apprized of the conquest of Kansas by Missouri slaveholders. It excited some indignation at the North, but as the no match for Slavery.—Ibid.

From the National Era.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF MASSACHU-SETTS AND HIS PARTY.

Our readers will find on the fourth page an abstract of the principal topics of the Message of Governor Gardner, of Massachusetts. The entire document fills nearly five of the large columns of the Boston Telegraph, in small and solid type. Three-fifths of it are devoted to matters connected with our foreign-born population and the Catholics. Twenty-seven lines are dedicated to Temperance, and about double the number to some collateral issues of the Slavery Question. It is evident that the Coverner was no great will in anything but the Governor sees no great evil in anything but Foreigners: Rum and Slavery are altogether minor considerations.

as the instrument of its continual aggrandizement; as designed to establish a priociple, in virtue of which territorial acquisitions might hereafter be made, and converted at the same time to the uses follows:

"Public Speaking and Kansas Meeting.—There will be a Public Meeting of the citizens of Howard County. at Glasgow, on Friday, the 5th day of January, 1855, for the purpose of taking appropriate action in reference to the approaching elections in Kansas Territory, Henry L. Routt, Esq., of Liberty, Mo., and Capt. William M. Jacobs, of Richmond, Mo., will be present, and will make speeches with a view to the objects above. Every felt the Fugitive Slave Act to be a crime and a disgrace, and would tolerate nothing short of its re-peal; in a word, that it was resolved to pat an end to the aggressions of slavery, and by enthroning in the national councils the free sentiment of the country, take care that henceforth the Federal Gospring elections, and Mr. Atchison, in his seat in the Senate, is perfectly familiar with its details. liberty. And we did think that some interest was The imported Missourians are to be retained in the felt in Massachusetts in the struggle now pending

of the Free Soil party but six thousand, he a true exponent of the public sentiment, we must confess hat we have been utterly mistaken. Read the exof this winter, and the means to be taken to retard tract we have made from his message, and tell us by prevent the spring emigration from the free whether the man who penned that can have any conception of the great question which more than any other has agitated this country for the last twenty years, and in the solution of which all its vital interests are intimately involved. Something there is about the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, but not a word of the antecedent aggressions of slavery, or its plan of future aggrandizement. Something there is about Habeas Corpus and the Jury Trial; but not a word that can wound the Jury Trial; but not a word that can wound the sensibilities or arouse the distrust of the 'pro-slavery wing' of the new party. In relation to Catholics and foreigners, he is explicit, extreme, full, abounding; but when he touches slavery, how cold, costive, vague, non-committal! We tell an-ti-slavery men of Massachusetts, there is not one word in that whole passage relating to slavery, which will prevent the slaveholding wing of this new party from fraternising with old Massachusetts on her new platform.

From the Lawrence Sentinel. POREIGN AND SLAVE POPULATION.

It is a cheering fact, that while a majority of our ministers are earnest in their efforts to abate the evils of slavery, but consistency is violated by those who allow themselves to be so far carried the Territory.

Resolved, That this meeting approves of the call for a General Convention, to be held at Liberty, on the 8th instant, and that the Chair appoint fifty delegates, to attend said Convention.'

those who allow themselves to be so far carried away as to countenance Know Nothingism. I cannot do better than car your attention to the facts below stated, which first appeared in the Salem Gazette, and more recently in Littell's Livering Age:—

INTERESTING COMPARISONS. Whole population of the U. S., 1850—23,191,876.
White population, 19,563,068.
Free colored population, 434,495.
Whole number of slaves, 3,204,818.
Whole number of emigrants from foreign countries from 1820 to 50, 3,204,848.

The extraordinary similarity of the two last numbers will arrest the attention of the thoughtful

Whole number of foreign-born persons in the U. S. Whole number of lottes
by the census of 1850, 2,240,536.
Of these are in the Free States, 1,916,734.
Slave States, 311,757.
Of these there are in the District of Columbia, and 12,044. Whole number of slaves, according to the federal ratio of chumera-

tion (i. e.) three fifths. The similarity between this last number and the whole number of foreign-born in the Free States, will arrest the attention.

The Slave States have, by virtue of their slave

population, Representatives in Congress 20.
The Free States have by virtue of their foreignborn population—Representatives in Congress 20.
The precise equality of these numbers will arrest
particular attention.

If the foreign-born portion of the white popula-tion in the Slave States is thrown out of account.

it appears that the slave population in those States, in the aggregate, has gained on the white population, since 1790.

The free colored population has increased since 202,574.

790. 205.830.
The proportions of whites, slaves, and free colored persons in the U.S., at the different decennial periods, have been as follows:-

1790 1800 1810 1820 1830 1840 1850 80,73 81,13 80,97 81,57 81,90 83,17 84,31

Slaves 17,76 15,83 16,46 15,96 15,62 14,57 13,82 Free Colored 01,51 02,04 02,57 02,47 02,48 02,26 01,87

If the 'Foreign Born' be deducted from the white population of 1850, the proportions for that period will become as follows:

82,68

When we carefully weigh the facts embraced in the foregoing figures, we are forced to certain con-clusions, which, however unpalatable to the preclusions, which, however unpalatable to the prejudices and passions of some, no wise man can reject, and every true philanthropist will meet, in a
candid spirit, and turn to a good account, in his
public action and the exercise of his influence.

The annihilation of the foreign element, in the
population of this country, would deprive the free
States of the weight in the scales of political
power which at present neutralizes the weight
which the slave ratio of representation gives the
slave States.

slave States.

It is to be observed, that, in the foregoing abstracts from the last census, only the foreign-born are taken into account.

When we take into account the expansion of the foreign element, and, after a liberal deduction from the whole emigrant contribution of the last 30 years.

foreign element, and, after a liberal deduction from the whole emigrant contribution of the last 30 years, to wit, 5.204,848, for those who have died, add their children and grandchildren, that is, those native born, but of foreign parentage, we reach a number which cannot fall short of, very much, if at all, between 4 and 5,000,000.

Do not these figures show that we are indebted, in no small degree, to immigration, for the ascendancy of freedom, and for the gain which it makes upon slavery in the struggle of those two principles for the control of the continent?

In conclusion, the many good and true men who adorn the profession, must not be associated with those who have forfeited all claim to the respect of their fellow-men, by their own illiberality. Honor to whom honor is due.

INTERNAL SLAVE-TRADE.

The ratio of increase of the whole slave popula-tion from 1840 to 1850, is stated at 28,87. But this, tion from 1840 to 1850, is stated at 28,87. But this, be it recollected, is the average ratio. Of course, the ratio is far greater in Virginia, where the climate is mild, the labor light, and the treatment comparatively kind, than on the cotton, rice and sugar plantations of the South. It is a well-ascertained fact, that slaves employed in the cultivation of sugar do not increase. On the contrary, after the abolition of the African slave trade, there was the abolition of the African slave trade, the a constant decrease in the number of slaves in the British sugar islands; and now, in the State of Louisiana, there is no increase of slaves except by importation. Hence, if the average ratio is 28,87, it is a very moderate estimate that the natural ratio in North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, and Del-aware, must be at least 30 per cent. Now, what

In the last ten years, the ratio of increase in Virginia, is

Maryland.

Delaware—decrease,
North Carolina—increase,
12,09
North Carolina—increase,
17,38
Do we ask what has become of the slaves thus disappearing from these States! The answer is found in the ratio of increase in the importing States. Thus, in the last ten years, slaves have

35,85 per cent. 50,10 per cent. 52,85 per cent. 58,74 per cent. 136,26 per cent. Georgia, Missouri, Florida, Mississippi,

Arkansas, 136,26 per cent.
In various other States, the increase is far above
the average ratio. Hence we see that there is a
prodigious transfer of slaves; or, in other words, a vast internal slave trade. The slaves of Virginia, Maryland, and South Carolina, supposing them to increase in the ratio of 30 per cent. since 1840,

> Whereas, they number only 168,589

Exported, 108,589
Should these slaves average \$500 a head, we have a receipt by these three States, of \$84,294,500, or 8,429,450 yearly, for their staple article of ex-

By a Telegraphic dispatch of Monday, we learn that S. M. Booth, editor of the Milwaukes Free Democrat, on trial at Madison, for resisting the United States officers, and aiding in the rescue of Joshua Glover, has been convicted. The penalty is fine and imprisonment. The trial has been in progress for a number of days, and from the report in the Democrat, which seems to be a candid one, it is one of the most disgraceful ever performed before a bench in this country. The Jadge, Jury, and government-feed attorneys, all showed their adroitness in turning and dodging to avoid an issue; or make one, when it served their purpose—all bent on a conviction, at all hazards. Jurymen were allowed to serve who declared in the streets, in advance of the trial, that if they set in his case, they should convict him. Others told the court that they were so much prejudiced against the defendant that they were conscious they should not do him justice. Yet they were retained as just the instruments the government wanted—Judge Miller showed himself a perfect modern Jeffries, and we really felt so indignant on reading the report of the trial, that if we had any infuence in that direction, we should have becought popular sovereignty to have kicked him from the bench. And by such a Court and Jury has Booth been convicted, and will be sentenced to six months' confinement in prison. We see no way now but for the people to do to him as the Jury said he did to Glover, break in the prison-doors, and set the prisoner free.—Chicago Free West.

The Independent, in an editorial entitled. The American Tract Society—its Relation to Slavery must be Considered, announces its intention, careless of consequences, to publish a series of articles upon the subject. That they will be able, no one who reads the Independent can doubt. That they will damage the Tract Society, no one who knows the policy of that body in relation to slavery during the last twenty years can doubt.— Exchange paper.

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THE LIBERATOR. No. Union with Slaveholders,

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 2, 1855.

ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE MASSACHUSETTS A. S. SOCIETY.

This meeting convened at the Meionson Hall, in Boston, Thursday, the 25th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the President, FRANCIS JACKSON, in the chair. A Business Committee was chosen, consisting of Wm Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Wm. Weils Brown Stephen S. Foster, Anne W. Weston, Nancy L. Howes, Charles L. Remond, Henry C. Wright, and Nathanie

H. Whiting. Samuel May, Jr. and Wm. K. Fish were appointed

Assistant Secretaries. Prayer was offered by Wm. H. Fish, of Hopedale, The General Agent, SAMUEL MAY, Jr., read an er couraging statement of the operations of the Society for the past year, giving a brief notice of the labors of the various agents employed, and urging the importance of keeping many such faithful servants constantly in the field. The action of Boston, under the direction of its Mayor and other officers, in the Burns case, was plainly and severely, but justly, commented upon, as were also the special labors of Rev. Drs. Lord and Neheminh Adams in behalf of the endangered Despotism. Mr. May's statement concluded with an impressive tribute of respect to the late John M. Fisk, of West Brookfield, who had long been a faithful friend and officer of the Society.

On motion of EDMUND QUINCY, it was voted, that the Report of Mr. May be referred to the Board of Managers for the ensuing year; but before this motion was put, John C. Clurk wished to make a suggestion.

He regretted that while Mr. May had very justly condemned the men of foreign birth who participated in the rendition of Burns, he had neglected to mention those Yankee blacklegs of Boston who were his especial guards. Mr. Cluer considered Mayor Smith as the chief of these Boston villains, and he desired the fact to be known across the ocean.

Mr. May replied that he had had no design to ex empt any man, American or otherwise, from deserved execration, who took part in the delivery of Anthony Burns into slavery; as he thought a glance at his Report would show.

Mr. Quincy's motion was unanimously adopted. Mr. Quincy suggested some change in the manne of holding the Annual Meeting, and adopting the method of the American Society, viz., to commence with a general meeting, for which the best speakers should be previously engaged and prepared, and publicly advertised. The city would thus be thoroughly notified and

G. W. PUTNAM of Lynn objected to having a meeting arranged beforehand, thinking it would infringe upon free speech.

aroused.

Mr. GARRISON commented upon the refusal of the House of Representatives to grant the use of the Hall for a single meeting of this Society, and thought that, though their chief reason, on the face of it,viz., that it was closed to all parties, seemed plausible enough, it was somewhat like Herod's requirement that all the children of a certain age should be destroyed in order that they might be sure to slay the one mos objectionable to them, and dangerous to their existence Mr. GARRISON, chairman of the Business Committee presented the following resolutions :-

1. Resolved, That while we rejoice in every indication of an approximation, on the part of public men, or of religious or political bodies, to the standard of un compromising abolitionism, and are ever ready to give credit to whom credit is due, for any real service that may be done to the anti-slavery cause; we, nevertheless, feel constrained to admonish all men and all parties, that no incidental labor, no partial issue, no struggle against slaveholding aggressions upon the rights of the North, can be a substitute for the duty of seeking the immediate and utter extirpation of the slave system, and separating ourselves from all participancy in the guilt thereof.

2. Resolved, That institutions are for men, and no men for institutions ; therefore all institutions, whether in Church or State, that cannot exist without enslaving men, ought to be, and must be, destroyed.

Mr. GARRISON spoke of the general charge made against Abolitionists, that they are uncharitable; but he believed they were always ready to do justice to any man who should do any true anti-slavery work, it whatsoever way he might do it. We are contending however, he said, with a united and uncompromising Despotism, and we must be as uncompromising as that It was a good thing to be opposed to the Fugitive Slave Law, the Nebraska Bill, and to give succor to fugitives ; but commendable as these acts are, genuine antislavery covers broader ground than this; and those who make the charge of uncharitableness should remember that it is not a question of charity at all, but of right Abolitionism, he insisted, is to hale slavery for others as we should hate it for ourselves; and to re

pudiate and oppose whatever upholds slavery. Mr. PHILLIPS said, if we accept any half way anti slavery without criticism, we shall fail to meet the demands of the time. He would acknowledge many things as a gain to the anti-slavery cause, that could not b regarded as at all an anti-slavery triumph. The political action needed is not that a great deal of ground should be gone over superficially, but that some one thing should be done thoroughly. He asked for the result of the partial Anti-Slavery action of the country It is the Fugitive Slave Bill, and the Nebraska Bill, and it will by and by be Cuba. Under its influence, the country was lost for freedom ; the Slave Power has the control, and Senators and Representatives can only ineffectually protest. He insisted, therefore, that the grea need is an example of Anti-Slavery ;-a commonwealth or a city that should be a model for the world. The true policy is to keep before the country our ultimate ends, and this is the only method of success. The question is not whether Mr. A. or B. is a great man, ar eloquent man, but whether he is an uncompromisin Abolitionist. Reform movements are necessarily ag gressive, and they should draw up every man's metho to the ring-bolt of a rigid scrutiny. When our Anti-Slavery enterprise shall become tame and compro mising, it should be put out of the way.

