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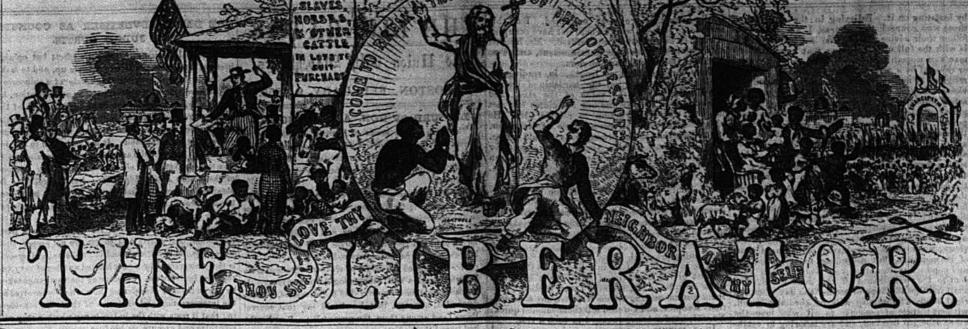
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Advertisements making less than one square in three times for 75 cents-one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, any vania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are au-Pennsylvania to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial

sittee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, vil :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY LORISO, EDNUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WESDELL PAILLIPS.

B' le the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides very question are impartially allowed a hearing. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholdetel

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

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

THE STIPULATION TO SUBBLEDGE PUGITIVE SLAVES—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinal; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

senting the oppressed!... To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial

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

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-DATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT." - John Quincy Adams.

the name of persons In fact, the oppress

EF 'Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveho

VOL. XXV. NO. 6.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1855. WHOLE NUMBER 1073.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser of Feb. 1. THE INDIOTMENTS AGAINST MR. WEN-DELL PHILLIPS AND MR. THEODORE

It is generally felt, by all right-minded people, that when a man is accused of an offence against the laws of his country by a Grand Jury, and is the laws of his country by a Grand Sury, and is about to he tried upon that accusation, the less he obtrides himself, or the subject of his trial, upon public attention, the better. It is also generally teneded by the sounder portion of the Press, that public discussion of the facts or circumstances at-

public discussion of the facts or circumstances attending the supposed offence, before the party accessed has been tried, is inexpedient?

To this sentiment we feel bound to attribute the general silence of the Press, on the subject of the effence with which Mr. Parker and Mr. Phillips now stand charged by a Grand Jury, since the indictments were found; and under no provocation or temptation should we be willing to enter into a public discussion of the facts which may establish the guilt or innocence of the accused, when the three months, which Jury must necessarily be taken from among those who might have read, or beard of, or been influenced by our views of the case. But the duty of avoiding a discussion of the question of the guilt or innocence of the accused, does not prevent us from defending the tribunal in which

ther are to be tried, from the attacks which they and their friends have seen fit to make upon it, in strance, as if their safety depended upon producing the consistion in the public mind, that they are objects of special persecution by the court, from ome malignant, or corrupt, or improper motive. We conceive it to be the duty of the Press, when such attacks are made upon the judiciary, to rehate them ; for the very obvious reason, that while erry judiciary is exposed to be attacked by every who may choose to assail it, it cannot descend from its high position to defend itself.

Mr. Theodore Parker and Mr. Wendell Phillips

stand indicted for the offence of resisting and opposing the execution of legal process. The charge is a grave one, and one that ought to be tried by in impartial tribunal. That the tribunal in which this charge is to be investigated is one of eminent parity of character, as well as ability, no man ever doubted, until the contrary was insinuated or sta-ted by the accused and their friends. Whether these persons, any more than others, really believe that the accused are going to be tried by a court not fit to be trusted to hold the scales of justice between them and the government that prosecutes them, we entertain the strongest doubts. But what they believe, it may not suit their purposes to act upon. I suits their purposes to assemble vast addences of two or three thousand people, and s language so violent and defamatory that the bily press shrinks from reporting it in all its presences, to denounce the Judge, who is to try these cases, as a man-stealer, and to represent him s conspiring to repress freedom of speech. It suits their purposes, or that of their friends, t write letters to a newspaper in the city of New lork, holding this Judge up to execration and con-tempt, as a person who bought his seat upon the beach by efforts in behalf of what they call the 'Fagitic Slave Bill'; as a Judge, who, 'in the contraction of juries,' has 'exerted all his abilities agrant' persons heretofore indicted under that w; as subverting the dearest rights of the people in his charges to Grand Juries. ' making the expression of opinion a constructive misdemeanor,' lips and Parker, not to mention what was done se-

cretly, a direct personal agency.'
Our readers will not, therefore, we presume, thisk that we are trenching upon that reserve which ought now to be maintained in reference to what ese men did in Faneuil Hall, if we call public atestion to their conduct since the indictments were et until their cases could undergo the ordeal aptaming that whatever outrages they may commit afterwards their subsequent conduct cannot be adduced upon the issue of guilty or not guilty under those indictments; and knowing that no con-dect of theirs towards himself can place the mind of that Judge in an unfavorable attitude towards them, they have resolved to employ the interval be seen accusation and trial, in efforts to make othes beliere him to be corrupt, prejudiced, and un-principled. This has been done before audiences two or three thousand persons, and the reportcity have recorded the fact, that the enthusiastic ers of those audiences followed the attack, and ere repeated at every repetition of it. That these coings are a fit subject of notice and comment, we had to be self-evident.

If the magistrate who is, thus assailed were a

citizen of another State, and came among us from the to time as a comparative stranger, to discharge the doties of the Federal Judiciary, we should still regard the duty of the Press to be the ame. But Mr. Justice Curtis is no stranger in the community. From his youth, he has gone in and out before this people, and they know his chancer, and are able to appropriate the stake they heter, and are able to appreciate the stake they hate in it. They know that he administers the law of the Union, throughout four of these New England States, in a tribunal which has much to do with their most important interests. They know, io, that in the highest tribunal of the nation, he represents the character, the talent and the learning of New England, and that it is from him, chiefthat that tribunal must derive its knowledge th of our local laws, and of our great and extend d interests. That his presence upon that bench is a hing of grave importance to New England and take country at large, few men will doubt.

That our readers may understand the instru-lens that have been used for the attacks upon the burt, which we shall lay before them. we take the advertising columns of the newspapers he following programme of a series of lectures, he in the course of being delivered in this city. [This programme was published in THE LIBERATOR

the opening of the lectures.] Of the persons thus announced, Mesers. Philap, Greeley, Clay, Hale and Beecher, have delivered the discourses which they had 'engaged.'

Of the others, who have 'engaged themselves to the committee,' and concerning whom 'there is the atmost confidence that there will be no failure,' three are Senators. the stmost confidence that there will be no failure, three are Senators and one is a Representative in Gostres. At the lecture delivered by Mr. Hale, it see it stated that the Hon. Henry J. Gardner, then the Governor elect, now the Governor of this Commonwealth, was present on the platform. It. Phillips and Mr. Hale were introduced to the tadence by Dr. Samuel G. Howe, of this city.

The chief object at almost all of these lecture is been, to excite the passions of the audience.

found guilty of the charge now pending against juries.' We have made such inquiry; and we find him, and the judge charges the jury that they are that when Judge Cartis came upon the bench, the to find the fact that he did speak in Faneuil hall, leaving the law for the court, this ruling will be found all right. If a Southern fillibuster is tried in New Orleans, and acquitted on the charge of the judge, that the jury are to judge both law and fact, and the case is carried to the Supreme Court, jurors from every city and town to be drawn for the charge of the case is carried to the Supreme Court, jurors from every city and town to be drawn for the case is carried to the Supreme Court, jurors from every city and town to be drawn for the case is carried to the Supreme Court, jurors from every city and town to be drawn for the courts are considered. that roling will be found right.'-[Report in the Journal of Dec. 15.