JAMES N. BUFFUM, of Lynn, expressed his approbatio of the first resolution, and thought that if the sentiment and philosophy of our movement were known they would find a wide response among the people He referred to Frederick Douglass, who had lately bee on a lecturing visit to Lynn, when he undertook represent Garrisonianism, but most shamefully mis represented it. He wished to protest against suc labors of Mr. Douglass, and to bear his own testimony

in favor of uncompromising anti-slavery.

Mr. Putnax attempted an explanation of Mr. Doug lass's lecture somewhat different from Mr. Buffum' and in defence of Mr. D. . He also spoke in reprobatio of the late Manchester (England) Anti-Slavery Confer ence, for refusing a hearing to Joseph Barker.

Jons C. CLUER said that Joseph Barker was put dow at the Manchester meeting on account of his religiou and philanthropic views, strongly, earnestly and elo quently expressed. The men who prevented his speaking were not lovers of universal freedom. But he himself had stuck by old organized anti-slavery in the country, and the Luther leaders of it, because he had always found them loyal to liberty under all circum stances. He knew Mr. Garrison in England, and knew him to be as true there as at home; and he cherishe the highest regard for both him and Mr. Phillips. But he loved the cause they represented better than he loved

On motion of Mr. Mar, Committees on Finance, and

port, Elias Richards, of Weymouth.

ing been mislaid, the Secretaries have supplied the above was Henry Clay. In answer to a question

from memory, but perhaps imperfectly.] (Mr. Garrison) held on any subject. As to the case of laws he would not willingly have executed on himself thought that Mr. B. was not prevented from speaking in of abolitionists, for the coming year, should be the over-This Mr. Garrison felt himself bound in justice to say, port of it. He urged the importance of forming a new

WILLIAM WELLS BROWN coincided with Mr. Garrison's view of Mr. Barker's case, and as he was present, he deemed it well to state his convictions on the subject. United States. The floor belonged to Samuel R Ward, and the chair simply so decided. The meeting would not have refused Mr. Barker a hearing on the ground of his supposed with. Gerrit Smith, he said, tried it, but soon get sick order. This he said was the view of the matter which properly turned his back upon them. George Thompson took.

Mr. PUTNAM had got his impression of the case of Mr. Mr. Garrison's comments on it ; but he was glad to lution :hear Mr. Brown's explanation, though not entirely satisfactory to him.

AFTERNOON. The President in the chair. Mr. Garrison read the resolutions presented to the meeting in the morning

FRANCIS JACKSON, in the absence of the Treasurer, from which it appears that the receipts of the past year were \$8,735.27. Expenditures, \$8,066.76. Voted. To accept the report and publish it.

Mr. Garrison thought that notwithstanding all the labors of the Abolitionists, there are few who compre- he had nothing special to say, but he had just been listhend the magnitude of the anti-slavery movement. This movement at first was simply in behalf of the three millions of slaves in our land ; but now it is far wider in its scope and object. The slaveholding spirit is the himself to be a man, whom literary fame had nevertemptuniversal spirit of the land, therefore it is that the ed to a wrong, and whom the opinions of his fellow-cit-Government and the Church are pro-slavery. The first thing to be understood, then, is human nature and the rights of man ;-man's superiority to all institutions. And this is what the anti-slavery movement, in the Providence of God, is emphatically and impressively teaching the nation. Whatever institution outlaws for Mr. Summer and his friends to accomplish the neednen, we must so treat it that it shall outlaw us too. This thought he enlarged upon in his usually searching view of the Constitution-such a view as would not only and effective manner

outlawed man, but would labor for the overthrow of all general wreck, to bear aloft the true standard, and lead such institutions. The great object of the Anti-Slavery the way to Freedom. movement is to rescue man from the thraldom of institutions. These views Mr. Wright enlarged upon for a short time, and was listened to with attention and evident interest.

WM. WELLS BROWS said that the Slave Power had from the first, used all its resources to sustain itself and its reputation for respectability. Its policy has been to buy up whatever stood in its way-politicians and ministers especially. He instanced Dr. Nebemiah Adams

Mr. Brown thought he knew about as much of sla very as Dr. Adams, and could give quite as accurate view of the subject. He had been a slave himself for twenty years, and he would undertake to examine some of the Rev. gentleman's positions and assertions. This fighting for slavery, if they have the disposition; and work of criticism Mr. Brown did up much to the interof his dissected reverence. Had Dr. Adams been present, we think he would have felt himself to be a very insignificant personage before this graduate of the plantation, and we could wish him no greater juitice than to have to meet Mr. Brown on the anti-slavery platform. Mr. Brown closed with some interesting remarks on the anti-slavery sentiment of Great Britain, and upon the importance of laboring to strip slavery of its social and religious character.

Mr. GARRISON, from the Business Committee, pre-

3. Resolved, That as even the atrocious Fugitive Slave Law was overruled, by Divine Providence, to accomplish an effective anti-slavery work, so the misstatements of fact, the perversions of reasoning, the eulogies of slavery, the libels against freedom, and the caricatures of religion, contained in the Rev. Nehemiah Adams's ' South-Side View of Slavery,' may be expected to produce a similar result, and, in that view, are commended to the thorough and attentive perusal of every Abolitionist.

4. Resolved, That those who remain inablive, for fear of the 'consequences' of the abolition of slavery, may profitably note, in Dr. Adams's hints at the desirableness of introducing slavery at the North, and of reestablishing the foreign slave-trade, some consequences

of apostacy from freedom. 5 Resolved. That those who have doubted the testimony of Anti-Slavery lecturers, that the clergy are the chief bulwark of slavery, strongest in opposition to those who are laboring for its removal, and farthest of the whole community from favoring radical reform in the case of popular sins, may find in this book one more item of evidence on those points.

6. Resolved, That the open and thorough falsehood of Dr. Adams's pretence, that his course of action and general influence, public and private, before his three months' visit at the South, had been against slavery, is an absolute bar to the favorable construction of some of his critics, that, in writing and publishing this book, he had been candid and well-meaning, though not intelligent, and had shown weakness rather than

7. Resolved, That the unimpaired good standing of President Lord, Dr. Adams and Dr. Blagden with the ing his tour through Great Britain-our sincere symclergymen and laymen of their sect, and their continued reception as competent teachers of piety and morality in their respective parishes since their recent advocacy shield his best friends from slander and misrepresenof slavery, give us renewed evidence of the hollowness tation, and turn the eyes of British abolitionists upon and falsehood of the popular religion, and the need of the only efficient method to emancipate him; and we replacing it by true Christianity.

future. He would therefore lay before his hearers a during many years, ineight into the philosophy of our plan of operations, and the motives in which they should cause, and disinterested fidelity to it, have made a mos be adopted. He thought the first need is enthusiasm, reliable witness on every part of the Anti-Slavery movewithout which we could do little or nothing. This point ment. Mr. Poster enlarged upon with an enthusiasm that seemed to diffuse itself through the audience, and to be perfect illustration of the truth of his position. But the afternoon, said, that he always found it a great he thought that not only enthusiasm, but some new form of anti-slavery action, should be presented to the to have a few well-defined axioms; and he proceed people, at this crisis. He believed the time had come to state some of these axioms, and to comment upon in which all men should be denied the possession of an anti-slavery character who support the United States Government. He acknowledged that he himself had sinned in this matter, having recognized such men as Charles Sumner and John P. Hale as abolitionists; but he could do so no more. This declaration of Mr. Foster licited a considerable and earnest discussion about Mr. Sumner's position, and the character of the U. S. Constitution; in the midst of which, the meeting adjourned to 7 o'clock, P. M.

Evening. The President in the chair. GEO. W. PUTNAM commenced the services of the

evening with an anti-slavery song-

S. S. Posten resumed the remarks him in the afternoon :- As to Mr. Sumner's character as a man, which was under discussion in the afternoon. he was willing to concede all in reference to that, that to Jon way the second or elected at every me of par countries of the most word of

upon the officers of the Society for the ensuing year, his warmest friends could claim for him; but his posiwere appointed, as follows:

On Finance—Lewis Ford, Elbridge Sprague, Reuben

H. Ober, Sallie Holley, and Samuel Dyer.

On Nomination of Officers—Edmund Quincy, of Ded
tion as a professed anti-slavery man, he felt himself under obligation to oppose. He supposed Mr. Sumner to hold, in the main, the popular views of the Constitution; bence, in carrying out these views, he must of ham, Ebenezer D. Draper, of Milford, Briggs Arnold, necessity occupy the position of a pro-slavery man, of Abington, John Clement, of Townsend, Joshua G. His saying that he is an abolitionist does not, of course, Dodge, of West Cambridge, William Ashby, of Newbury- make him so; for, if he stands pledged to put to death men who rise in insurrection to secure their liberty [The paper having the names of this Committee havom memory, but perhaps imperfectly.]

er, Mr. Foster said he would have such a government Mr. Gazztson, in speaking of Frederick Douglass. for his brethren as he would have for himself; and he simply said that Mr. Douglass was in such a state of would never, God helping him, hold up his right hand mind as unfitted him to represent the views which he to swear allegiance to a government, the worst of whose Joseph Barker, at the Manchester Conference, he and his family. He believed, too, that the great work equence of his peculiar views, but because he was throw of the American Government, and that Free not in order, according to British ruling in such cases. Soilers should be rebuked and denounced for their suppolitical party, on the basis of the Constitution of Massachusetts, wholly ignoring the Constitution of the

He said, that such a Congress as the Americans have was not a body for an honest abolitionist to be connected heretical views, and did so solely to maintain a point of of the business of legislating with the pirates, and very

Mr. Foster also gave an account of his recent trial in Worcester, which was listened to with much interest; Barker principally from Mr. Barker's own letter, and and closed his remarks with offering the following reso

Resolved. That the time has come, when the friends of freedom who believe in political action can render essential service to our cause by the organization of a political party based upon the State Constitutions, and ignoring the Federal Government, thereby presenting, in a tangible form, the commencement of a political Mr. Philbrick, read the Treasurer's Report, as audited; revolution, which is essential to the overthrow of slavery, and the success of which is sure to be followed with that glorious result.

Mr. PHILLIPS being now rapturously applauded as he entered the house, and called upon for a speech, said ening to a great speech from Mr. Emerson-one of the greatest and bravest ever made in the city of Boston, or in New England. Mr. Emerson, he said, had showed izens never fettered. Mr. Phillips then passed to the subject of Slavery, and was more than ordinarily eloquent for even him. He hoped, he said, we should yet have a Massachusetts, and we might have, if we only had a dozen clean men to make it. He thought that, in order ed work, they must take substantially Lysander Sponoer's unseat Franklin Pierce, but Chief Justice Taney. This HENRY C. WRIGHT responded to Mr. Garrison's re- eloquent speech he closed by calling upon his hearers marks, and said he would belong to no institution that to exert themselves to save at least one State from the

Adjourned to 10 o'clock, Friday.

FRIDAY MORNING.

FRANCIS JACKSON, President, in the chair, and a good audience in attendance.

WM. H. Fish offered some remarks against the spirit of violence which manifests itself in the anti-slavery movement.

GEO. W. PUTNAM spoke briefly in reply to Mr. Fish, as an illustration of the way in , which the South buys advocating war and violence, under certain circum-

ABBY K. FOSTER said, the great thing needed is to get the people ready to do anti-slavery work; and when they get ready to do it, they will, of course, do it in their own way. But very few are up to the point of she did not believe that even Worcester was prepared est and satisfaction of his hearers, and to the detriment to protect the slave by force of arms. We ought, then, to go to work and get up such a public sentiment as will itself give safety to the fugitive. Agitation should be our motto; and this was our work, which work she described in an unusually interesting and impressive manner, that held the attention of her audience to the end. Her speech was one of the noblest of the whole meeting, and made a deep moral impression.

Mr. May spoke of the necessity of a hearty cooperation of all the friends of the Society in contributions to sustain it during the ensuing year.

and donations to the Society.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, came forward as the representative of three millions of his brethren in bonds of whom he was once one; and he spoke on the genera subject of slavery earnestly and well. His advice t the fugitive was, to be always ready to defend himself, at whatever hazard.

Rev. James FREEMAN CLARKE, on rising to speak said, he was once in a Water-Cure establishment, it which he noticed one peculiarity, which was, that jus before they were getting well, they were worse. A crisis preceded cure. So it might be in the anti-slavery movement. Certain it is, that many bad things were jus now coming upon the surface. Some of these bac things he had in his pocket, -Dr. Adams's ' South Side View,' and President Lord's Letter of Inquiry to Christian Ministers. When such things, he said, were com ing upon the surface, it was a good sign-a sign that there is something good near at hand. When we se men putting up bulwarks and making preparations for defence, it is a sure sign that their citadel is thought to be in danger. Anti-slavery men ought, therefore, to

thank God and take courage.' Mr. Clarke did not wish to see the Union dissolved but he preferred dissolution to the continuance of slavery. His brief speech was a good one, and an accept able offering to the cause.

The following resolution, from the Business Commit tee, was presented by Mr. MAY :-

8. Resolved. That we desire to express, in this pub lic gathering of the abolitionists of Massachusetts, our profound appreciation of the rare sagacity, fidelity, and clear-sightedness of our friend PARKER PILLSBURT, durpathy in his severe illness, and our deep gratitude for his constant, unintermitted efforts to serve the slave, recommend Mr. PILLSBURY to the entire confidence of STEPHEN S. FOSTER thought one of the objects of the our British friends, as one whom observation, long exannual meeting should be to lay out business for the perience, constant presence in the anti-slavery field

> APTERNOON. FRANCIS JACKSON in the chair. HENRY C. WRIGHT, in commencing the speaking in help, in the presentation of the anti-slavery enterprise

> On behalf of Mr. GARRISON, (who was confined to his house by a sudden illness,) Mr. Wright presented the following resolutions :-

Whereas, the Rev. Drs. Lord, Adams and Blagder profess to believe that the institution of chattel slavery is it exists in this country, is sanctioned both by 'nat ural and revealed religion;" that the slaves are in desirable condition, kindly cared for and protected by their masters, and requiring no special sympathy o aid to deliver them from the authority exerci them; and that the slaveholders, instead of being guilt of injustice, cruelty and immorality, are exemplary cizens, and in many cases excellent Christians; there

9. Resolved, That it is to be deeply regretted, that those reverend Doctors cannot be transferred to South-

ern plantations, to fill the places of those noble spirits in bondage, whose aspirations are continually for free dom, and who are only waiting for the first favorable opportunity to assert their manhood, by flight to Can

10. Resolved, That an exhibition of these impious vin dicators of the 'sum of all villany,' on the auction block, at public vendue, to be knocked down to the highest bidder, or their subjection to the lash of the elave-driver, or the seizure of their wives and children for the purposes of lust and robbery, never again to meet on earth,—would in one moment purge their moral vision, enlighten their understanding, and satisfy them, beyond cavil, that slavery is from beneath, and that no apologist or defender thereof could, by any possibility, be a follower of Jesus Christ, or rationally hope for salvation, without thorough repentance.

Whereas, Southern Slavery, by its own code, and no by any abuses, is the abelition of the marriage institution, and, therefore, a volcano of lewdness, in full and constant operation is the depial of the right of its victims, under terrible penalties, to learn to read the name of their Heavenly Father, or to 'search the Scriptures, in accordance with the injunction of his Beloved Sona classification of those who are made 'a little lower than the angels,' with cattle, swine, and other articles of merchandize-is the annihilation of all personal and individual rights-is the desecration of all the sacred relations of life, recognizing neither father nor mother neither husband nor wife, neither parent nor childand is, finally, in the fullect and most awful sense the exaltation of the tyraunical master 'above all that is called God,' to the utter extinction, in the minds of his victims, of all sense of moral accountability to the Final Judge of quick and dead; therefore,

11. Resolved, That, making (as they do) no issue with the slave code, and endeavoring to counteract the humane efforts of those who are striving to overthrow the slave system by ' the sword of the spirit which is the word of God,' the Rev. Drs. Lord, Adams and Blagden give the clearest evidence to the world, that their spirits are impure, that their reverence for the Bible is a mock ery, that they are yet unable to discriminate between a man and a sheep, that they are the unblushing enemies of freedom and equality, and that they ought to be 'hissed out of their places' as the professed minis ters of Him who came to 'preach deliverance to the captive, and the opening of the prison doors to them that are bound.' And let all the people say, Amen !

STEPHEN S. FOSTER expressed his gratitude for the friendly criticism of which he was the subject in the morning. He justified that criticism as being legitimate to the anti-slavery platform. But he thought he could defend any course of action he had pursued and recom mended, as consistent. On the same principle that Mr. Fish held him (Mr. Foster,) amenable to his professed pon-resistance principle, he held professed fighting abolitionists amenable to their principles. Mr. Foster argued this point in his usual logical manner. He also spoke at length on various phases of the anti-slavery movement, and frequently called forth great applause

The Committee appointed to nominate officers of the Society made the following Report :-

President-FRANCIS JACKSON, Boston. Vice Presidents-Andrew Robeson, New Bedford; Edmund Quincy, Dedham; Adin Ballou, Milford ; Joshua T. Everett, Princeton; Effingham L. Capron, Worcester; Jefferson Church, Springfield; Oliver Gardner, Nantucket; Henry I. Bowditch, Boston; Josiah Henshaw, West Brookfield; Caroline Weston, Weymouth; Benjamin Snow, Jr., Fitchburg; George Miles, Westminster; James N. Buffum, Lynn; Cyrus Pierce, Newton; John T. Hilton, Brighton; Thomas T. Stone, Bolton; Bourne Spooner, Plymouth; William Ashby, Newburyport; John Bailey, Lynn; John S. Stafford, Cummington; James Russell Lowell, Cambridge; Richard Clap, Dorchester; William Whiting, Concord; Ezekiel Thatcher, Barnstable; David P. Harmon, Haverhill : Charles Lepox Remond, Salem; John Clement, Townsend ; Atkinson Stanwood, Newburyport; Lewis Ford, Abington.

Corresponding Secretary-Samuel May, Jr., Leices Recording Secretary-Robert F. Wallout, Boston.

Treasurer-Samuel Philbrick, Brookline. Auditor-Edmund Jackson, Boston. Counsellors-William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips,

Maria Weston Chapman, John Rogers, Cornelins Bramba Charles K. Whipple, Eliza Lee Follen. William I. Bowditch. Elmund Quincy, John T. Sargent, Charles F. Hovey.

JAMES N. BUFFUM thought, in reference to Mr. Foster's plan, that it is a dangerous thing to go into a political party; and he hoped, therefore, that the Massa chusetts Society would still maintain its original position, and continue to labor chiefly to remould public

HENRY KEMP, a Roman Catholic, came forward to defend the Romish Church in reply to Mr. Foster. He save the country. This brief offering he laid upon the claimed that the Catholic Church is thoroughly anti- altar of the Anti-Slavery cause, and it might be taken slavery—as thoroughly as even his friend Foster. Va- for what it was worth. It was accepted appreciatingly rious Popes, he said, had condemned slavery, and called and gratefully. upon the faithful everywhere, in the name of Almighty WM. WELLS BROWN said that he should prove to his Slave Power, as excommunicated heretics. He thought races-his mother being an African, his father an Anlic Church in this country. He took the highest anti- of British liberality, which purchased him from Amerslavery ground, and was listened to with much interest. ican Despotism. This freedom he used for a half hour

EVENING. EDMUND QUINCY in the Chair. GEORGE W. PUTNAM read the following original antislavery poem; which was received with considerable applause :

THE ARRESTS.

Where the Revolution's sages Once from wall and niche looked on Where from distant hill-side gazing Once stood Stuart's Washington, Hangs the Traitor's paltry picture, And with many a curse and frown, Pimps of Law, at Slavery's bidding, Right of speech are hunting down ! Hunting Fancuil Hall for victims! Legal hound and mongrel cur, Baying on the track of freemen Through the streets of Worcester O'er a race of men too patient Shake their chain and crack their whip. Bidding us, with words insulting, Stay the pulses, close the lip.

Slavery lays its bloody hand, With the crime and with the hunter Face to face the freemen stand ! STOWELL, with his heart of lion ; HIGGINSON, of spotless fame; PRILLIPS, with his angel utterance PARKER, with his tongue of flame !

Now upon the Northern shoulder,

From Corruption's charnel creeping, Scarce worth crushing 'neath the heel How Oppression's writhing vipers Tear their fangs at Freedom's steel ! How the blood-bespotted ermine Trailed full oft beneath the chain,

* In the language of Rev. Dr. BRECKENRIDGE in th Kentucky Convention a few years since, 'no woman is the wife of any husband in particular, and no man is the husband of any woman in particular; no child the husband of any woman in particular; no child is the child of any parent in particular, and no parent is the parent of any child in particular. To the entire speech of Dr. Breckenridge, the well known Presbyte rian minister of Kentucky, we would specially direc-the attention of the Bev. Drs. Lord, Blagden and Ad-ams, if it could be supposed that they are not already perfectly familiar with it, and with the universally re-cognised facts of the adultery, fornication and lust in-separably connected with the slave system.

Flaunts its folds around the leper, As he tramples Truth again !

Ere this, many a man has fallen In the pit for others made ; Many a wespon keen and two-edged Torn his throat who forged the blade. Wait awhile, O thieves and dastards ! Hunting down the good and true; Stay !-- a jury of the people Stand betwirt their doom and you! Never yet since Freedom's watchman Sent his cry along the land, Never yet since round him rallied Freedom's small but tireless band, Has an hour so grand and hopeful Dawned upon our upward path, As this hour, when baffled malice,

Struggles in its dying wrath. Better this than Northern drum beat, Better than array of steel, For, beneath the agitation This broad land shall rock and reel. PHILLIPS' greeting, SUMNER's welcome, Tell of Freedom's going forth ; Through the doors of Tremont Temple · Roars the trumpet of the North !

Hark ! a cry comes from the pulpit-* Spare me, or my heart will break ! Not my mother, but my brother, und I for the Union's sake. ' Not I sent the slave to bondage, On me let the storm not beat ! Shricks the conscience-lashed kidnapper From his home in Vernon street.

These are signs which well the freeman May regard and treasure up : To their lips who brewed the poison Cometh back the deadly cup : These have heard the dashing surges Of Humanity's vast tide, Seen the avalanche of Freedon Moving down the mountain side But if crime again shall triumph,

If the right of free speech fall, If Oppression's hand of midnight Quench the light of Fancuil Hall; If the cold and gloomy prison Its dark shadow o'er them throws If for them the path of glory O'er the dungeon threshold goes There shall be for them no darkness. Angel bands the livelong night, Through barr'd gate and iron portal Shall bring in their urns of light,

Till the cold wall glows like crystal, And as to the seer of old, Every gate shall seem a jasper, And the rocky floor of gold.

I have seen the heavy surges Benting 'gainst a fortress wall, For an entrance and the mastery Vainly struggling, faint and fall; Seen them in their fierce returning O'er the ground where once they bent, Wave on wave their white crests rolling O'er the topmost battlement.

So, while o'er their hard-earned victories Hold they hollow triumphing, FREEDOM, from her place of ages, Crouches for another spring ! And while soul-sick and despairing, Earth's poor ones are sold and bought, 'Gainst the walls of Slavery's Bastile Beat God's ocean depths of thought ! Not much longer shall the slave mart

Thrive beneath the stripes and stars , Free speech here shall stand for ever, Spite of laws and prison bars ! Light shall fill the far horizon, Where the night of Slavery lowers ; Heaven and earth are leagued for freedom Storm or shine-THE DAY IS OURS!

Mr. BRADLEY, a young colored man, of Boston, ro to speak against the project of Mr. Foster for a new political party. He had long been a political man and he claimed the honor of originating the Liberty Party! He gave quite a complacent account of his early labors Slavery political leaders of New York. He also alluded to Frederick Douglass and spoke of him as a prodigal son, who had turned away from his first love, and from the friends that made him all that he is.

Rev. Mr. Honges, of Watertown, (late of Barre,) ame forward, by the urgent request of friends, without pre-meditation, to define his position, though a minister as that of an uncompromising Abelitionist. He gave in his adhesion to the principles of the disunion party, and thought these principles the only ones that could

God, to put it entirely away from them. Hence he con- hearers this evening that he possessed one qualifisidered Arch Bishop Hughes and all the professed cation of a good speaker-brevity. He stood on that Catholics of America who sympathize with and aid the platform to represent both the African and Anglo-Saxon himself about the only representative of the true Catho- glo-Saxon slaveholder. But he stood up free by virtue with some general but excellent and stirring remarks upon the subject of slavery, enterspersing various excecedingly interesting facts and anecdotes from his Euopen tour, experience and observation.

Mr. May offered the following resolution, the vote

upon which he moved should be taken by rising : 12. Resolved, That this Society would render it tribute of respect to the memory of the late John M Fisk, of West Brookfield-to his early and disinterested choice of the anti-slavery cause and his steadfast adherence to it in every trial, and notwithstanding the bitter personal animosity of opponents; to his excellent judgment, sound discretion, and resolute firmness in maintaining the justice, moral necessity, and essential Christianity of the anti-slavery movement; - to the spirit of noble independence which he manifested, it separating himself from a pro-slavery and powerful church, and in openly and unequivocally exposing their guilty connection with slavery; and to the generous friendship and aid which through a long period of years he rendered to this Society, its agents, and its operations. Although his last years were years of suffering from disease, yet his testimony to freedom abode firm to the last. Unsympathizing relatives carried his lifeles body, for funeral services, into the church which he renounced in his life-time, and from which every caus dear to his soul had always been shut out, and there canting priest meanly presumed upon the fact that his lips were closed in death, to beg the people to forgive his many offences and great presumption in opposin the church and creating dissensions in it. But those of us who have known him long and well, prize his memory as that of a true and noble spirit, whose life o courage and true devotion to the right is a rich legacy and a high encouragement to all who remain to carry

WENDELL PHILLIPS then came forward, amid much heering, and delivered an eloquent speech, of which the following is a brief sketch :

Our cause, said Mr. Phillips, has received many saptism. I do not know one more sacred than semory of those who have served it faithfully, and gon before us. The baptism of the dead, to whose memor delity to their principles is the only culogy that we can my them! Most of you who sit before me never knew he man to whose worth we have just paid this feebl tribute; but those of us who did, must feel life to have

a stronger tie to Truth, to Justice, to Humanity and to God, in the memory that we were once permitted to serve with him. A shining light—a bold hand—a brave heart - a generous spirit -- a keen insight into the de feets of the institutions about him-a noble devotedness to the poor-a life spent, not wasted, in serving the best interests of his generation ! It is the noblest haptism that such a cause as ours can have. And, friends, the narrower the circle becomes, let us draw the closer to gether-closer in earnestness and perseverance-life. long, unflinching, uncompromising, manly, Christia persecurance. And let us not forget, in the sympathy that fugitive slave cases stir within us-let us not fee get the mass, the great, black mass, of the subject itself We talked to-day and yesterday a great deal about the protection Massachusetts can give to the fugilive slave within her borders ; but we have a greater duty than that to perform, before we have begun to pay our debt to the slave. Slavery exists because the nation exists. because the Union exists ; Massachusetts is part of it, and will not clean her hand and conscience when the has made it safe for the fugitive slave to dwell in Boston and tell his name. We have got to make it a fact, that every breeze that sweeps from the Carelinas, ho longer gathers up the sighs of broken hearts, before we can pretend to have done our duty to the slaves of this

Mr. Phillips proceeded, in a speech semewhat ever an hour in length, to describe the influence of the Siare Power over the politics and morals of the country,-the legitimate and almost inevitable result of the first compromises made by the fathers of the Republic, -and enforced the necessity of a dissolution of the Union, to secure the freedom of the slave. All history taught. that slavery would not have been in existence to-day at the South, if it had not been for the Union. The Union saved it. Had those States remained colonies, Wilherforce and Clarkson, and George Thompson and the Ato litionists of 1884, would have saved us the trouble of abolishing slavery, for they would have abolished it If South Carolina had carried out her threat of joining the British, her slavery would have gone down when the Anti-Slavery party triumphed in London; and if she had not joined the British, but remained a separate colony, slavery would have been abolished, as in Merico and South America, from the nature of things. h was a self-evident truth, almost, on the pages of his tory, that the formation of this Union preserved slaver; it was the only thing that could have saved it. Where was the State that had made one single step toward the abolition of slavery since the Union ? New York, Massa. chusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania -- all the great States -had commenced their movement toward emancipation as early as 1780 - some as early as 1776. They had gone on, but no State that had not made her commence before 1787 had ever abolished slavery. Was not that a prominent fact? One single atom has been added to the chemical compound, and the whole action of the body changes ; had they not a right to infer that that atom, which was added at that specific moment, had influenced the decision of the question?