In an account of Mr. Phillips's lecture, on the 21st of December, which we find in the Traveller, we see it stated that 'his hits at the attempt to repress free speech in Faneuil Hall by indictment, appeared particularly acceptable to the au-dience'; and the Courier of the same date informs us that 'when he said that he 'would he had a 'tumbler of water to rinsa his mouth,' after mentioning the names of Judge Curtis and _____, the vast hall rang again and again to rounds of enthusiastic applause;' and, when he came to announce to his hearers the remedy, it was found to be to have such a public sentiment here as would take up Massachusetts by the four corners, and shake out the Curtises and the _____, break this Union, and tear the Constitution in tatters, and let the slave settle the question for himself.

-[Journal of Dec. 20.
The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is reported to have said in his lecture, January 11th-

· Closely connected with this contrast between North and South was free speech and open discussion. It was little better than merriment to tell him that the law would give power to arrest a man for free speech in old Fancuil Hall. (Loud and reiterated appliause.) Meriment, he said, for who would not laugh at a philoso net to catch the sun, because he wanted to do some dir-ty work they revealed, and darkness and silence were excellent for tyrants and knaves; but to attempt to do excellent for tyrants and knaves; but to attempt to do such a thing in New England was to change the knave into an imbecile, and the tyrant into a fool. (Loud applause.) But should any power, against the prudent spirit of the people, the spirit of our polity, and the rights of individual man, succeed in making headway against free speech and putting it in jeopardy, it would convulse the framework of society. There would be no time for revolutionary movement, but an eruption would take place in which fragmentary judges and courts would fly athwart the sky, like stones thrown from the vomiting crater of some furious volcano. (Loud cheers.) Any party must be intensely American that could afford Any party must be intensely American that could afford to destroy the foundation of American principle, which was, that public questions should be publicly discussed, and public procedure publicly agreed upon. The South, holding a heathen theory of man, and an aristocratic theory of society, was bound to hold, and does hold, a theory of society, was bound in respect to the right of radically opposite theory in respect to the right of speech and freedom of the press. There was not freedom of opinion in the South. They said there, that it would bring their lives into jeopardy, and they must regulate its expression; but, he asked, what was the state of society in which free speech and discussion were so dangerous?" (Applause.)—[Traveller, Jan.12.

Mr. Cassius Clay told his audience, at the close of his lecture, that they must fight. 'In the words of Patrick Henry I say, "We must fight! I repeat it, sir, we must fight!" —[Journal, Dec. 29.

Mr. Theodore Parker has not yet lectured; but in the New York Tribune of the 5th instant, there of Patrick Henry I say, "We must fight! I repeat it, sir, we must fight!" —[Journal, Dec. 29.

Mr. Theodore Parker has not yet lectured; but in the New York Tribune of the 5th instant, there appears a long letter, headed in capitals. 'Indictment of Theodore Parker and Wendell Pbillipe, signed 'A Citizen of Boston,' and dated in this city, January 2d. Our object in referring to it will be answered by showing its place in an organization and systematic attack on Judge Curtis. It and systematic attack on Judge Curtis. family in Boston, which may be called the Curtis family': and it then proceeds with a long detailed account of the relationship subsisting between several persons of that name, and some of their conns who bear different names, and arrays three columns of real and pretended facts in such a way as to give the reader to understand that Mr. Phillips and Mr. Parker are now the innocent victims of the malice and machinations of these · Curtises.' Under the head of Connection of the Cuntises with the prosecution of Messrs. Phillips and Parker,' the writer makes the following statements concerning Judge Curtis :-

18. In 1851, after the death of Judge Woodbury. Benjamin R. Curtis was appointed Judge in his place, at Mr. Webster's recommendation; and, as it was gen-

relucing innocent men to slavery.

14. As Circuit Judge of the United States, Benjamin

14. As Circuit Judge of the United States, Benjamin R. Curtis, as well in the construction of juries as in the construction of the law, exerted all his abilities against the parties indicted for the rescue of Shadrach. He did this especially in the case of Elizur Wright, who appeared without counsel, and thus afforded a better opportunity to procure conviction. But it was in vain—all secaped out of his hands.

2. June 7, 1854, Benjamin B. Curtis delivered a charge to the new Grand Jury, subversive of the dearest rights of the people, making the expression of opinion a constructive 'misdemeanor,' to be punished by a fine of three hundred dollars, and imprisonment for twelve months, thus assailing all freedom of speech.

3. By the direction of Benjamin R. Curtis contained in this charge, attempts were made to indict various in this charge, attempts were made to indict various speakers at Fancuil Hall, who had denounced the sin of speakers at Fancuit Hall, who mad denounced the sin of man-stealing in Boston, and among them, Messrs. Phil-lips and Parker. But that Grand Jury failed to per-form the work demanded of them, and so were discharg-

form the work demanied of them, and so were discharged, and a new jury empannelled.

Thus it appears that some of the Curtis family have been active in all the cases of slave-hunting which have been active in Massachusetts since the passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill, and in one at least which occurred previously. That they were intensely active in efforts to support that Bill, to procure its passage, and to carry it into execution, and that in the indictments found against Messrs. Phillips and Parker, not to mention what was done secretly, two at least of that family had a direct personal agency.—[N. Y. Tribune, Jan. 6.

We have confined our extracts from this libellous

with the reiterated idea, that the Court has undertaken to repress 'free speech in Faneail Hall.' Mr. Hale commenced the attack, on the 14th of December, by the following grass and indecent charge against the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, which implies that they are so corrupt that they will decide the same question one way against the North, and another way in favor of the South. 'This question,' he said, speaking of the alleged right of the jury to determine the law, 'had not yet been carried to the Supreme Court. We all know what the decision will be, if it goes there. If Theodore Parker is found guilty of the charge now pending against in gagainst the depository of his mahuscript, and a New York paper as the vehicle of his libels—thus a New York paper as the vehicle of his libels—thus a New York paper as the vehicle of his libels—thus a leuding all crease detection. He sets down, with circumstance and particularity, that on certain tending all crease detection. He sets down, with circumstance and particularity, that on certain so more and no less than a charge that the juries were packed by the court, for the purpose of procuring a conviction. Is there any citizen of Buston, 'who will venture to make this charge over his own signature! If any one were to do so, he would probably have occasion to make inquiry into the facts attending Judge Curtis's construction of juries. that when Judge Cortis came upon the bench, the jurors for the Circuit Court of the United States U. S. Courts, according to the population of each thus infusing into the administration of civil and criminal law, the rural element, which is cer-tainly as favorable to liberty of all kinds as any element of which a jury can be composed.

We think that Elizur Wright, for whose convic-

ion Judge Curtis is said to have exerted all his bilities, would not thank the 'citizen of Boston for the use he has made of his name. That indiman .- made so, as he has since declared, by the fair, impartial and gentle manner in which he was treated by the Court, before whom he undertook to act as his own counsel, and by whom he was re-peatedly saved from blunders that might have been fatal to his defence. Mr. Wright has never since been engaged in resisting the laws of the land, and has found cause to bless the day when he left that perilous vocation. (1)
One word will dispose of the assertion, that a

second Grand Jury was summoned, because the first 'failed to do the work demanded of them.'
The Circuit Court of the United States has two terms in a year, which commence in May and Oc-Jury is summoned and returned. The riot in which Batchelder was killed occurred in June, while the May term of the Court was still open. It is aver-red by this writer, that the evidence implicating Messrs Phillips and Parker was laid before that Grand Jury, and that they did not find a bill. If so, the presumption is, that the government were go again at large into the subject of resistance of process, but after alluding to the statute, he mere-ly remarked that the views of the Court upon this law had been stated at a former term, and that he would not detain the jury with a repetition of

Quite akin to the statements made concerning opinion, or for a 'constructive misdemeanor,' and that Judge Cartis's charge 'assailed all freedom of speech.' A single extract from the charge will at once place this whole pretence in its true light. There is a law of the United States which punishes the resisting or obstructing of process, by the following provision:

'If any person shall knowingly or wilfully obstruct,

No Grand Jury is ever charged in the Courts of the United States, without having their attention directed to this, as well as to the other provisions of the criminal code. It so happened, that Judge Curtis had to charge the Grand Jury of this district within a few days after the case of Anthony Burns occurred here. The fact that an attack had been made upon the Court House by a mob, for the purpose of rescuing Burns from the custody of the United States Marshal, and that in that attack the United States Marshal, and that in that attack one of the Marshal's officers had been killed, was a public fact, which the Court was bound to know and to notice. It is the duty of every Court, having criminal jurisdiction, before charging a Grand Jury, to take notice of the offences which the government are about to Laborators the contract to t ernment are about to lay before the inquest, in ernment are about to lay before the inquest, in order that the Grand Jury may be properly instructed in the law applicable to such offences, before
they hear the evidence of the government. This
was done by Judge Curtis, on this occasion. just
as it is done in all cases of crime which are likely
to come before a Grand Jury.