Mr. Phillips then alluded to the position taken by Mr. Sumper and other Free Soilers, that our fathers were-too good ever to have framed a wicked Constitution. Admitting that theory to be correct, for a noment, what had been the result? The first Chief Justice of the United States was John Jay-a man who set the example to the State of New York by emancipating his own slaves-a man who might be considered almost the first Abolitionist among the statesmen of America. The first Chancellor of Virginia was Wythe,-a man whom his heirs poisoned, in order to prevent him from making a will emancipating his slaves. The first lenocratic President was a man who left it on record that when the slaves rose against their masters, there would not be an attribute of the Almighty to take the side of the oppressor ! Could they elect a man to be President of the United States to-day who should say that ? Noninate whoever they pleased-from Maine to Georgia, from the ocean back to Kansas-let him he as unknown as Franklin Pierce was before his nomination-and let him (Mr. Phillips) be able to atcreetype through the the thirty States, the fact, that somewhere, in a villege school house, he had uttered that sentiment of Jefferson, and how great would be his chances!

The eloquent speaker illustrated this point at some length, and said- Now, we are going to start agus; we are going to launch our ship for a new veyage. Ninety men out of a hundred allow that the Constitution is pro-slavery; every great statesman in the contry dmits there are pro-slavery clauses there; you will allow that we have got a pro slavery people behind it; you will allow that the mass tors' chairs, the masses in the political parties, the wealth of the country, the great men who make up what are called its leaders-all these are on the side a slavery, at the present moment;-the Constitution is allowedly bad, and yet you say there is a bright ankslavery future before us ! We had a good Constitution, and a good people, and we went to wreck;-we have got a bad Constitution, and a derilish people, and at shall succeed! Is there any logic in that! Patrick Henry said-" There is but one light by which my feet are guided, and that is the light of experience." By that light the abolitionist walks, in seeking the disselvtion of the American Union."

Mr. Phillips said, in relation to the proposition to organize a new party to make Massachusetts a free State, that they should stereotype the enthusiasm of the people into statutes, make public sympathy recegnized as th law of Massachusetts, and swear every public efficer of the State to stand by it. He wanted the lass and erganizations on his side; he did not want that sympathy only, which might die out te-morrow. He wanted the same protection thrown round the fugitive slave that was afforded to the person and property of Attest Lavrence-a protection that would follow the trespasser to the ends of the earth. (Loud cheers.) He wanted s judiciary that should know that their first duty-if not their whole duty-was to protect every living man that walks on the soil of Massachusetts. (Renewed cheers.) One great advantage of the disunion position and

that it required no explanation. The man that held office under a Government like ours, the man that swore the same eath that Franklin Plerce does and Benjamin Hallett, could not be considered an Abelitenist, unless he explains himself. A man is judged by the company he keeps, and such a man had got to go through his daily routine with a perpetual 'but' in his mouth. 'I swear to support the Constitution-bal. His outside is a lie; God grant the inside be true He (Mr. P.) had a friend who attended the Peace Cosgress in Paris some years ago. He was a South Carelinian by birth, but had resided in New England, and had become an Abolitionist. One day, while in Paris, another South Carolinian approached him, and said be - Mr. So-and-So, we must have one of these World's Conventions to further the patriarchal institution, - to get the moral sense of the world on its side.' His friend did not know how he could tell him, emphatically enough, that he was an Abolitionist, and so send him at a tangent to the other end of the moral world. He did not wish to say simply. 'I am an Abolitionist, -that was not emphatic enough; so he said- Perhaps 100 don't know me. I was born in Charleston, South Carolina, it is true ; but I board with Garrison, and am engaged to be married to Frederick Douglass's sister!' (Loud laughter and applause.) That didn't need any axplanation ; the man never came to see him afterwards. That was a literal lie, but it had the essence of an emphatic truth in it; as Amelia Ope might say, it did not have the intention to deceive. told the whole truth. That was just what the disunist doctrine does. If a man asked them what they thought of the Constitution, let them reply- It is a covenant with death and an agreement with hell, 'and he would put on his hat and be off. He would understand them at once ; and would not trouble them with questions about the Free Soil party, or the Liberty party, or any other

party. They had got through the catechism. This notion of dissolution (said Mr. Phillips) is not a bugbear. It will come in due time. If I do not se-

self. I know there will be somebody that will go at he to the grave of Garrison, (if it come not while he to the grave fiers,) and scanners when the first gun sounds tyselum Massachusetta a sovereign State, Gannithis professions at the section of t bille! - Praised be God! (Great applause.) "haller in a spirit by S. S. Foster was, on motio Scale! Phillips, laid upon the table. pe aber resolutions, not already passed upon, were

sloped by a unanimous vote, and the Society The total cash collections, by the Finance Com-

FRANCIS JACKSON, President. FRILIAN H. FISH. Assistant Secy's.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

GENERAL AGENT OF THE MASSACHU-SETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The General Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery er, in precipting another annual statement of the os of the Society, cannot withhold the express on this regret, - in which all the members of the Soand all the friends of the Anti-Slavery cause and but largely share,—at the interruption in the name but largery snare. - at the interruption in the shifully chronicled not only the Society's history, that of the entire movement in the United States, in other countries also, against the gigantic wrong Sirety. By an arrangement entered into, some the sure than a year since, between the Executive had more than a year same, because the Executive beautier of the Massichusetts Anti-Slavery Society, the mangers of the Managers Adult-Clavery Society, taked Report to the former. There were many reato fe this course, and an evident propriety in the arguest. In the first place, the American Societypotral, parent organization—had had no Annual port for many years; owing mainly to the fact that Deport for many year Pennsylvania State Societies each botel annually a full report—to say nothing of by various local Societies. These reports supwire all the seeming needs of the cause, and in reality shored a third Report of a like full and comprehenscharacter, almost superfluous. Still, there remainthe manifest impropriety that the American Antiherry Society-the national organization, and that th chiefly represented, both at home and abroad is assciated movement against Slavery-should allow party year to pass by, without uttering its own scial word upon the subject. The thorough and adprable manner in which the two of its principal auxilipie (sires); referred to) did the work of annually patering up the statistics of the cause, and the abunist autrial for its history, did not seem a sufficient esset or justification of its silence. Besides, the two Sate Reports were already in the main national in their hirscier. It seemed, therefore, that there was little nore to do, than to provide that one of these Reports heall be made to the Annual Meeting of the America best, and be published in its name, and this defiency in its annual operations would at once become wiskererily supplied. It was accordingly suggested many quarters, that the Massachusetts Society should ender its Annual Report, and that, from that time forard it should be made and published in the name of be American Society. In this way no real loss would ptained by the Massachusetts Society, while an aculand's great gain would accrue to the American. record, moreover, to be a greater propriety that an Reports, as for a succession of years had been made the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, should go ch in the name of a central and national, than of a ed Sate association. The readers of these reports well remember that their character for some time sat has been national more than local; that they have sentel a comprehensive view of the whole country,

assachusetts Society, that the interests of our common case would be best subserved, by yielding our Annual Report, as that of a local and auxiliary Society, to the arnt, national organization ;-albeit there is a sense, which we who claim old Massachusetts for our mother monet willingly suffer to be forgotten-in which this ists is the parent of all other Anti-Slavery Societies the land, -at least of all that regard slavery as a me and a sin, to be immediately repented of and pu y. The Executive Committee of the American So ty fally accepted the arrangement made in its favor the Massachusetts Society, and all looked forward the American Society's resumption of its own series reports, so long discontinued, with confident expecion that a far wider circulation and a more extensive durace awaited them, than while published in the same of a State Society. This is, perhaps, not the time or place to speak of the uses which led to the entire omission of the Report at the annual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery So tery in May last, exceedingly to the disappointment o

to its position towards slavery, and indeed have aim-

to pass nothing by, either at home or abroad, which

ol connexion with, or a legitimate bearing upon, the

rest sin of American Slavery. In view of all these cir-

estances, it was the unanimous conclusion of the

stated with that Society, and of the friends of the Auti-Slavery cause generally. It is sufficient to say but the gratleman, who had undertaken the work of sparing it, was also requested to prepare a digest, or that report, of the history of the cause, for the preou fourteen years, to be connected with the Annual ort and laid before the Society at the same time will be apparent to all that to do this work in a faithand reliable manner is not a short or easy task; and io it in any other, though easy enough, were worse tolesve it undone. Perhaps the whole work seemto fermidule for the time allowed, and hence ou rivation of any part of it, -thereby leaving a gap the series of Annual Reports greatly to be deplored to histar rulde deffendus, which it is sincerely to be opel, may soon be supplied, and may never occur

It may not be improper to say a few words here i ating to the series of Annual Reports which have assued from this, the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery It is difficult to contemplate, without at least a ten

very feeling of regret, - the interruption and, in one termination of a series of documents, so able, so sizable, so long and faithfully continued, as the Reports of this Society have been. Had the Society done thing more than to call forth, and publish their inneal Reports, this alone would have justified the ne, labour, and money which have been expended by fron the first. Twenty-one of these reports appear-, in twenty-one successive years, and they now stand and imperishable monument of the wisdom, eral courage, high principle, and faithful perseverthe of the original founders of the Society, and of successors from year to year. They constitute an arthride body of materials for a thorough and reable history of the Anti-slavery cause. They are inthe current history of the cause, from year to year, the the formation of the first Anti-Slavery Society in blad basel upon the principle of the sinfulness of very, and the duty of its immediate abolition. Of wenty-one reports; seven were written by Mr un, two by Samuel E. Sewall, Esq., one by Rev. Saber J. May, now of Syracuse, N. Y., and the rehining eleven, for the last eleven years of the series, Edmund Quincy. The labours of the last as gratleman in this particular—the thoroughness comprehensiveness of his reports, their accuracy, tound philosophy, their critical survey and exareof the many subtle influences, in political and tastical parties, which go to sustain Slavery, have of those won for him, on both sides the Atlantic, the as and reputation of an Anti-slavery historian, and resussed our reports to be eagerly sought and high-joined by intelligent friends of the Anti-slavery

not

Mr. Quincy, in this regard, were not to be lost to the cause and we confidently hope they will not be. We will hope that they may be continued for yet many years, and through them that the whole history of the 30. A few weeks after, he accepted an appointment nighty battle of the 19th Century, the battle of the great from the American A. S. Society as a lecturing agent Principle of Human Freedom with the vile dogma of Chattel Slavery, will be faithfully chronicled. We anticipate with all confidence, that, at its next annual Pennsylvania; but having been mostly in New Eng meeting, the desired Report will be made to the Ameri- land, -chiefly in the State of Rhode Island, - there is an

that some one should prepare for the annual meeting of Brown's many personal friends, and to the friends this Society at least a statement of its operations during the Anti-Slavery cause, to see him once more among the year previous; and it seemed to belong to no one us, and to hall him as a sharer in our work. the year previous; and it seemed to belong to no one so properly to do it, as to the General Agent of the Society. By him such a statement was then made. The knowledgment, the services which, in different place return of another anniversary calls for a similar state- in and out of New England, have been rendered to the ment from him of the Society's doings for the year cause by LCCY STONE. Formerly, and for many years

1854, which he proceeds to give. has been steadily labouring during the year past. Im-mediately after the last annual meeting, it undertook This, while it has withdrawn from the Anti-Slavery mediately after the last annual meeting, it undertook and of calling the people of New England to repentance Christian Republic. It has had, for another year, a claim the truth, with regard to this oppressive people, American slave.

and their victims in slavery.

To carry for sard this work the. Society has had the funds raised and pledged at the last annual meeting, to aid in sustaining its meetings, and those of the Countogether with those raised and pledged (so far as paid ty Societies, whenever possible for them to do so, dein) at the New England A. S. Convention, held in May last. Being entrusted with the expenditure of the latter, the Society has felt its obligation to expend them those thanks, and beseech God's blessing upon their in part in other of the New England States, besides heads, and upon their brave, disinterested, and most achusetts; and has endeavoured to discharge its duty in that respect.

The following agents have been in the Society's service during the past year: STEPHEN S. FOSTER, ABBY KELLEY FOSTER, ANDREW T. FOSS, CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, CHARLES L. REMOND, NATHANIEL H. WHIT-ING, LEWIS FORD, and SALLIE HOLLEY. Also, Rev. ELNATHAN DAVIS, of Fitchburg, and Rev. E. A. STOCK-MAN, of Cummington, as Local Agents.

Mr. and Mrs. FOSTER were in the State during the entire year, though not able to devote their whole time to the direct service of the cause. They have attended a large number of meetings in Essex, Barnstable, Nantucket, Bristol, and Worcester Counties, and in the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island. In the early autumn, Mrs. Foster accepted the appointment of General Financial Agent of the American A. S. Society, and, in that espacity, as well as in that of a lecturer, has rendered very efficient aid to that Society and the cause. Mr. Fosten, during the autumn set on foot a series of weekly Anti-slavery meetings in the City of Worcester, the place of his residence. To the revival of Anti-slavery feeling, caused by those meetings, is to be attributed in a good degree that most praiseworthy and honourable deed, - the expulsion of the kidnapper Asa O. Butman from that city,-and the not less honorable fact that that base man was shielded from all bodily harm and safely conducted beyond the city's limits, by those very men whose detestation of his ocsupation was the strongest and the most undoubted,-HOAR, E-q., JOSEPH A. HOWLAND, and others. The greatly restricted, from the want of the means necessary prosecution set on foot against Mr. Foster and others by the many friends who, by their hospitality to our certain miserable tools of the Slave Power, for the obvious purpose of gaining favor with the present National Administration, appears to have signally failed,-the Grand Jury of the County having refused to find bills of indictment against them, except in one or should do! Not an agent has this Society-represent two instances for simple assult, of which the parties ing as it does in part the abolitionists of all New Engwill very possibly be acquitted on trial.

for eight months,—from Jan. 1st to Sept. 1st., with the exception of a few weeks in which he was engaged as the American Society, Rhode Island has been better culfor eight months,-from Jan. 1st to Sept. 1st., with the an agent of the Old Colony A. S. Society. He was tivated, but still the work there is only commenced actively engaged during that time in various parts of Connecticut is almost unvisited; and sorely needs the the State, viz., in Bristol, Essex, Plymouth, Worcester, warning cry of the genuine anti-slavery gospel. For at and Barnstable Counties, and also in the States of least half of the year, on the average, we have been New Hampshire, Maine, Connecticut (New London compelled to spare even our few agents for the far wider field in the great West. It would be quite within the September, he accepted an agency appointment from the American Anti-slavery Society, and went to Michi-should be continually at work in every one of our New gan, in which State and in Indiana he has continued labouring earnestly and very acceptably to the present time, and will continue probably some months longer. Mr. Foss is an able man and an effective speaker, and everywhere commends the cause to his hearers.

CHARLES C. BURLEIGH WAS An agent of this Society for about two months, in the early part of the year, working in Norfolk, Middlesex, Essex, Plymouth, and Worcester Counties. Since that time, he has been engaged, mostly as an Agent of the American Society, in abours in Ohio and other Western States; and at present is in Pennsylvania. To Mr. Burleigh's noble fidelity to our cause, to his admirable spirit, and to his great ability as a lecturer and advocate in every good cause, no testimony of ours is needed at this time.

CHARLES L. REMOND has been from time to time at agent of this Society during the year, and also of the American Society. His health, however, we regret to say, has been so much impaired and so precarious that we have been, to a considerable extent, disappointed in the aid we hoped to receive from him. His restoration to health, and his renewed ability to labour in a cause, with which he has been so long connected and which he is so well qualified to maintain, must be an object of the sincere desire of us all.

NATHANIEL H. WHITING and LEWIS FORD were for short time associated in lecturing labors as agents of this Society. The feeble health of the former, and the numerous private avocations of the latter, greatly abridged their term of service.

SALLIE HOLLEY renewed an engagement with this Sowinter, since which she has been occupied in the northtowns in Middlesex county. Miss Holley is everywhere a most welcome advocate of the cause, and is interest- have seen the military companies of Boston, compoing in it a class of persons who have long been indifferent and dead to its claims.

Rev. ELNATHAN DAVIS of Fitchburg, and Rev. E. A. STOCKMAN of Cummington, both of them pastors of So- ciety,—not only ready to help ensiave a man, and sho cieties in their respective towns, have been local agents down all who might befriend him, but grovelling befor the year, the latter until about August, when sickness pay! Shame, foul shame, on the Colonels and Capcompelled him to leave his post, both as a paster and tains, the Officers and Privates of Boston, who would de as an agent. Both these gentlemen are able defenders the work of Guinea traders, kidnappers, man-stealers, that of the other long continued.

WILLIAM H. FISH, of Hopedale, has been, through a large part of the year, an agent of the Worcester South Anti-Slavery Society; and, as such, should be named here, both as a true and faithful helper of the cause, and also as agent of a Society which is in every sense auxiliary to this.

In addition to the above agents, the Society has had the services, during the year, of its General Agent, to vit SANUEL MAY, Jr. Upon him mainly develves the duty soil. of arranging the annual and special meetings of this Society, and of its auxiliaries, and of the meetings held, grace, fhe United States Court, sitting in this city, causand lectures given, by its several Agents. He has also attended many county and other meetings during the Higginson, Martin Stowall, and San't T. Phoudnan, year, whenever circumstances seemed to require it, and to be indicted as accessories to the so-called Burns other duties permitted. A considerable portion of the riot; and required them to give bonds to appear and General Agent's time, for two or three years past, hav- take their trial in March next. We have every reason ing been required for business of the American Anti-Slavery Society, arrangements have been made by which Cours, and District Attorney BENJAMIN F. HALLETT

By the arrangement made with the Executive Comcan 'Anti-Slavery Society, and published in its name. additional propriety in mentioning them in this state. In such circumstances, it became desirable last year ment. It has given an unalloyed pleasure to Mr

We cannot pass, without a cordial and grateful ac one of its most earnest, devoted, and efficient advocates, So4, which he proceeds to give.

One of its most earnest, devoted, and efficient advocates,
In every way, in which its treasury and the agents she has given herself for the last year or two mainly to in its service could be rightfully employed, the Society another cause, in which, as a woman and a true friend anew the work of preaching the Gospel of Anti-slavery, cause much of that direct attention and service which she had been wont to render, has not lessened the interest of their staful complicity in the bondage of their she feels in it, nor wholly deprived us of her direct and brethren, the three million slaves in this boasted most welcome cooperation. It need not be said that all her words and deeds are, in a high and noble sense, band of tried and faithful agents who have gone forth, anti-slavery. And we know that, in every position, fearing no sect, or party, or man-having no personal and however employed, she will ever be acting with her and selfish aims to promote-and resolved only to pro- old associates and friends, for the redemption of the

The frequent labors of Mr. GARRISON, and of WEN-DELL PHILLIPS, in the Society's behalf, - their readiness mand our acknowledgment, and are entitled to our best and warmest thanks. We all, with one accord, render powerful efforts to awaken and save thi oppressive and guilty land.

The two special meetings of the Society, held on the Fourth of July at the Grove in Framingham, and on the First of August in the Grove in Abington, were most numerously attended, and most happy in their effects. The utterances at both were, as the times re quired, of the boldest and most searching character as the reports of them made at the time testify; bu hold and thorough as they were, they were entirely sus tained by the judgment and sympathies of the nume rous hearers which had thronged together from far and near, to hear and participate. In addition to th speakers whose names have become more familiar t anti-slavery cars and hearts, we had the pleasure, on the 4th of July, to welcome HENRY D. THOREAU to the public advocacy of our cause; while at Abington, we had the hearty suppor of Rev. Messrs. Sterson, Hig-GINSON, and DALL.

To sustain our agents, and carry on the necessar operations of the Society, we need hardly say, demand not only the liberal donations of all its friends, but something more, -even a spirit of self-sacrifice and selfdenial for the cause's sake which shall impel us to great er exertions, to more cheerful labors, than ever before

The pledges made at the Annual Meeting, a year since, have nearly all been redeemed. Some however are still unpaid, and are now fully due. With all these however, and the contributions made from time to time at local meetings, the operations of the Society are to sustain them. And here we must not omit to thank agents, and by aiding them from place to place, de much to lighten the Society's burdens. With the Society's means, it has done what it could; yet how very li tle in comparison with what needs to be done, and w Rev. ANDREW T. Foss was an agent of this Society land, -not an agent has it sent, during the year, into Vermont. One only has visited, and that for not a long England States; for 'it is high time they awaked out of their sleep,' and only the living voice of faithful instruction and rebuke can, under God, awake them.

The past year was a momentous one to our cause, and was a long stride towards the ultimate downfall and ruim of the Nation. It was a sad year to all who prize liberty, and whose hearts yearn for the deliverance of the poor and the oppressed. The passage of the Nebraska Bill .- full of fraud and knavery, originating with and passed by Northern hypocrites and traitors,-signalised the triumph of the Slave Power over Freedom and her friends. Then followed hard that spectacle,so ignominious, so disgraceful to Massachusetts, so damning to Boston,-the seizure of Anthony Burns in our streets for no crime (though on the lying pretext of one)-his mock trial before a cowardly commissioner,and his delivery to his brutal Virginia owner. It was noticeable, to some who attended those court-room scenes, how seldom (if at all) the Commissioner or the prosecuting attorney ventured to look upon the face of their poor helpless victim. In their dying hours, th agonised face of that suffering man will look out of the hell of slavery into which they forced him, and will mock when their fear cometh. Then too we saw the hateful sight of a Massachusetts court-house filled with ignorant men of foreign birth, but wearing the armyuniform of the United States, driving out Massachusetts men from its precincts, and alding in sending a nativeborn American into hopeless slavery. We saw a Mayor who had declared that none of the city police should be allowed to lift a finger to help reduce a man to slavery ciety as a Lecturing Agent at the commencement of the with falsehood, and meanness, and shameless alacrity taking the lead in the kidnapping. We have seen other erly part of Worcester county, and in some adjoining sights, so incredibly base and mean, that the future render of history will refuse to believe the tale. We of men, young and old, brought up in its schools and churches, and supposed to be, the most of them, decent men,-men claiming to be the very elite of Boston so of this Society during the year past-the former during the General Government afterwards, impatient for their of uncompromising anti-slavery. We sincerely hope (sinners whom God dooms, and every honest mathat the health of the one may be speedily restored, and louthes,) and then receive the gold and the silver, the price of blood, ' the price of him that was valued,' and put it in their treasuries! The Boston of fifty year ago cries out in judgment on the men of this genera tion, and spues them out of its mouth. And we have seen the recreant and degraded Boston of 1854 restor to his official position the Mayor who had brought th new disgrace upon the city; re-electing him, too

To crown this evil work, and to seal their own dis ed THEODORE PARKER, WENDELL PHILLIPS, THOMAS W to be confident that this act of Judge BENJAMIN F is regarded with disapprobation and censure by the it may be so appropriated.

Nor must it be omitted, in this connection, to speak of the return to his native land, after a five years' of conservative Boston; while through the State at

large it meets with undisguised contempt. We cannot, of course, predict the result, but our belief is, that neither of these gentlemen can, at this day, and in Massachusetts, be found guilty on such a charge. And we are very sure that, be the result what it may, it ties accused, and will lift them to a higher place in the confidence and affection of all the true friends of

even these terrible wrongs-these apparent defeats o freedom, have not been without their compensation Thousands have been aroused to understand the true character of Slavery, who before were wholly indiffer ent. Cheated, over-reached, and insulted themselves, in their bargain and compromise with the South, they learn at last the meaning of these Southern aggressions, and begin to perceive their object. May their awakening not be too late !

The feeling of indignation which so extensively followed the violation of the Missouri Compromise, (in the passage of the Nebraska Bill) seriously alarmed some of less be the vehicle of conveying such remonstrance to lowed the violation of the Missouri Compromise, (in the our Northern politicians; -but, far more, some of our thousands of others, some of whom might be touched Northern Divines! With an almost despairing shrick, two of them have rushed to the rescue of slavery, resolved if possible to suppress and annihilate Northern

We bring this paper to a close—already too longconscience and Northern sensibility. Behold their wicked by calling to our minds those of our associates—tru and Heaven-daring works! Rev. Dr. Nathan Lord's and faithful spirits-who, during the past year, have Pamphlet to prove the Scriptural and moral and lawful been called from earth, and here ceased from their character of slaveholding, and Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Adlabors here. Among them we will mention but one-ams's South-Side View of Slavery! The orthodox head John M. Fisk, of West Brookfield. The son of an Or character of slaveholding, and Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Adof Dartmouth College, and the orthodox paster of a Boston Church united in the goodly and so approprimity to sectarian ideas and limits, the Anti-Slavery ate (!) work, of reconciling the Northern mind and heart to the existence and growth of the sum of all villanies'! Let them strive;-they 'kick against the he came out from it the victor. Compelled to pricks'; they ' fight against God.'

new instrumentality which, during the last Autumn, but pro-slavery church on the other, he did not hesiwas put in operation by the American Anti-Slavery So- tate, but boldly and nobly declared for Freedom, for ciety, viz., the issuing of brief but ably-written Auti- Truth, and for the Downfall of Oppression of every Slavery Tracts, for gratuitous distribution. This work kind. In the long contest he was called to wage with was undertaken by the American Society, but the busi- the pro-slavery church in his town, he maintained his ness of stereotyping and printing was done in this city. position with singular ability and skill, and with en-Four tracts-on the United States Constitution-on the tire success. For many years he served the Anti-Slaextent to which the White Population are held in slave- very cause with a spirit of most exemplary devotedness ry in the Southern States -on Colonization - and on the with a rare judgment, and with a large charity to al Moral and Religious Effects of Slavery, both upon the who differed. As President, or Secretary, or Treasure making a total of 40,000 tracts, or 360,000 pages. To its members will cheerfully agree. He was long a Vice many are anxiously looking.

The General Agent of this Society is also its Corresfaith, and unwearied in their labors of love. The bless- his labours for the oppressed, as fast as possiblepay for its insertion in such Southern papers. Though trodden Slave. aving little faith that any Southern newspaper would either dare, or desire, to print a line calling the Christian character of slavery in question-the writer of this addressed a courteous note to the Elitor of the Richmond Enquirer, sending a copy of the Remonstrance, and requesting its insertion as an advertisement. No from the Syracuse Wesleyan, written in the narrow and notice was taken of the letter. After waiting several ungenerous spirit which usually characterises the lucuweeks, and receiving no answer, a similar note was aildressed to the Washington Union. A copy of the latter note was preserved, and is as follows :

Boston, January 13, 1855.

To the Editors of the Union-(Washington, District of Columbia:)

I have lately received from Edinburgh, Sociand, a language of the Conference on the subject of Slavery, alican A. S. Society, as worthy of approbation for its dressed to the People of the United States of America. The original is signed by some 40,000 persons of Scotland. The senders have requested me to obtain its publication in some Southern journal or journals, if possible; and have forwarded to me a sum of money to any such acknowledgment. But, while he thinks it

to do—on receiving from you a copy of the paper cruel act' for the Hon. George Thompson to suggest intaining it, I will immediately forward to you the that no special laudation should be made of the Anti-

If you decline to insert
that effect, and much oblige
that effect, and much oblige
Yours, in the hope of a truly free country.
SAMUEL MAY, Ja.,
No. 21 Cornhill, Boston

ber of gentlemen, from various parts of Great Britain to make any defence whatever! They were dumb! and Ireland, composed the Conference. There was also present, as a faithful friend and able representative of Jewish Bondmen and Bondwomen. In reply to the

can Abolitionists. That Society asks no favore, at

home or abroad, and surely had no reason to expect

through a party which professes in an especial manne to vindicate the rights of the humblest born upon ou of the AMERICAN ARTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, and demon-

own religious fellowship and alliance with so worst pro-slavery seets in America. Mr. Pillasuav established a new claim to the confidence, esteem, and love of American Abolitionists by his manly and adicious course at the London Conference.