He neither went out of the way of his duty,
nor omitted any part of his duty; but proceeded to
state to the Grand Jury the legal definition of the
offence that is punishable under the statute above
quoted, and the various modes in which that of-

quoted, and the various modes in which that of-fence may be committed. In the course of his charge, he said:—

" If you should be satisfied that an offence against this "If you should be satisfied that an offence against this law has been perpetrated, you will then inquire by whom. And this renders it necessary for me to instruct you concerning the kind and amount of participation which brings individuals within the compass of this law.

'And first, all who are present and actually obstruct, resist, or oppose, are of course guilty. So are all who are present, leagued in the common design, and so situated as to be able in case of need to afford assistance to those actually engaged, though they do not actually obstruct, resist or oppose. If they are present for the purpose of affording assistance in obstructing, resisting or opposing the officers, and are so situated as to be able, in any event which may occur, actually to aid in the

(1) To this statement-in a subsequent number of the Daily Advertiser-Mr. WRIGHT makes the follow-

Mr. Epiror :- A correspondent told your readers resterday, that ' the fair, impartal, and gentle nanner' in which I was treated by the U.S. Court we have confined our extracts from this libellous publication to those in which the name of Judge Curtis is introduced, because it is no part of our purpose to vindicate the other gentlemen who are attacked in it. They are not about to exercise the high function of presiding on the trial of these indictments; and whatever interest our readers may fiel in them, we are at present concerned not with an attack upon a family, but with a bold, unscrupulous and libellous assault upon a Judge, made either by one of the persons whom he is to try, or by some of their friends and shettors.

Let us look at the charges made by this 'Citizen of Boston,' shrouding himself in an anonymous signature, and selecting a New York print-

common design, though so overt act is done by them, they are still guilty under this law. The offence defined by this act is a misdemeanor; and it is a rule of law, that whatever participation, in a case of felony, would render a person guilty, either as a principal in the second degree, or as an accessory before the fact, does, in a case of mislemeanor, render him guilty as a principal; in misdemeanors all are principals. And therefore, in pursuance of the same rule, not only those who are present, but those who, though absent when the offence was committed, did procure, counsel, command, or abet others to commit the offence, are indictable as principals. Such is the law, and it would seem that no just mind could doubt its propriety. If persons having influence over others use that influence to induce the commission of crime, while they themselves remain at a safe distance, that must be deemed a very imperfect system of law which allows them to escape with impunity. Such is not our law. It treats such advice as criminal, and subjects the giver of it to punishment according to the nature of the offence to which his pernicious counsel has led. If it be a case of felony, he is by the common law an-accessory before the fact, and by the laws of the United States and of this State is punishable to the same extent as the principal felon. If it be a case of misdemeanor, the adviser is himself a principal offender, and is to be indicted and punished, as if he himself had done the criminal act. It may be important for you to know what, in point of law, amounts to such an advising or the criminal act. It may be important for you to know what, in point of law, amounts to such an advising or counselling another as will be sufficient to constitute this legal element in the offence. It is laid down by this legal element in the offence. It is and down by high authority, that though a mere tacit acquiescence, or words, which amount to a bare permission, will not be sufficient, yet such a procurement may be, either by direct means, as by hire, counsel or command, or indirect, by evincing an express liking, approbation or assent to another's criminal design. From the nature of the case, another's criminal design. From the nature of the case, the law can prescribe only general rules on this subject. My general instruction to you is, that language, addressed to persons who immediately afterwards commit an offence, actually intended by the speaker to incite those addressed to commit it, and adapted thus to incite them, is such a countenance or advising to the crime as the law contemplates, and the person so inciting others is liable to be indicated as a principal. ng others is liable to be indicted as a principal."

Two classes of offenders, it will be seen, are but who have advised, counselled or incited those regenerated this profane oath into a royal prophe-who did the deed. There is not a word in the cy, in order to justify the abuse of three million whole charge, from beginning to end, which looks to men! A Southern volcano in New Hampshire, the scene of actual violence. The doctrine of the charge is, that if one man advises or procures another to commit a misdemeanor, the adviser or what are we to think, when old Massachusetts,

Mr. Phillips and Mr. Parker have a perfect right, for all that is contained in this charge, to talk about 'the sin of man-stealing,' as long as they please, in Fancuil Hall or elsewhere. But if they have ever advised or counselled others to the same that slavery, on the whole, is as good or better for three millions of laboring men as lib-acceptance and the conditions of the conditions o nent is able to prove it, the law that is to be ap-

ment is able to prove it, the law that is to be applied to the case has been pretty clearly stated.

That Judge Curtis has done anything 'secretly' to cause Mr. Phillips or Mr. Parker to be indicted, or that he has had any 'personal agency' in their being presented by the Grand Jury, is a suggestion that could have proceeded only from that class of minds, now engaged in efforts to create a public opinion that will 'tear the Constitution to tatters.' Let a man but have this object in view, and there is nothing he will not say, whether he believes it or not. Persons whose object is civil confusion, rebellion, and the overthrow of the government of their country, if not privileged to say and do exrebellion, and the overthrow of the government of their country, if not privileged to say and do extravagant things, can compass their ends only by propagating falsehood. Magistrates and public functionaries are their natural prey. A givernment can be broken up and destroyed, only by attacking those who are charged with the administration of its laws; if the public respect for their characters can be undermined, the first great step towards the object is secured; and as the end always justifies the means, with such persons, the nature of the means is likely to give them very little trouble. Ask one of these persons, any one of whom may be the 'citizen of Roston,' whether he believes in his conscience that Judge Curtis was appointed to the bench in recompense for political services, or that he had any 'secret' or 'personal agency' in these indictments, or any thing to do the trouble. Ask one of these persons, any one of whom may be the 'citizen of Boston,' whether he believes in his conscience that Jadge Cartis was appointed to the bench in recompense for politicians services, or that he had any 'sceret' or 'personal agency' in these indictments, or any thing to do with them beyond stating to the Grand Jury what he held to be the law, and if you could get an honest answer, it would be in the negative. But it would be immediately followed by the statement that the Fugitive Slave Law is reason enough for breaking the Union, and that public opinion must be excited to break it, and that if a Jadge, or any body else, puts his character must be assailed.

But enough, and more than enough. We hope, and believe, that Mr. Parker and Mr. Phillips will be tried by an impartial jury; and we know that the judge who is to preside at these trials will administer the law called the astention of our readers to these things, that they may understand the results and objects to which the agitators of this community have now come. That public opinion will work itself into a sound and healthy condition on the whole matter, in spite of their agitations, is just as certain as that time is to flow on. That the rest of the United States to be resisted Aere would be a vain expectation, if the people of Massachusetts could entertain it. But they do not entertain it. Ask any intelligent citizen of this common wealth, who has not made himself a fanstic on this subject, whether he would not have the legal process of the United States is the series and recommendation of the registron of the very the South another; which of them is to be called the American deal? Which are American—Northern ideas? That which declares the right of every man to life the common of the propose of the United States is the searce and certain of execution as the legal process of the United States is the searce and certain of execution as the legal process of the United States is the searce and certain of execution as the legal proces

SELECTIONS.