Nor will we forget to bear our testimony to the good work done by the London Asti-Slavery Advocate. With great ability and good judgment, clearness of moral vision, excellent spirit, and undeviating fidelity, this journal has maintained the cause of uncompromising anti-slavery. It is now in the third year its existence. The best thanks of all the friends of tru freedom are due to these who, at great personal sacrific of time, labor, and money, have sustained it so long and so well.

To this note also, no answer has been received. Th upholders of Slavery of course cannot be expected observe the common courtesies of social life. A natura shame, also, would deter them from the confession that they dare not listen even to a * Friendly Remonstrance We bring this paper to a close-already too long-

thodox clergyman, and brought up in a rigid confor cause came to him as a severe trial and test of his hu manity, and his reverence for God. It was a struggle, but between fidelity to God and to cons It would be unpardonable not to make mention of a one side, and the favor and fellowship of a powerful SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slave and Slaveholder-have been written, stereotyped, of the Worcester County South Anti-Slavery Society. and printed. Of these tracts, thirty thousand have (for at different times he held all these offices) he was been printed, and ten thousand more will soon be issued, the best officer that Society ever had-as we think all meet the cost of these, a special fund was created, to President of this Society, and one who, in every position, which the contributions hitherte have been about \$1600. won the confidence and respect of the friends of the This sum needs to be greatly increased. The tracts cause. A painful and long-protracted disease deprived have been sent to Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, New York us of his active co-operation for several of his last years and Pennsylvania, as well as to all of the New England but his heart was right and true to the end. His body States, and very many calls for them are still unan- was taken for funeral services into the identical church swered. These we hope soon to supply. Other tracts which, in the vigour of his life and in obedience to are in preparation, and some are promised for which the voice of God in his soul, he had renounced and come out from, because of its determined participation in the sin of enslaving millious of their fellow-men .ponding Secretary, and as such, is called upon to con- In that house a pro-slavery minister, and one who duct a somewhat extensive correspondence, both at within twenty-four hours refused so much as to read a home and abroad. It is quite impossible, in the limits notice of a lecture by one who had been an American which must be observed for this statement, to go into slave, went through a service in mockery of all true the details of this correspondence. We have, as you religion, meanly taking advantage of the death-closed know, many noble and zealous co-workers throughout lips of our friend, to beseech the people of that church our land,-would to God they were multiplied a thou- to forgice the deceased his sin of causing dissensions sand-fold. Abroad, the friends of our cause and of our among them, and now he was dead, to forget him, Society are increasing in numbers, are steadfast in their his example, his rebukes of their faithlessness, and ing of those who are ' ready to perish' is theirs. To burying all in his yet open grave ;-for, if not the exone circumstance connected with the foreign correspon- act words, this was the substance and spirit of them.dence allusion may be made, because of the illustration But the people of that town and vicinity will not forget it affords of Southern manners, as well as of Southern John M. Fisk. They knew his truthful, disinterested character. Some friends in Elinburgh, Scotland, were benevolent, honourable character too well to bury it very desirous that the recent able and dispassionate out of their recollection at the call of a time-serving Scottish Remonstrance against American Slavery, sign- priest. And, for ourselves, we are thankful to have ed by 40,000 ministers, church members, and others, known him, and to have been honoured by his friendand addressed, in a courteous manner, and in a spirit ship and fellowship. And we rejoice in the belief that of true Christian fidelity, to the People of the United an unclouded vision now has opened to his eyes, which States, should be published in some of the leading news- no disease can dim. May his memory be to us a blesspapers of the Southern States. These Ellipburgh friends ed one, and one of the rich inheritances we have de addressed a letter to the writer of this, enclosing a copy rived from our noble cause—a cause which brings of the Remonstrance, and sending a sum of money to Freedom to our own souls, no less than to the down SAMUEL MAY, Ja.

General Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society.

THE WESLEYAN.

We have copied a short article, on our first page, he seems to be incapable of exhibiting any thing savor ing of justice or magnanimity. He is the last survivor of the 'new organization' malignants, for all the res appear to have ' died out.' It will be seen that he is greatly shocked that, at the recent London Conference I have lately received from Edinburgh, Scotland, a an attempt was made to get a recognition of the Amermay for such publication.

The enclosed is a copy of the Remonstrance. Will any such token of regard, it was 'an ungenerous and you give it an insertion in the Union? If you see fit any such token of regard, it was 'an ungenerous and you give it an insertion in the Union? If you decline to insert it, please give me a reply to Slavery members of Congress, if the Conference were not prepared to do so small an act of justice to the So ciety which had shaken the American nation to its cen tre! This large-hearted editor speaks of PARKER PILLSnuny having indulged in 'an episode of abuse (!) of Although it is not the object of this report to speak the British and Foreign Society, whose platform he of things transpiring beyond the borders of New Eng- stood on.' What Mr. Pillsbury did was to arraign that land, yet we must give expression to our feelings of Society, or rather its Committee, to their faces, for havhigh satisfaction in, the progress our cause is making ing been guilty, during the last fourteen years, of de on the other side of the water. The Anti-Slavery Con- faming the American A. S. Society, in the most dastard ference held at Manchester, England, on the first of ly manner, to gratify a sectarian spite; and, so self-August last, was a most highly respectable assemblage, convicted were they of their baseness thus boldly-exand an important event in our history. A large num- posed to the Conference, that not one of them attempted

erican Anti-Slavery, PARKER PILLSBURY. The Con- inquiry of our respected friend, E. W. TWING, of Springference passed a series of strong and effective resolu- field, we beg leave to say, that if the verses which he tions, and among them one of warm sympathy with the has quoted from the 25th chapter of Leviticus, in re-AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVORY SOCIETY, commending it to gard to Jewish servitude, fairly warrant the purely the confidence and support of all who desire the aboli- American interpretation which is given to them by the tion of slovery. Near the end of November, another defenders of CRATTEL SLAVERY, (which we do not be-Anti-Slavery Conference, called by the Committee of the lieve,) they do not constitute THE BIBLE itself, the spirit British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, was held in of which, as a volume, (as we read and understand it,) London. It was well attended, and several ladies were is as clearly opposed to the ain of oppression as light is ecognized and admitted as delegates. Our friend Mr. to darkness. Quotations in proof of this might be made Pillsbury was present also at this Conference, by the to any extent. We would refer our friend to the master courteous invitation of its Secretary, Mr. Chamerov- ly examination of this whole subject by Judge Jay, and sow. This Conference, by a majority, refused an ex- to Weld's 'BIBLE ARGUMENT'-two vindications of the pression of sympathy to the American A. S. Society, or Jewish code which no competent Biblical expositor has to so much as recognize its existence, and struck from its ever attempted to refute, and which it is believed have resolutions all but the most general reference to Ameri- not been answered, because they are unanswerable.

It gives us pleasure to chronicle the election sympathy from men who, belonging to the British and Hon. HEXRY WILSON, as United States Senator from Foreign A. S. Society, have been its most insidious and Massachusetts, in the place of Edward Everett, resign bitter enemies for fifteen years. But it was a question ed. Though far from agreeing with Mr. Wilson in all for those men to decide for themselves, whether they his political ideas, and having no sympathy with his could honourably withhold a resolution of sympathy and position in the 'Know-Nothing' ranks, we yet believe regard from a Society, against which all that is vile him to be an out-spoken and sincere Anti-Slavery man, and corrupt, all that is malignant, sectarian and pro- one who will not sit dumb in the Senate when Massa scriptive, all that is oppressive and pro-slavery in our land, has been always, and perseveringly, and most bitterly arrayed. Mr. Pillanury, though weakened by his severe illness, made a most able and noble defence

No. 5 of the New Series of Tracts, issued by strated in the very ears of the Committee of the British the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY for gratuite and Fereign Anti-slavery Society, how unworthy and distribution, has been prepared by Hon. John G. Pal ungenerous their course, and that of their late Secretary,
Mr. Scoble, had been, and how many obstacles they had
thrown in the way of the abelition of Slavery, by their

For various considerations, it has been de best to hold the meeting of the Non-Resistance Society, in Worcester, on Saturday and Sunday, March 10th and 11th, instead of March 3d and 4th, as at first advertised. To commence on Saturday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It is hoped and believed it will be a most interesting gathering, and the friends of permanent and universal peace are strongly urged to give a full and prompt attend-

We are again indebted to our English friend, JANE ASHRY, for some excellent poetical contributions. The first two pieces in our poetical department, this week, are from her pen, and we have others in reserve.

Num fous letters and articles are crowded out by the account of the Annual Meeting. Also, the ac-knowledgment of monies received at said meeting.

Botices of Mertings, &c.

will speak at Feltonville, in the old School House, on Sanday, Feb. 4, at the usual hours of meeting.

Kingston.	will hold meetings in Thursday, February 1.		
Kingston,	Friday.		2 12
Feltonville.	Sunday.		MA I IS
Manchester, (EssexCo.		4	6.
	Wednesday,	**	7
Lanesville,	Friday,	3460	9.
Manville, R. I., GlobeVillage, Tiverton	Sunday,	44	11.
	Tuesday.	100	13.
	Wednesday,	思识的	14.
Tiverton Four Corners,	Thursday,	40.00	15.
Fall River, Mass.,	Sunday,	44	18.
meeting-house, } Adamsville, Lit- tle Compton, }	Tuesday,	"	20,
	Wednesday,	••	21.
	Thursday,	15.0	22

very Society, will speak in Friday eve'g, Feb. 2. Hingham, Sunday " 4.
Tuesday eve'g, Feb. 6.
Saturday " 10.
Sunday " 11. eve'g, Feb. 6. Concord, Lexington Bradford,

owing places in Cayuga oc	unty, N. Y. :-		
Learanna,	Thursday,	February	1.
AND COLUMN TO SERVE A	Friday,	AND THE PARTY OF T	2.
Aurora,	Saturday,		3.
Autora,	Sunday.	1-Kennessager	4.
Sherwood's Corners,	Monday.	100	5.
Sherwood & corners,	Tuesday.	空间 明 明	6.
Northville,	Wednesday,	11111111	7.

AARON M. POWELL will lecture in the fol-

NOTICE.—The post-office address of Aaron M. Pow-

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 SARUEL MAY, Jr., 21 Cornhill, Boston. A YOUNG COLORED MAN, 21 years of age,

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 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 overshadow this continent. Whoever wishes to know

SOUTHERN LIFE AS IT IS, both in the cabin and the parlor, and to trace the effects of negro 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.

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. MRS. H. BIBB

WOULD inform her friends and former patrons, VV that she has resumed her school at Windsor, where she has made arrangements to board, in her

where she has made arrangements to board, in her family, pupils from a distance.

Having procured 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. Biss, will please address her at Detroit, Michigan: in Canada, Windsor, (Canada West.)

Jan. 26.

'I WAS SICK 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, (Melnose, Mass.) While charges will not be made for services, offerings of gratitude will be thankfully re-

When desired, his daughter, Mrs. S. B. Bornes, will When desired, his daughter, Mrs. S. B. BUTLER, will accompany him to record things said. He may be addressed at Bela Marser'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.

Jan. 26.

THE EMPIRE.

FIRST-CLASS BRITISH JOURNAL, edited by

A FIRST-CLASS BRITISH JOURNAL, edited by GEORDE THOMPSON, 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 affairs, 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 embraces the fundamental principles of the Empire:

The following extract from the Empire:

What I have 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 colonics, and especially to the conquered subjects of our vast Indian Empire—of the excreise of the moral influence of this nation in favor of the total and unifersal extinction of alavery 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 menses 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 Dollans.

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. Buy the truth, and sell it not .- PROV. 28: 28. Buy thou the Truth. It is not lightly won; Long, patient search alone can make it thine Buy thou the Truth; such labor do not shun; Deep, deep the jewel lies—explore the mine. Falsehood may glitter; but, as noon-day sun Pales the dim lamp, so will Truth's glory shine

Buy thou the Truth; 'tis the most precious gem The wide earth holds. Oh! they are mean and poo That gleam and flash upon the diadem Of haughtiest monarch ! All his glittering store, If Truth be wanting, there is nought in them Can compensate its loss, can peace ensure.

Buy thou the Truth by suffering in its cause; Shrink not through human love or human fear: All else thou hast risk freely-do not pause; Truth must be dearly bought to make it dear. Well it repays obedience to its laws; The noblest prize is won by toil severe.

Buy thou the Truth, or it is not indeed Thine own. Take not, as thine, what others call Their Truth; though Fear, though Indolence may please Shielding themselves beneath the sacred pall Of meek Humility. Shouldst thou succeed, Possess'd of Truth, thou richest art of all.

Sell not that Truth which thou hast won with care. Though persecution round thy path be rife; Yet, though so dearly purchased, freely share With all less able to sustain the strife; Aid thou the weak, the timid ones to dare All for that fountain of man s better life. And what is Truth? Creator ! 'tis to know

Why man was made, and what his destiny; Wherefore on earth he strives with sin and woe, And what shall lead him to his home on high. Oh, Father ! thou art Love ; and He, the Way, Taught man that love will guide his steps aright In Duty's path, leading to Heaven's bright day-Taught him that Truth is Love, is Goodness, Duty Light.

For the Liberator. TO THE SPHYNX OF THE NUBIAN DES ERT. BY THE SAME.

Beauty and intellect we foully name, We, the pale children of the temperate zone, As our proud birthright. Is it ours alone? Shares not each race, each color in the claim ?

And thou art beauteous, O thou-desert Queen ! Passionless grace endiadems thee now; Age has succeeded age, yet still that brow Retains undimmed its majesty serene.