WARD BEECHER'S LECTURE. The following is the concluding portion of HENNY

WARD BESCHER'S Anti-Slavery Lecture, delivered at the Broadway Tabernacle, (N. Y.) on Tuesday evening, Jan. 16. The Lecture is published entire in the Anti-Slavery Standard of the 27th ult.

The struggle between the North and the South is not one of sections, and of parties, but of PRINCIgovernments—of principles that cannot coalesce, nor compromise; that must hate each other, and contend, until the one shall drive the other out.

Oh! how little do men dream of the things that

are transpiring about them! In Lother's days, how little they knew the magnitude of the results pending that controversy of a fractious monk and a haughty Pope! How little did the frivolous courtier know the vastness of that struggle in which Hampden, Milton and Cromwell acted! We

which Hampeen, Allton and Cromwell acted; we are in just such another era. Dates will begin from the period in which we live!

Do not think either that all the danger lies in that bolted cloud which flashes in the Southern horizon. There is decay, and change, here in the North. Old New England, that suckled American library is now applies to devour it. liberty, is now suckling wolves to devour it. What shall we think when a President of old

Dartmouth College goes over to slavery, and publishes to the world his religious conviction of the rightfulness of it, as a part of God's disciplinary government of the world—wholesome to man, as a punishment of sins which he never committed, and panishment of sins which he never committed, and a liquidation of the long arrearages of Ham's everlasting debt! avowing that, under favorable circumstances, he would buy and own slaves! After a drunken fit, Noah, inspired only as wine inspires, cursed Ham for ridiculing his father's shame. And on this oath of a patriarch, the morning after a debauch, slavery is made very fitly to stand. Ar within the principles laid down in this charge, outh that Scripture nowhere intimates was a One consists of those who are present and take part prophecy, but only a common cursing, such as all in the acts of resistance or opposition to the service of legal process; the other class are those of legal process; the other class are those who are not present at the scene of actual violence, eminent President of a New England College, have

what are we to think, when old Massachusetts, precarer is indictable as a principal in the misdemeanor; not because he was constructively present when the deed was done, but because it is a crime when the deed was done, but because it is a crime shall make pilgrimage through the South, and, after surveying the lot of slaves under a system that crime. Such, Judge Curtis says, is the law; and if Mr. Phillips and Mr. Parker have not given such the mout of manhood, pronounces them chatters are the marriage, makes their education. if Mr. Phillips and Mr. Parker have not given such advice, if they neither jucited, counselled nor influenced those who made the attack on the Court House, to make that attack, they are not within the principles laid down by the Court. Those principles restrain no man's freedom of speech, any further than to prevent him from using speech as the means of inducing or influencing others to complete the principles and wounds are in the core of the human heart, and wounds nature in the core of the human heart, which strikes from parents all right in their children. If freedom of speech, under a government of laws, includes a freedom to advise a child to steal, or a freedom to induce an assassin to commit murder, then Judge Curtis has assailed freedom of speech. But if we all hold the gift and the liberty of speech, subject to the principle, alike founded in of her most revered, and personally, deservedly because the grand porcels and in what we are now told is the of speech, subject to the principle, sinke founded in sound morals and in what we are now told is the law, which prohibits the use of speech as a means of inciting to crime, then there is not one of 'the dearest rights of the people,' which is not upheld in this charge.

Of her most revered, and personary, deserved, and

please, in Fanculi Hall or elsewhere. But it they son between the state of society and the condition have ever advised or counselled others to go and of a laboring population in a slave system, and rescue a prisoner from the custody of a United those in a free State, and left the impression on States officer, when held by legal process, and the every page, that liberty works no better results thing has been done or attempted, we suppose the than servitude, and that it has mischiefs and ingovernment will expect to prove it. If the govern-conveniences which slavery altogether avoids. conveniences which slavery altogether avoids.

Read that book in Faucuil Hall, and a thouse

That which organizes Society as a Democracy and Government as a Republic—or that which or-ganizes Society as an Aristocracy, and Government

as an Oligarchy!

Which shall it be—that which organized New England townships, schools, and churches—that resisted taxation without representation—that covered Boston harbor with tea, as if all China had shook down her leaves there—which spake from Faneuil Hall, and echoed from Bunker Hill; or that policy which landed slaves on the Chesapeake—that has changed Old Virginia from a land of heroes into a breeding-ground of slaves—that has broken down boundaries, and carried war over our lines, not for liberty, but for more torritory for slaves to work, that the owners might multiply, and the aristocracy of America stand on the shores and the aristocracy of America stand on the sho of two oceans, an unbroken band all between !

If a National American party is ever formed, by leaving out the whole question of Human Rights, it will be what a man would be—his soul left out! An American National party—Liberty left out! An American party—Human Rights left out! Gentlemen, such a party will stink—like discounts. Gentlemen, such a party will stink with dissolu-tion before you can get it finished. No masonry can make it solid—no art can secure it. No anchor

that was ever forged in infernal stythy can go deep enough into political mud to hold it! If you rear up an empty name; if you take that revered name, America! all the world over radiant and revered, as the symbol of human rights and human happiness—if you sequester and stuff that name with the effete doctrines of despotism, do you believe you can supplicate from any gods the boon of immortality for such an unbartised mornate.

believe you can supplicate from any gods the book of immortality for such an unbaptized monster? No. It may live to ravage our heritage for a few days, but there is a spirit of liberty that lives among us, and that shall live. And aroused by that spirit, there shall spring up the yet unaroused hosts of men that have not bowed the knee to Baal, and we will war it to the knife, and knife to the hilt, and knife and hilt to the throat and heart. For, it shall be, America shall be free.
We will take that for our life's enterprise. Dy-

ing, we will leave it a legacy to our children, and they shall roll it on to theirs, until the work is done, our fathers' prayers are answered, and this whole land stands clothed and in its right mind—a symbol of what the earthly fruits of the Gospel are !

If a National party is now to be formed, what
shall it be, and what shall its office be !

shall it be, and what shall its office be !

It shall be a peacemaker, say sly politicians.

Yes, peace by war. But an American party, seeking peace with imperious Aristocracy by yielding everything down to the root—one would think no party need be formed to do that. Judas did as much without company. Arnold did that without An American National party must either be a

pie-bald and patched up party, carrying in its en-trails the mortal poison of two belligerent schemes, forever engendering disputes, and agitation, and furious conflict; or, to be a real national party, it must first be a Northern party and become natio We must walk again over the course of history. We must walk again over the course of history.

Here in the North, Liberty began. Its roots are
with us yet. All its associations and all its potent
institutions a with us. Having once given forth
the spirit of liberty, now fading out of our Southern States, the North should again come forth an refill the poisoned viens that have been drinking the hemlock of Despotism, with the new blood o

When Hercules was born, but yet a child, the jealous Juno sent two serpents to his cradle to destroy him. Hereales or the serpents must die. Both could not lie in the same bed. He seized them, and sufficiented them by his grip. While his poor brother Iphiclus filled the house with his shricks. An infernal Juno, envious of the destined greatness of this country, bath sent a hideous serpent upon it! What shall we do! Shall we im-tate Hercules or Iphiclus! Shall we choke it, or shall we form a timid National party, and shrick!

Gentlemen, you will never have rest from this subject until there is a victory of principles. Northern ideas must become American, or Southern ideas must become American, before there will be peace. If the North gives to the Nation her radical principles of human rights and damageratic Government. ples of human rights and democratic Governments, there will be the peace of an immeasurable prosper-ity. If the South shall give to the country a policy derived from her heathen notions of men, there will be such a peace as men have overdrugged with opium—that deep lethargy just before the mortal convulsions and death! All attempts at evasion. convulsions and death: All attempts at evasion, at adjourning, at concealing and compromising, are in vain. The reason of our long agitation is, not that restless Abolitionists are abroad, that ministers will meddle with improper themes, that parties are disregardful of the country's interest.

ties are disregardful of the country's interest. These are symptoms only, not the disease; the effects, not the causes.

Two great powers that will not live together are in our midst, and tagging at each other's throats. They will search each other out, though you separate them a hundred times. And if by an insane blindness you shall contrive to put off the issue, and send this unsettled dispute down to your children in the country of the cause of the country of the cause of the country of the cause of the and send this unsettled dispute down to your chil-dren, it will go down, gathering volume and strength at every step, to waste and desolate their heritage. Let it be settled now. Clear the place. Bring in the champions. Let them put their lances in rest for the charge. Sound the trumpet, and God save the right!

From the Hartford Republican. NOT TO BE TRUSTED. The disposition of a portion of the reputed anti-

The disposition of a portion of the reputed anti-slavery men of the North, to trust men who have never arowed our principles, is to us an omen of danger. Mr. Benton was the favorite of this class of radicals. He had fought nobly in Congress against the Southern clique of Propagandists—he had battled fiercely against the Compromise and against the Douglas iniquity. But anti-slavery men should not have overlooked the fact, that Mr. Benton did not have overlooked the fact, that Mr. against the Douglas iniquity. But anti-slavery men should not have overlooked the fact, that Mr. Benton did not oppose these measures from any satisfactory hatred of the peculiar institution. He actually voted for the vilest section of the Compromise Measures—the Fugitive Slave Law. Was it safe to trust such a man!—to repose any confidence in him as an opponent of slavery! So, too, he fought with earnestness and signal ability against the Nebrasks Bill, and in consequence many anti-slavery men were ready to run him for President. But what do we see! Congress organizes, and the same Mr. Benton makes a decidedly pro-slavery speech, and passes lightly over, if he does not justify, the atrocious conduct of the Missourians in Kansas. The reason is, that he wants to be elected U.S. Senator from that same Missouri. Having tried to break down the Atchison clique, and tried unsuccessfully, he now goes on the other tack, and tries to please them. Finding that opposition to Nebraska and Kansas frauds is unquestionably unpopular in Missouri, he endeavors to square himself with popular opinion—and the anti-slavery press of the free States teems with indignation at his conduct. But he was never with us. He has not deserted us. We were the ones to blame in reposing confidence in such a man.

STON.

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LETTE

Mr DEAN Althouse when you being introviting to new year. to do must had I will had a signed a good nate mines. I dulged i ity. The they are

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From the (London) Empire. MISREPRESENTATION CORRECTED.

ANTI-SLAVERY ADVOCATE for January, 1855. The present number of this periodical contains a copious report of the proceedings of the Anti-Slavery Conference lately held in London, and briefly sketched in the columns of this journal. Some parts of the Adecate's report are taken from our own; including a notice of a speech made by Mr. George Thompson. Our reporter says, 'Mr. Thompson paid a glowing tribute of respect to the American Anti-Slavery Society.' In copying these words, the Advocate adds in a foot-note, 'No other report of the Conference, amongst many which have reached us, makes any mention of the speech of Mr. Thompson, thus succinctly reported; nor of any other allusion by him to the American Anti-Slavery Society.'

We have perused this note with the utmost surprise and astonishment—we will not say with The present number of this periodical contains

prise and astonishment—we will not say with what other feelings. It contains, in the form of an insinuation, a charge against the reporter of the sketch given in this paper of having fabricated an account of a speech never made; and it also contains, in that same unworthy form, a denial that Mr. Thompson ever, during the sittings of the Conference, alluded, either in terms of ealogy or otherwise, to the American Anti-Slavery S. ciety. Since we saw this note, we have obtained from the printer of a report, which is being pre-pared by the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, a copy of Mr. Thompson's speech, furnished, not like our own notes, by an unprofessional hand, but by an accomplished short-hand writer, who recorded what Mr. Thompson said verbatim. That speech we give below, and challenge the Advocate to dispute its accuracy. Our columns are open to his denial, if he is able to offer and support one. If he is not, we leave it to his own mind to suggest the course he should pursue.

MR. THOMPSON'S SPEECH AT THE LONDON ANTI-SLAVE RY CONFERENCE Mr. George Thompson: Sir, previous to the amendment to the resolution before the Conference being withdrawn, permit me to say a few wards in reference to it. If there be we individwords in reference to it. ual in this room, who more than all others would be gratified by the special mention in commenda-tory terms of the American Anti-Slavery Society that individual. For more than twent years. I have been intimately connected, in affect tion and labors, with that society. In 1834, I had the honor to be enrolled on the list of its earliest agents, and went forth with its credentials in my hand to spread its principles amongst th American community. I think I can say, with truth, that I have been faithful to that body, in evil and in good report, from that time to this, and I intend to be faithful to it, whatever be the sacrifice which my fidelity may cost me. I assert that which I believe no gentleman here will ven-ture to deny, or desires to contradict, when I say that the American Society, above all other antislavery organizations, has been true to the cause of the slave, and steadfast to the principles on which it was originally established, and that it is at this moment preeminently the body in the United States which promulgates pure, simple, terated by sectarian prejudices and party political predilections. Whatever, therefore, others may say or do, I am, and shall remain, unshaken in my attachment. The amendment proposed by Mr. Bishop is one which I should rejoice to see cordially and unanimously adopted by the Conference. I firmly believe that the American Anti-Slavery Society merits the special notice which that amendment would give it, and I believe, further, that such a notice of it, it would be wise as well as just to take, with a view to the healing of past differences, and to show the desire of those who convened the Conference to be henceforth on terms of friendly co-operation. But while my own impressions remain unchanged, I as to say I have had reasons given me for a different course, which lead me to think that I shall best promote the cause of the slave by abstaining from promote the cause of the slave by abstatuing mode pressing, at this particular moment, the amendment which has been proposed. I take it for granted that there are few persons present who are ignorant of the fact, that the American Society has many warm-hearted, devoted, and sym-pathizing friends in this country. (Hear, hear.) Should any doubt it, let me assure them that my knowledge and experience enable me to say there are many such. (Hear.) The delegate from Edinburgh, lately the Lard Provost of that city, represents a Society which has worked harmoniously with the American Society ever since I had the honor to be connected with the Scotlish metropolis, and to assist at its formation. It is within my personal knowledge, that the most valuable and laborious members of the Edinburgh Society are the warm friends and supporters of the American Society. On this occasion, I have the hon-or to hold two appointments. The first is from the Anti-Slavery Conference, lately held in Manchester. At the very same meeting at which I was appointed, a resolution, of which I was the author, was unanimously passed, recognising the claims of the Society upon the confidence and sup-port of the Abolitionists of Great Britain for its inflexible fidelity, incorruptible integrity, and single-minded purpose. I am, besides, a delegate from the Glasgow Emancipation Society, which for twenty years has supported the American Anti-Slavery Society, and continues to repose i it the most entire confidence. My instruction from that Society are to maintain the perfect catholicity of the anti-slavery platform, and to arge the necessity and duty of accepting the aid of all who sincerely ambrace our fundamental principles, without respect of color, caste, creed, country, or sex. I might mention many other Societies so tered over the kingdom-Societies distinguished for their zealous efforts in the cause of the slave which are founded upon the same sectarian and liberal principles, and all of which regard the American Anti-Slavery Society as worthy of support, sympathy and commendation. I have spoken of differences which in times past have estranged many of the Abolitionists of this country from the American Anti-Slavery Society. do not wish to enter upon the nature or the cause of those differences further than to say, that what ever may have been their origin, the worst enemy of the American Society cannot say they have been occasioned by any defection from anti-slavery principle or fidelity to the slave on the part of Mr. Garrison and his noble coadjutors. Well, it Mr. Garrison and his noble coadjutore. Well, it appears that there is now a desire that these differences should be forgotten, and that there should be united action for the future, and it is thought that this object will be more likely to be gained by waiving the point urged by Mr. Bishop, than