Beauty has many types. When great and free Lords of rich Nilus, Ethiop monarchs pass'd Through crowded cities, rock-built temples vast, Did they in conscious power resemble thee ?

Thou, mystery of the desert, dost unite The past, the present, and the future time : Calmly contemplative, thy brow sublime Scans the wild desert with prophetic sight.

Hearest thou the iron steeds of Commerce rush, Bearing Art, Peace, and Freedom in their train? Seest, with Isaiah-vision, waving grain Clothe the drear sands, and living fountains gush?

Art a prophetic type of Ethiop race, When all earth's children, of whatever hue, United, form one band of brethren true, Worship one Father-God, and share his grace?

God bath made nought in vain. Although a flood Of sin and crime long centuries hath swept O'er earth, and Wrong hath triumphed, Right hatl

Love shall renew her prime, again pronounce Goop.

From the Portland Inquirer.

A CALL TO ACTION. Comes a cry of deep despair; Comes a walling note to tell us Breaking, bleeding hearts are there.

Afric, groaning in her bondage, Doth her fettered hands stretch forth, Asking-shall it be but vainly ?coor from the freeborn North. Stealthily within the bosom

Of our broad and ample land, Hath the Man of Sin now gathered Many a strong and loyal band. And the freedom that our fathers Gave to be our brightest dower, Who shall say it may not totter When his minions strke for power?

Still another curse is brooding Darkly o'er our valleys fair, Still man tempts his weaker brother With the wine-cup's fatal snare. Not yet have we shorn the viper Of his deadly power to kill; Yet he lurks around our pathways, Bruised, but living, living still !

Shall our hands be idly folded? Shall we careless, slothful, stand, While this flood of wrong and error Sweeps o'er our beloved land? Hz, who toiled and suffered for us, HE, who wrought our mercy's plan, Gives he not the broad commiss Labor for your fellow man !

ARE SLAVES PROPERTY? AN ADVERTISEMENT UNDER EMBARRASSMENT.

'The limbs and members of my servant are not mine

I offer at auction my man John; A likelier negro you never looked on; A fine, stout fellow, robust and tall, Without a blemish ever so small. See what a hand ! you'd know 'twas made For the skilful use of a cunning trade. Did ever you feel such muscles as these He has the power of a Heroules. I would not sell him, but funds are low; It hurts my feelings, but John must go. -Yet, one word duty compels me to eay, Before the fellow I bargain away 'Tis not the man himself that I sell. And what it is I can hardly tell. This body, so healthy, compact and neat, From his curly pate to his nimble feet, ugs to himself-I am sure not to me,-How absurd such a notion as that would be His soul-I'm afraid more pure than mine-His soul is his own, by a right divine. 'Tis a puzzling subject beyond my wit; I must have the doctors to settle it. However, it makes no change in the trade; "Twill be a good bargain as ever was made; And you'll feel all the better-I do-since I'm told

> A USEPUL LIPE 'Tis something, in a world of woe, 'Tis something, in a life of pain, When all at length is past, to know, We have not lived in vain.

It is not the man, but-what is it?-we hold.

THE LIBERATOR.

GOD VS. NATURE

To a certain extent, you misunderstand, and there fore misrepresent me. I am not a materialist, as you define materialism. I believe in the eternity of matter We cannot conceive of its non-existence. It is the previous non-existence and subsequent creation of mat ter, and not its eternal existence, that seems absurd and impossible. Matter must exist; it couldn't do any thing else. Its existence is natural-its non-existence impossible. But if God made matter, of what did h make it? Something can never be made of nothing. I God could make a universe of matter out of nothing what can be not do? He can suspend the laws of me chanics, mathematics and chemistry. He can make two mountains with no valley between them, produce water by the combination of oxygen and nitrogen, and multiply two by two and get five for a product.

Contempt for Law is one of the pernicious effects the belief in a God. Law is thought to be a thing that can be made and unmade. The idea of the immutability of law is not dreamed of. It is now one thing, now another. The arbitrary will of God at one time, the people at another, is thought to be law. Whatever God wills, whether right or wrong, is right because he wills it. So of the people; they are God's imitators. Belief in God establishes the principle that natural law or principle is not supreme and unchangeable, and people act accordingly.

While I believe that matter is eternal, I regard it a powerless in itself, inanimate, void of intelligence. Self-existent matter is, maturally and necessarily, under the control of self-existent law. There is a Spiritual Universe, and a Material Universe. There is gross matter, and refined matter-(as electricity.) The term sessence' I do not like, as I do not know what it means Refined matter can pervade gross matter, but canno occupy the same space. The impenitrability of matter is one of the simple principles of material philosophy (not ' natural' philosophy, all philosophy is natural.) Elictricity pervades an iron bar, but does not occupy the same space; the particles of the refined matter oc cupy the interstices between the coarser particles of the iron. There is matter compared with which electricity is gross. The forms of our Spirit friends are composed of such matter. Love, justice, truth, law, &c., are principles, and do not occupy space. If you say that these constitute God, and that God and universal principle (or law) are one and the same; or, better, that the Spiritual Universe is the mind of God, and the Material Universe his body, I have no quarrel with you, except as to the use of terms. I prefer the term Nature, and give up the term God to those who believe in a being-a personal God. Beings occupy space, and no being can be infinite or omnipresent.

You say matter does not occupy all space; but does, though. There is no such thing as a vacuum Matter changes places with matter—that is all. There is no nothing. There is no such thing as creation. We cannot imagine non-existence. You say, * space is unbounded.' True. In another place you say, 'We castle from which the town derives its name. cannot conceive of space without matter.' Enough said. ride of one hundred and fifty miles by rail, in suc But you make God the author of space ! Now, I cannot imagine the non-existence of space, and forgive me for saying that you cannot.

You say God is not the author of 'truth, justice and love.' But I thought God was a 'Universal Crea- sir!' asked the waiter, as the clock struct tor'—the author of all things.' I fear your God will 'No,' I replied; but I felt that this was the ser-prove not to be God. If he is not the author of these vant's mode of informing me that it was time for principles, is he the author of any? If so, what ones? me to retire to bed, and consequently I asked for a If God is not the author of Justice, is he the author of Law—the two are inseparable. You have robbed God had requested to be put on was there; yet I was of one of his essential and most important attributes. Do shivering with cold. As the sheets began to get you reflect that, stripped of any one of his attributes, warm, I discovered, to my astonishment, that the he is no longer God? If there is no Universal Creator, there is no God. You complain that I call God a 'law-changed: but, after a moment's consideration, I less' being. But if God is the author of law, be must resolved to adopt a different course. I got out of have existed, previously, without law, and was, of bed, pulled the sheets off, rolled them up, raised there is no God. You complain that I call God a 'lawcourse, 'lawless'; for that is a lawless being who does the window, and threw them into the street. Af not conform to law, and that he could not do, for there was no law.

tions.' Why attempt to limit the argument to mate- of the sheets. As soon as I had breakfasted, tions.' Why attempt to limit the argument to material things? The argument is this: God made 'all was one of the strongest baronial fortifications in things,' both spiritual and material, and previous to England. It was from Ludlow Castle that Edward, ence, either of a material or spiritual nature ; and fur- London and put to death in the Tower, by order ther, there must have been a whole eternity previous their uncle, Richard III., before that villain seized to their creation, during which eternity there was nothing in existence but God; it follows that God existed for a whole eternity, 'doing nothing.' What can be plainer? Do you say be occupied himself with conbe plainer? Do you say he occupied himself with con-templation? This he could not do, for there was nothing to think about! But he could not exist, even; no beto think about ! But he could not exist, even ; no being, much less an Infinite Being, can exist without law.

And an Infinite Being could not exist without universal law, without universal principle. It would take a universe of law, principle, spirituality, to constitute an Infinite Being. Hence the Spiritual Universe, including the spiritual Universe are spiritually spiritual universal principle. It would take a universal principle, spirituality, to constitute and performed before His Majesty Charles I., in 1631. Little did the king think that ing, much less an Infinite Being, can exist without law. ing our own mentality, constitutes God. Here we have the true idea, but an improper term. Let us give that

About God abolishing slavery. Do not you and other Christians ask him to do it ? Now, either he can or he cannot. If he cannot, you are very foolish to ask him. But if he can and won't, he is a very great scoundrel. No more on that point.

You ask me to show how moral evil can be prevented by a divine being. I can't do it. Law is supreme,the Universe, spiritual and material, is under its con trol. All any being has to do is to obey or disobey, and

My Brother, I am 'really searching for the truth,' and am of the opinion that the further examination of this subject will not be unprofitable. You are abundantly able, I judge, to do justice to your side of the question. I hope you will present the 'proofs,' and especially I wish you to tell how much and what God is, how much and what he has created, and what part of the Spiritual Universe is self-existent.

FRANCIS BARRY. Berlin Heights, O., Jan. 14, 1855.

A PEW THOUGHTS. Because a present sin is inexcusable, is no proof that

the individual, after suffering consequences, may not be ready to give it up, and then be saved. Sin, like a compost heap, continues to do is resolved into elements of fertility. Sin, when it is finished, bringeth forth death, but goodness is never

.The better we become, the worse sin appears. The world seems worse now than in former days, because we have grown better.

As the vegetable kingdom is the mineral kingdo plus something higher, as the animal kingdom is the mineral and vegetable kingdom plus something higher, so the Gospel is the Law plus something higher. It contains absolute morality, positive law, and, what is higher, that heart-moving Power wherewith the law may be fulfilled. It is not only Truth, but Grace. As comething higher in each of the above instances is that which distinguishes the kingdom, so it is Grace which distinguishes the Gospel.

Laws are not expressions of the moral Sentime the Public, but of the rational conceptions of the Public Moral Sentiment creates not laws, but obedience to helps the Reason see what is right, but its great office is to prompt men to do what is right. Enlightened and purified Reason sees glorious visions. The regenerate heart moves us to realize the ideals of the mind.

It shows much love, if we punish wrong-doers for their good; it shows more, if we move them to repent. ishment is the inevitable and beneficent act o good persons upon had persons; but it must be begun,

It is because Love is more manifest at the fir and in the church, that these places are more poter for immediate good than court-houses and jails; thoug court-houses and jails may be built by henevo

We may, and should, each, judge for himself, see ng light from above, around, and within, what is righ in itself. What is right in itself is obligatory—but no written statute is obligatory, if it is not founded on that which is right in itself.

Some say we must obey the Fugitive Slave Law till it is repealed-that we must support the Constitution till so amended as to absolve us from breaking the higher law; but this is not good logic, nor sound morality. law, though backed up by swords and bayonets, and yet not right in itself, should be obeyed for an instant, but esisted and overcome by what is right. Even Uncle Tom would have been a higher character, if he had broken trust with his usurpers, and fled with Eliza to the land of Freedom.

It is a low idea of Christian Morals that we are to bear wrong when we can overcome it with right. Invitable evils are to be borne with passence, but all that can be overcome by good, should be.

THE BIBLE AND SLAVERY.

Spaingfield, Jan. 21, 1855. FRIEND GARRISON :

In the report of the doings of the Rhode Island State Anti-Slavery Convention, published in THE LIBERATOR of last week, the reporter says that Mr. GARRISON declared his belief that the Bible does not sanction slave ry, &c. Now, if such is your belief, will you be so kind as to inform the readers of THE LEBERATOR what it that is sanctioned in the following text, viz. : * Both thy bond-men and thy bond-maids which thou shalt have shall be of the heathen that are round about you ; of them shall ve buy bond-men and bond-maids. Moreover, of the children of the strangers that do sojourn among you, of them shall ye buy, and of their familie that are with you, which they begat in your land; and they shall be your possession. And ye shall take then as an inheritance for your children after you, to inherit them for a possession; they shall be your bond-me forever; but over your brethren, the children of Israel, ye shall not rule one over another with rigour ?'-Leviticus xxv: 44-45-46.

Yours, most sincerely, For truth and right, . E. W. TWING.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A VISIT TO LUDLOW, ENGLAND. From ' Places and People Abroad,' by WILLILM WELLS BROWN. It was in the latter part of December, and or

one of the coldest nights that I have experienced that I found myself seated before the fire, and alone, in the principal hotel in the town of Ludlow and within a few minutes' walk of the famous old uncomfortable carriages as no country except Great Britain furnishes for the weary traveller, and twenty miles on the top of a coach, in a drenching rain caused me to remain by the fire side to a later hour than I otherwise would have done. 'Did you ring, candle, and was shown to my chamber, and was soon in bed. From the weight of the covering on Law? 'Justice is the soul of Law.' Rather, Justice is the bed, I felt sure that the extra blanket which were damp: indeed, wet. My first thought was to ring the bell for the chambermaid, and have then ter disposing of the wer sheets. I returned to bed and got in between the blankets, and lay there trembling with cold till Morpheus came to my re-'What did God do before creation?' Here you mis-represent my argument entirely. You say God could have employed himself with 'mental and spiritual crea-termined to leave it until they discovered the loss large trees are still growing in the midst of the ol the poet would one day be secretary to the man who should put him to death and rule his kingdom

> poet who hallowed it with his immortal strains From a visitor's book that is kept at the gatehouse I copied the following verses: Here Milton sung ! What needs a greater spell 'Here Milton sung! What needs a greater spell
> To lure thee, stranger, to these far-famed walls?
> Though chroniclers of other ages tell
> That princes oft have graced fair Ludlow's halls,
> Their honors glide along oblivion's stream,
> And o'er the wreck a tide of ruin drives;
> Faint and more faint the rays of glory beam
> That glid their course—the bard alone survives.
> And when the rude, unceasing shocks of Time
> In one vast heap shall whelm this lofty pile,
> Still shall his genius, towering and sublime.

Although a ruin, this fact is enough to excite

terest, and to cause one to venerate the old build

ing, and to do homage to the memory of the divin

Still shall his genius, towering and sublime,
Triumphant o'er the spoils of grandeur smile;

I lingered long in the room pointed out to me as castle was not only visited by the author of 'Par-adise Lost,' but here, amidstithe noise and bustle of civil dissensions. Samuel Butler, the satirical author of 'Hudibras.' found an asylum. The part of the tower in which it is said he composed his of the tower in which it is said he composed his 'Hudibras,' was shown to us. In looking over the different apartments, we passed through a cell with only one small window, through which the light found its way. On a stone, chiselled with great heauty, was a figure in a weeping position, and underneath it some one had written with pencil, in a legible hand:

The Muse, too, weeps; in hallowed hour Here sacred Milton owned her power, And woke to nobler song.