• Whereas, the American Anti-Slavery Society, which, since its establishment in 1883, has pursued, with inflexible fidelity, incorruptible integrity, and single-minded purpose, the great object of its formatiou—the immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery—which has proved by its deeds that its reliance for success is wholly in God and the omnipotence of his truth, and have been wrought in the face of principalities and powers, of afflictions, necessities, distresses, imprisonment, stripes, tumults, perils in the city, and perils amongst false brethren—against a thoroughly corrupt and overhelming public sentiment, and in behalf of millions the are peeled, meted out, and trodden under foot; wheluing public sentiment, and in behalf of millions who are pecied, meted out, and trodden under foot; who have no recompense to offer, and to espouse whose hated cause exposes the advocate to reproach, persecution and martyriom—therefore, Resolved: That in the judgment of this Conference, the American Anti-Slavery Society is preëminently entitled to the confidence and support of all who seek, upon disinterested and uncompromising principles, the abolition of slavery in the United States, and would extend its warmest welcome to its most worthy representative, Mr. Parker Pillsbury, the long-tried and unfaltering champion of the cause of the enslaved children of America.

by insisting on it. Believing in the sincerity of those who counsel this course, I am willing to follow their advice; but if I do so, let me say it is with the full understanding that henceforth no man's or woman's co-operation is to be accepted or rejected by a reference to his or her peculiar religious or non-religious, political or non-political views. I think there is a rule, which we may all safely follow when in doubt respecting the properson, namely, to put ourselves in the place of the slave, and ask. Would I, if a slave, accept the aid of such an, one to obtain my deliverance to the slave, and sak. Would I, if a slave, accept the aid of such an, one to obtain my deliverance to the slave would not only accept the aid of such an one to obtain my deliverance to the slave would not only accept the aid of such an one to obtain my deliverance to the slave would not only accept the aid of such an one to obtain my deliverance to the slave would not only accept the aid of such an one to obtain my deliverance to the slave would not only accept the aid of such an one to obtain my deliverance to the slave would not only accept the aid of such an one to obtain my deliverance to the slave would not only accept the aid of such an one to obtain my deliverance to the slave would not only accept the aid of such an one to obtain my deliverance to the series of lectures on Slavery, at the slave would not only accept the aid of such an one to obtain my deliverance to the series of lectures on Slavery, at the slave would not only accept the aid of the slave would not only accept the aid of such an one to obtain my deliverance.

The Judge had gut his victim—the object for which these prosecutions were instituted had been accomplished, and nothing more need be done. The Court is adjourned.

Mr. Booth publishes affidavits from eight differ.

Mr. Burlingame commenced his lecture by remarking the house of the slave.

Mr. Burlingame commenced his lecture by remarking the house properson. the common object. With the understanding that the American Anti-Slavery Society will hence-forth receive at the hands of the British and Forforth receive at the hands of the British and Foreign Society the same meed of approbation which
the slaves it is laboring to redeem would bestow
upon it, and will be judged, not according to the
views, when off the anti-slavery platform, of some
of its members, but according to its principles
and conduct as an anti-slavery body, I shall consent to the withdrawal of the amendment, and
shall indulge the hope of seeing the day when the
right hand of fellowship will be cordially given,
without respect of persons, to all who love the
cause of negro freedom, and are laboring to establish it throughout the world.

MR. EDITOR:—My attention has been drawn to an article in your paper of vesterday, headed, The Indictments against MR. Wendell Phillips and Rev. Theodork Parkers.

As I am particularly mentioned by the writer, I wish to correct some of his misrepresentations.

The article abounds in the said Cotton that said Treat was in there, and was jost the man he wanted, for he had expressed himself on their side, and said he would go it. The said Cotton, in reply to me, remarked, 'Well!' and went in immediately and told said Treat to come.'

John Rycraft testifies that he had a conversation with Treat, about the first of the had a conversation.

wish to correct some of his misrepresentations.

The article abounds in blunders and mis-statements which would proveke a smile, did they not touch a deeper chord, and excite surprise and indig-

tracts which involve them, as citizens of the United States, in the guilt of holding millions in slave-ry, and as men in the disgrace of submitting tamely to requirements which outrage humanity, because, for sooth! Messrs. Phillips and Parker are under indictment for violating those laws and contracts.

The writer virtually asserts that Messrs. Parker and Phillips got up the course of 'Independent Lectures on Slavery,' to serve their own purposes.

He afterwards specifies which audience he refers

up this course. They were not, to my knowledge, over consulted about it.

The course was projected last winter; the pro-

gramme was made out early in the spring; and the avitations were sent out on the 20th May.

Messrs. Phillips and Parker made their righteous out vain attempt in Fancuil Hall to save the city

f Boston from the guilt and the disgrace of sending a poor trembling fugitive into slavery, some time afterwards, as is well known. The writer intimates that the course was got up

No such thought was ever entertained by the committee, though the Judges, like all public officers. and the Courts, like all public institutions, are proper subjects for public criticism. Again, the

. The chief object at almost all of those lectures has been to excite the passions of the audience with the re-iterated idea, that the court has undertaken to repress "free speech in Fancuit Hall."

This statement is as untrue, as the form of exressing it is absurd ; 'exciting passions by reiterating ideas ! Some lecturers have indeed mentioned the fact

that attempts have been, and are being made, to repress free speech in Fancuil Hall,' and the aumake a capital subject for an entire lecture; and as cruel and odious !! will doubtless be commented upon, and denounced for many a day and year.

thus employed, is another form of expression for vindicating one's opinion with ardor: a variation legally convicted. A thousand cheers for Wisconso simple, as to be comprehensible perhaps to the sin! She leads the van! writer of the article in question.

That writer intimates that Mr. Parker is one of

the lecturers : he says,

'Mr. Theodore Parker has not yet lectured.'

The committee wished to have a fair discussion discussion would disclose its enormity. They Slave Act unconstitutional, and therefore void, and therefore invited gentlemen of all parties and shades that no indictment could lay under it. of opinion, southern slaveholders, and even northern apologists for slavery, to take part in it. It is not their fault if so few of the latter accepted the invitation. They opened the lists to the champions of freedom and slavery, and they regret that only When an impressingle of block the Act of 1850. one of the latter will enter and break a lance. They would have given the others who were invit-

They are not fanaties. They do not applaud fanatical sentiments. Some of the expressions which the writer quotes, and which he says were hailed with rounds and rounds of applause, not so hailed; but on the contrary were heard by

many with ill-concealed sorrow.

The audience has responded most heartily to the highest and noblest sentiments, as such an au-

dience always will do.

That such lectures, by such men, cannot fail to ac-

The jury, in the case of Mr. S. M. Booth, who

Well! We are in jail for the second time, Well! We are in jail for the second time, on the charge of aiding a human being to escape from bondage! And now, that we can say it without having our motives impugned, we pledge ourself to aid openly every fagitive to escape that we have an opportunity to aid! And this Fugitive Act, which has developed the iniquity of Federal judg-es and officers, we pledge ourself to oppose while we live, till it is repealed.

About half an house PRISONER!!! A FELLOW PRISONER!!!

About half an hour after the key was turned upon us, JOHN RYCKAFI was committed to jail with us, be having heen sentenced after we left, in custody of the Marthal. We asked the Marshall permission to step yet with him to the office, to give some direction and some of our friends or

Mr. Booth putilines amounts from eight other-ent persons, who testify that William Finkler and Joseph R. Treat, two of the jurors who tried the case, expressed the opinion, before the trial com-menced, that Booth ought to be convicted. Russel Wheeler says:

'I informed said Treat that there was greated the said treat that there was greated the said trouble in getting a Jury in said case, as they were against giving a verdict of guilty from conscientious scruples. He, the said Treat, replied, 'Let them put me on, and ask me if I have any conscientious scruples, and I would tell them damned quick, No. Sir, not for being engaged in such a riot. In a minute or two after said conversation, I went out of said Walker House, and saw Charles C. Cotton, the said Deputy Marshal, coming along. I told said Cotton that said Treat was in there, and

Mr. Booth publishes affidavits from eight diffe

wished that he could get on the jury to convict him; and that he wished he had the said Booth in a nine pound cannon, and he would shoot him to nation.

The writer seems to think that anti-slavery people of Boston ought to put their hands on their
ple of Boston ought to put their hands on their
ple of Boston ought to put their hands on their
sions similar to the above several times, excepting
the statement as to shooting the said Booth to bell;
mouths, and say not a word about laws and conwhich was used but once, and that said conversa-

The Hartford Republican says- The Marshal se Jurors. This was proved in Court, but the Judge would not listen to the facts, but, trampling all law and precedent in the dust, marched on defiantly to a conviction. We consider the evidence clear that Booth did not violate the law, and an hon 'It suits their purposes to assemble vast audiences of two or three thousand people, and in language so violent and defamatory, that the daily press shrinks from reporting it in all its grossness, to denounce the Judge, who is to try these cases, as a man-stealer, and to represent him as conspiring to represent him as constant and to represent him as constant and to represent him as constant and the representation of the representation o

P. M., of Saturday, and they came in with a ver-diet of Guilty on the last two counts-aiding the to, by printing the programme of the course.

Now this is a gross misrepresentation. Messrs.

Phillips and Parker had nothing to do with getting escape of Glover—and Nor Gully on the first three programmes. The Judge lookcounts—resisting U. S. process. The Judge look-ed a little blank while examining the v-rdiet, look-ing as if he wished we had been found guilty under the law against resisting U. S. officers in the execution of process, instead of under the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850.

With such a Judge, and such a charge, and

with a Jury breathing the spirit of some of its members, perhaps we ought to accept the verdict as the highest compliment that could be bestowed

Three of the jurors who tried the case, afterwards adopted the following resolution:

Resolved. That while we feel ourselves bound by a solemn oath to perform a most painful duty, it declaring the defendant guilty of the above charge and thus making him liable to the penalties of most cruel and odious law, yet, at the same time. in so doing, we declare that he performed a most noble, benevolent and humane act, and we thus record our condemnation of the Fugitive Slave Law, and earnestly commend him to the elemency of the Court.

These jurors have stultified themselves. After serving on such a case, and rendering such a verdict, how do they look, as part and parcel of Court, condemning a man to fine and imprisonment thereupon: but the chief object has not been to for 'performing a most noble, benevolent and huexcite passion about it. The fact itself would mane act.' and execute a law which they condemn

BOOTH AND RYCKAFT LIBERATED !- An applica-The writer says Mr. Clay told his audience that tion having been made to the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, the writ of Habeas Corpus was granted misrepresented. The word ' fight' in the case of these prisoners, and they were forthwith discharged, on the ground that they

The Madison Journal gives the following decision of the Court upon the question of granting the writ. The Court was unanimous :

On announcing the decision, Chief Justice Whi-Mr. Parker would doubtless deliver a noble lecture, but he has not been invited to do so; and the writer knew that his name was not in the programme, for he had that before him.

Such are some of the particular misrepresentations of the writer who has not taken the pains to ascertain the truth, or else has disregarded it, and thereby done injustice to the committee and the author of the constitutional, the petitioners were entitled to a writ of Habeas Corpus, since no crime was alleged in the indictment under since no crime was alleged in the indictment under The committee wished to have a fair discussion which they were convicted. Justice Smith took a of the subject of slavery, being certain that such still more decided stand, and declared the Fugitive

tocracy comes along, and tells us that such a mar is his property, that he has neglected to bring his bloodhounds with him, or did not think it essentia They would have given the others who were invited a cordial welcome and a candid hearing. They would have been glad to have the public know how little can be said in defence of slavery even by its supporters.

The writer does great injustice, unwittingly I hope, to the audience; for a more intelligent and courteous one it would be hard to find in any other community.

In the writer does great injustice, unwittingly I hope, to the audience; for a more intelligent and courteous one it would be hard to find in any other community.

In the writer does great injustice, unwittingly I hope, to the audience; for a more intelligent and courteous one it would be hard to find in any other community. joyed in many States; and for it we are indebte a fearless, independent, high-toned Suprem Bench. All honor to our Supreme Court! It course will not only receive the warm approbation of the people of this State, but of every liberty loving citizen of the nation.

The Milwaukie Sentinel, of the 30th ult., given the following account of the proceedings, u

the writ:

It being understood that the Sheriff would start conscience to the sin of even indirect participation in the American system of human slavery, none can doubt, except those who are resolved to doubt everything, except their own infallibility.

For them, the course was not intended; and though it may be well enough to correct their misstatements respecting it, there is no disposition to though it may be well enough to correct their misstatements respecting it, there is no disposition to offer them an apology for the manner of conducting it.

South Boston, February 2, 1855.

South Boston, February 2, 1855.

THE WISCONSIN PUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.

THE WISCONSIN PUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.

The wisconsin by Dr. E. B. Wolcott, with a band of music, in a four-horse sleigh on the lead, and the music, in a four-horse sleigh on the lead, and the music, in a four-horse sleigh on the lead, and the Sheriff with his prisoners in another four-hors sleigh in the centre, the imposing column marches The jury, in the case of Mr. S. M. Booth, who was tried for an alleged participancy in the Milwaukie rescue case, has rendered a verdict against him of guilty, and accordingly he has been committed to prison, and sentenced to pay a fine of one thousand dollars? In his paper, the Democrat, of the 23d ult., he bravely says—

Sheriff with his prisoners in another four-horse sleigh in the centre, the imposing column marched through Jackson, Wisconsin, Spring and Third th dan is a hard road to travel,' and the procession grouned audibly, and at the residence of Mr Booth and other points on the route, they gave repeated cheers. The morning was cold and tempestuous, the deep snow and ariving blast disposing every body to keep within doors. Nevertheless, the turn-out was unexpectedly large, and the spirit which animated the entire assemblage unmistakable.

Arrived at the depot, Messrs. Booth and Ryecraft, in obedience to the call of the multitude.

Arrived at the depot, Mesers. Booth and Rye-craft, in obedience to the call of the multitude, got upon the top of the cars, were saluted with three thundering cheers, and briefly expressed, their acknowledgments to their fellow-citizens for their countenance and sympathy. Shortly afterwards, the train, drawn by two powerful locomotives. and with thirty or forty men on board, heade by the Superintendent, to clear the track from to

that in speaking for freedom, he should not be choice in the selection of terms by which to characterize slavery. Slavery had betrayed us, and the time had come for an outraged people to express their sentiments in language not to be misunderstood.

Mr. B. ascribed the origin of slavery to Pope Martin

V., who issued a bull sanctioning African slavery. It was also sanctioned by several of his successors. Truth demanded, however, that he should say that several Popes (and among them, the present Pope, Pius Ninth) had issued their edicts against it.

The speaker described slavery in the language

John Wesley, as 'the sum of all villanies.' It had been a blight and a curse to the nation, morally, intel-lectually, and materially. The country would have been immensely more populous and wealthy had it not continually laboring to thwart the best interests of the North, and to so mould the policy of the Government that it should hinder, and not advance, our prosperity. In illustration of this point, among other things, he said, You have desired, and desire now, the recognition of the independence of Hayti-that island, where slavery first set its black foot in this Western world, and which; by a kind of poetic justice, is the first place where the black man has vindicated, through his own valor, his right to liberty. (Cheers.) Your trade is large with that island. Mr. Clark, the noble champion of the Haytien's humanity, has told you, in his excellent lecture, that our commerce with Hayti is worth more than the commerce with all the planting States put together. But, yet, her independence cannot be recognized, because we have to conciliate, to pay regard to, the refined tastes, the exquisite sensibilities, of tobaccochewing, swearing, ignorant, licentious, drunken slaveholders. (Loud cheers.)