The weather was exceedingly cold, and made nore so by the stone walls partly covered with inn. It being near the time for me to leave by coach for Hereford, I called for my bill. The coach for Hereford, I called for my bill. The servant went out of the room, but soon returned, and began stirring up the fire with the poker. I again told him that the coach would shortly be up, and that I wanted my bill. 'Yes, sir, in a moment,' he replied, and left in haste. Ten or moment, he replied, and left in haste. Ten or fifteen minutes passed away, and the servant once more came in, walked to the window, pulled up the blinds, and then went out. I saw that something was in the wind; and it occurred to me that they had discovered the loss of the sheets. The waiter soon returned again, and, in rather an agitated manner, said, 'I beg your pardon, sir, but the landlady is in the hall, and would like to but the landlady is in the hall, and would like to speak to you. Out I went, and found the finest specimen of an English landlady that I had seen for many a day. There she stood, nearly as thick as she was high, with a red face, garnished around with curls, that seemed to say, 'I have just been brushed and oiled.' A nest apron covered a black alpacea dress that swept the ground with modesty, and a bunch of keys lung at her side. 'O, that mile,' such a smile as none but a woman who had often been before a mirror could put on. How

ever, I had studied human nature too successfully not to know that thunder and lightning were concealed under that smile; and I nerved myself up for the occasion. 'I am sorry to have to name it. sir.' said she, 'but the sheets are missing off your bed.' 'O. yes,' I replied, 'I took them off last night.' 'Indeed!' exclaimed she; 'and pray what have you done with them!' 'I threw them out of the window,' said I. 'What! into the street!' 'Yes, into the street,' I said. 'What did you do that for!' 'They were wet; and I was afraid if I left them in the room, they would she put on at night, and give somebody else a cold.' And here I coughed with all my might, to remind her that I had suffered from the negligence of her chambermaid. The heaving of the chest and panting for breath which the lady was experiencing at this juncture told me plainly that an explosion was this juncture told me plainly that an explosion was at hand; and the piercing glance of those wicked-looking black eyes, and the rapid changes that looking black eyes, and the representation of the content of the c

see how much I had been charged for my hasty indiscretion the previous night. No mention was
made of the sheets; and I paid the bill as it
stood. The blowing of the coachman's horn warned me that I must get ready; and I put on my top
itself, a double inducement to every member of the coat. As I was passing through the hall, there stood the landlady just where I had left her, looking as if she had not stirred a single peg. And that smile, that had often cheered or carried consternation to many a poor heart, was still to be seen. I would rather have gone without my dinner than to have looked her in the face, such is my timidity. But common courtesy demanded that I should at least nod as I passed by; and therefore I was thrown back upon I was thrown back upon my manners, and uncon-sciously found myself giving her one of my best Whether this bow was the result of my early training while in slavery, the domestic dis-cipline that I afterwards experienced in freedom, or the terror with which every nerve was shaken on However, the bow was made and the ice broken. in his opinion, more miserable than any slaves, and the landlady smilingly said. You do not know, Free negroes have become a nuisance, and, for his sir, how much I am grieved at your being put to so part, he would not vote for the emancipation of much trouble last night with those wet sheets; it Jerry, or any other, unless the bill in the last was all the fault of the above. first meeting the landlady, I am still unaware .was all the fault of the chambermaid, and I have contained a provision to send them out of the coungiven her warning, and shall dismiss her a month from to-day. And I do hope, sir, that if you On the motion to put the bill on its second readshould ever mention this circumstance, you will not name the house in which it occurred. I do otherwise than to acquiesce in her wishes!-Yes, I promised that I would never name the inn at which I had caught the rheumatism; and, therefore, reader, you may ask me, but in vain,-I will not tell you. One more bow, and out I went, and mounted the coach. As the driver was pulling up his reins, and raising his whip in the air, I turned to take a farewell glance of the inn, when, to my surprise. I beheld the landlady at the door with a white handkerchief in her hand, and a countenance beaming with smiles that I still see in away went the coach. Although the ride was a cold and dreary one, I often caught myself smiling over the fright in which I had put the landlady by threatening to publish her house.

From Life Illustrated. WENDELL PHILLIPS

It is a feature of this singular age, that its trongest men are engaged in the work of destroy ing institutions, while the task of improving and reconstructing is left to quite another class of in-dividuals.

For example. Thackeray and Curtis satirize so ciety: that is, they tell people how not to behave; but when a young gentleman desires to know how he should behave, he is directed to Miss Leslie .-The essay 'Of a Plurality of Worlds,' which has shaken the faith of half the world in half eraged \$738 each. We need no better evidences the teachings of astronomy, waswritten by a man of power. But the individual who rushed to the rescue of the endangered science was no other that the weak, the the Buncombian, Sir David Brewster .-Since Voltaire's time, with how much wit, force, and eloquence mankind have been told what, in every branch of science and inquiry, they ought not to believe. But when it comes to positive inthe sort who produced such works as, say, 'Way-\$1050, \$1020, \$970, &c., and women and children land's Political Economy,' or the last book on 'In- at proportionate prices. struction, we find that the men who essay it are of

The lecture on Slavery, delivered a few evenings year, says the since, by Mr. Wendell Phillips, at the Tabernacle, set us upon this train of thought. Wendell Phillips we must call the very best popular speakly enough, but under strict control, incapable of clap-trap, independent of Buncombe both in money and in mind, patriotic, yet not blind to his country's faults, earnest but not bitter, severe, yet to wise to be uncharitable, Wendell Phillips, the worthy seion of a noble stock, seems formed to delight at ones and lash the age. How well he speaks! No waste of power. No straining for speaks! No waste of power. No straining for effect. No bursts of eloquence. Everything is subdued, strong, and telling. He steals upon the audience with unexpected points, and surprises them into enthusiasm. This is one of his stories:

A black man once went to Portland and attend-A black man once went to Portland and attended the man who owned it why he put a niggor into his pew. 'Why, sir, he is a Haytien.' 'Can't help that—he's black.' 'He's worth a million of dol-

and restrain the chuckle in order to be in at the roar. For a Yankee audience, a better speaker

And yet all this power must be expended in pulling down, and that, too, at a time when so much needs to be built up. We know well that We think that the principal reason why Horace

Greeley has become a power in this country is, that he has tried to build rather than destroy. He has done his share, it is true, of the needful labor of destruction; he has ridiculed, he has opposed, he has refuted, he has denied; but his principal aim has been, it seems to us, to construct, and to rec-owmend construction. He has had something positive to offer—he, almost alone.

Mrs. Emma R. Coe was on Friday, Jan. 12. registered at the office of the District Court, Philadelphia, as a student-at-law into the office of William T. Pierce, a member of the Philadelphia Bar. Mrs. Coe is known as one of the leaders in the Woman's Rights' movement.—N. Y. Tribune.

From the Greensboro' (N. C.) Patriot, Dec. 28, 1854. EMANCIPATION OF JERRY.

Most of our readers have doubtless heard of 'Jerry,' a slave belonging to the Hon. D. M. Barringer. It appears that Mr. B. is desirous of setting Jerry free. The following is a sketch of the proceedings on the bill to emancipate Jerry, in the House of Commons, Dec. 5:

The bill for the emancipation of Jerry was taken np for a second reading.

Mr. Smith, of Halifax, said that he was oppo

on principle to the emancipation of slaves, and wished to know something about the slave. Mr. Myers replied at considerable length, ex-

plaining some peculiar circumstances connected with Jerry's history, and appealing strongly in his

plosion was behalf.

Mr. Dargan followed in the same strain.

Mr. Barringer said Jerry had been in his service fourteen years, and had travelled with him in Europe: that during all that time, he had never heard the slightest thing alleged against him, but, on the contrary, he was a universal favorite. He was the contrary of the host colored to the heard colored to

House to liberate him; and when in New York once, meeting some North Carolina brokers, shav-ing the paper money of their State, he took gold from his pocket, and redeemed the paper at its full value, for the honor of his native State. He (Mr. McK.) hoped such conduct would not be overlooked.

Mr. Smith made some remarks in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Vance said he was a friend of Jerry's, and moved that his daguerreotype be sent to the Senate,

with a proposition to print!

Mr. Jordan spoke at considerable length in opposition to the bill, which he considered as establishing a bad precedent. He said there were already too many free negroes in the State, who were not made happy by their emancipation, but were,

On the motion to put the bill on its second reading, the ayes and noes were called. Those who voted in the negative were: Messrs. Bryant, Chadwick, Daughtry, Gilliam, Green, Harrison, Jones, Jordan, Martin, Perkins, Simmons, Smith, Watts. Ninety-four voted in the affirmative, and the bill

passed a second reading.' As Freedom is deemed a curse to the black man in the South, we are sorry to point to this act of the North Carolina Legislature, as another illustra

SOUTHERN MARKETS.

tion of Southern cruelty .- National Era.

The Savannah Georgian, of the 9th ult., has the following market intelligence :-

Monday last, the 1st. was 'general sales day throughout many of the Southern States-a day when sheriffs, executors, &c., offer property at put lie auction, to satisfy executions, close estates, &c We notice, from reported sales in various locali ties, that property, generally, brought good prices affording gratifying evidence that the 'times' are not so 'hard' as has been supposed. In this city railroad and bank stocks, land well, bringing, generally, all they were worth. In Columbia, (S. C.) two plantations were sold—one for \$6000, the other for \$9300. Negroes sold at a range of from \$150 to \$1005, according to age, sex, and condition. Girls. from fifteen to seventeen, brought from 550 to \$750; boys, same ages, from than are thus afforded that the money pressure is by no means of a general or serious character. As we have already said, the country is solvent, and business affairs will soon regulate themselves.

The Columbus (S. C.) Carolinian, of the 2d, ha the following :-

Messrs. Marsh & Sharp sold yesterday a large number of negroes, which brought fine prices

NEGRO-HIRING IN VIRGINIA. Negroes for this rear, says the Richmond Penny Post, have, as usual, commanded high prices. Men reached \$125, and, in some places, higher rates. Women of the hest qualifications have brought as much as \$700. er we ever heard. He is a master of his art. Tall and finely formed, graceful in attitude and gesture. Boys and girls at proportionably high rates. The with a commanding presence and the air of a gentleman, quiet in manner and always self-possessed. with acute preceptive powers, an imagination live, and its constant drain to the plantations of the large powers, an imagination live.

ANTOINETTE BROWN IN ANDOVER.

Some sensation has been made by Miss Antoinette Brown's lecture in the Lyceum course, which, of course, has a result that the descent of the angel in the pool of Judea had-of troubling the waters, and giving rise to animated discussion Wise people, however, do not disturb their own peace by a too vehement opinion, one way or the other, on the question of which Miss Brown is the embodiment. All seem to concede that the difficult function of a public speaker is performed by her that—he's black.' 'He's worth a million of dollars.' 'Introduce me.'

And this is another:

I lectured, not a month ago, in a manufacturing town in New England, in the town hall, on the Sabbath day. Beside me sat a clergyman who, two months before, had been ejected from his pultifor preaching Anti-Slavery! He had been turned out of his church, and a record made on the church book that he should not be allowed to exchange with his successor. When he preached in the town hall, the benches were filled with hundreds who used to fill the seats of his church. They passed in front of it, and left his successor.

They passed in front of it, and left his successor.

They passed in front of it, and left his successor.

dreds who used to fill the seats of his church. They passed in front of it, and left his successor preaching to six pews full. I said to one familiar with the town, 'How is this!' and the answer was. 'The six men who sit in these pews are the richest men in town; they could buy us all.' 'Ah!' said I, 'they have bought you!'

It is that last word, 'the introduce me!' the 'they have bought you!' which brings down the 'they have bought you!' which will be, some who desire and it will be, some who desire and it will be, some wider sphere, and it will be, some who desire and it will be, some who desire and it will be, been highly improper for her to speak to them !— However, a little patience and quietness, and these vexed questions will determine themselves, b - the most sensible of all tests—experience.'—Mr. H. B. Stowe, in the N. Y. Independent.

much needs to be built up. We know well that the work of tearing down must proceed far, before the work of reconstruction can begin. But we do think that a man of Wendell Phillips's fine endowments might find, here and there among the ruins, a place to plant a stone or two. Questions of boundless moment press for a solution. Nothing has yet been settled in this nation on its final basis—nothing! We applaud the zeal, the disinterestedness, the daring of Wendell Phillips; but is it fit that such a man should be so exclusively identified with one class of ideas?

PRACTICAL PHILANTHROPHY.—Among the numberless exertions for the relief of the poor this winter, the ladependent notices with approbation those of citizen Lindenmuller. No. 118 Chathar street. This true philanthropist dealt out in on day more than a thousand portions of soup, bread etc., to all colors, nations, and tongues. He say the property of the say is it fit that such a man should be so exclusively in the property of the color of his skin: I do not care what is for the color of his skin: I do not care what is for the color of his skin: I do not care what is his religion; be is human PRACTICAL PHILANTHROPHY .- Among the nu berless exertions for the relief of the poor this winter, the *Independent* notices with approbation those of citizen Lindenmuller, No. 118 Chatham street. This true philanthropist dealt out in one The only question I ask is, 'Are you hungry!—
Are you poor!' I put my hand on my heart and
say, Is he my fellow-creature! Yes. No matter
for the color of his skin: I do not care what is his language, or what is his religion; he is human

language, or what is his religion; he is human; he is hungry; I will feed him.'

On inquiring of one little boy, with a very dirty face, he was told that the boy's mother was a washerwoman. 'Go home, my boy,' said he, ' and tell her to wash your face and hands, and then come and get your dinner. I will feed the poor; I will not feed the dirty; water is free and plenty for the near.'

for the poor.'
On serving out the last ration, he remarked :—
'If I had more means, all this waiting crowd should be fed—none should go hungry from my

Another of Mr. Lindenmuller's projects is sell the poor articles of food without profit-Bread at 4c. a pound; flour 5c.; meat 2 1-2c. salt 1c., etc.

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