The South had been able to maintain its dominant influence in the Government, and sway it to its own purposes, by making politics a study. Here at the North, it was considered discreditable in a man to be devoted to politics. He thought this a mistake, and urged it upon Northern men as an important duty, that they should fit themselves to meet the South on their own ground, and vanquish them in the field of politics. Mr. B. said he would say a word or two respecting

the two plans for abolishing slavery which had been ad vanced there during the present course. 'And first,' said he, 'in regard to Mr. PHILLIPS. And here let me say, that for him, I have the highest regard. I am more indebted, probably, to that man, for my Anti-Slavery convictions, than to anybody else. Long ago, I came from the Law School to hiss him, and went away loving and admiring him. I appreciate his devotion to liberty. I appreciate all his sacrifices for it; I honor any man who is true to his own convictions, and such a man is Mr. Phillips. (Loud and reiterated cheers.) I differ from him widely. His practical plan is, in his own words, used here, to 'tear the Constitution in tatters.' Wherefore? Because, he says, it is a pro-slavery Constitution. I deny it! I say it is an Anti-Slavery Constitution, from title page to colophon. (Cheers.) There is Anti-Slavery enough in it to put this Government actively and perpetually on the side of freedom; and when you have done that, the fetters of the slave must fall. I do not like, either, his plan for to in behalf of a piece of legislation so utterly abborbringing about his end. It is, not to vote; -in other rent as the Fugitive Slave Act? words, to abdicate his right as an American citizen. Now, the practical result of this proposition is, that he will have to convert every man in this Government, and that, I think, will take about ten thousand years. (Laughter.) Therefore, I reject his plan; but again, let hand of devoted followers only, but through the pulsating heart of the whole nation. (Great applause.) He could not endorse Mr. Emerson's plan for eman

cipation, by buying the slaves, because he did not regard it as feasible, nor, if feasible, as either right or

If asked to state specifically what he would do, he would answer-1st, repeal the Nebraska bill; 21, repeal the Fugitive Slave Law; 31, abolish slavery in the District of Columbia ; 4th, abolish the inter-State slave trade ; next, he would declare that slavery should not spread to one inch of the territory of the Union ; and he would then put our government actively and perpetually on the side of freedom. Having thus denaionalized slavery, he would not menace it in the States there it exists, but would say to those States, It is your local institution. Hug it to your bosoms, if you will, until it destroys you But, while he said this, he would also say, You must let our freedom alone. (Applause.) If you but touch the hem of the garment of freedom, we will trample you to the earth. (Loud ap-

plause.) He was encouraged by the recent elections in the North, and he defended the K. N. movement, which he said was born of Puritan blood, and was against despotism of all kinds. This new party should be judged, like others, by its fruits. It had elected a champion o freedom to the United States Senate to fill the place of man who was false to freedom and not true to elavery. For himself, he could say, that so long as life dwelt in his bosom, so long would he fight for liberty and against slavery. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that the time might soon come when the sun should not rise on a master nor set on a slave.

When Mr. Barlingame had taken his seat, there were loud calls for Gen. Witson, U. S. Senator elect, who sat upon the platform, and that gentleman came forward

Mr. Chairman and Ladies and Gentlemen,-This is not the time nor the place for me to utter a word. You have listened to the eloquence of my young friend, and here to-night I endorse every sentiment he has uttered. In public or in private life, in majorities or in minorities, at home or abroad, I intend to live and to die with unrelenting hostility to slavery on my lips. I make no compromises any where, at home or abroad. I shall yield nothing of my anti-slavery sentiments to advance my own personal interests, to advance party interest, or to meet the demands of any State or section of our country. I hope to be able to maintain on Daily Advertiser is so indignant, that Mr. Curtis all occasions these principles, to comprehend in my aftion of our country. I hope to be able to maintain on fections the whole country, and the people of the whole tive Sixe Act, which he is now so straining his country ;- and when I say the whole country, I want and the law to enforce :- Does the Advertiser really everybody to understand that I include in that term imagine, will that journal venture to say, that ha Massachusetts and the North. This is not the time for Mr. Benjamin R. Curtis taken the same pains to fine me to detain you. You have called on me most unexpectelly to say a word, and having done so, I will re- to the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Act, that tire, thanking you for the honor of this occasion.

Governor GARDNER, who also sat upon the platform was called upon at the conclusion of Gen. Wilson's brief speech, but he declined to say any thing further than that, if he had known that he was to be referred to as he had been by the eloquent lecturer, modesty would have prevented his occupying a seat on that platform.

* Can any thing be more contradictory than to affirm, in one breath, that the U. S. Constitution is a thoroughly anti-slavery instrument, with no taint of slavery a-

THE DAILY ADVERTISER AS COUNSEL POR JUDGE CURTIS.

Individual opinion produces little effect; but opinion brought into a focus is able to wrinkle up, and to mak thelf felt through even the tough hide of a rhinocerus or the hard skin of a crocodile. The concentration, by the double lens of public meetings and the press, of the scattered rays of popular indignation, begins to make even Judge Curtis, and the clique to which he belongs feel a little uncomfortable. It has prompted to the interposition between him and this powerful burning glass of a wet blanket in the shape of three or four columns. of the Boston Daily Advertiser; but the relief to be obtained by such a palliation will, it is to be apprehended, prove very transient, to be followed, perhaps. by new singings, still more sharp.

Whatever may have been the case, in times past,

the notion, that courts and judges are not proper su jects of popular criticism and of public animadversion is now entertained by a very limited number of very antiquated individuals. Considering the vast range taken by the judiciary; considering how much is involved in the interpretation and execution of the laws; consider ing that it rests with the judges to say whether they wi recognize and execute, as binding constitutional enactments, the acts of the legislature; surely there is no de partment of the government that demands from the lovers of liberty, and the zealous advocates of human rights, such vigilant watchfulness, such perpetual over sight, such searching criticism, and, -where the inter tion is apparent to convert this great power into an in strument of despotism, - such bold and unsparing de nunciation.

Least of all has Judge Curtis or his advocates an right to expect, that, in a case where the privilege of public discussion is directly brought into question, publie meetings and the press will wait in silent submis without venturing to utter a word, leaving it to his unassisted wisdom and unaided and unsustained conscience and good feeling to say, whether public discussion is to be muzzled or not !

It is not Theodore Parker and Wendell Phillips, alo who are put on trial by the indictments recently found against them. They are indicted, as it were, in a representative capacity. The pretended law under which those indictments have been found amounts, in sub stance, to this : That men are to be held personally and criminally responsible, not only for the acts which they do, or which they specifically counsel, and distinctly point out to others, as proper to be done, but for all arts which happen to be done by any body, the performance of which might naturally follow from the opinions which they publicly express, and the advice which they publicly give! Whoever declares any act of the legislature unconstitutional, and therefore void, and aids, in the same breath, that unconstitutional laws, the execution of which involves a cruelty and a crime ought to be resisted to the death-though he recommen's no particular act of resistance, which is carried with effect, or even exerts himself to prevent such par ticular act-is yet, if any such act of resistance happens to be held personally and criminally responsible for it

This, we understand to be, when sifted to the bottom, the doctrine of Judge Curtis; and certain it is, that only upon a doctrine quite as broad as this can the indictments referred to be sustained. Now this doctrine, it is evident, goes the entire length of subjecting every man who ventures to pronounce any enactment uncon stitutional and unjust, to the danger of being himself indicted as a party to every act of resistance to the execution of the enactment which he thus denouncessince it cannot be denied, that to stigmatize an enactment as unconstitutional and cruel, does tend to pro voke resistance to it.

Had this attack upon the right of the public expres sion of feeling and opinion been hazarded in support of the most necessary and beneficent legislation, it could not have failed to provoke indignant condemnation; and how can any thing less be expected when it is resorted It is in vain for the Daily Advertiser, or any other

newspaper, to attempt to put those who are to be tried

for resisting the execution of the Fugitive Slave Act, on the same level with ordinary culprits. Ordinary culprits resist the law for the sake of some special ben me say, that I have the greatest regard for him, and effe to which they are not justly entitled, to be derived allow me to express my grief that he does not put him- to themselves or to some other individual in whom they of some district may place him where his golden elo-quence might thrill, not through the hearts of his little ment to enact any such law. These Fugitive Slave Act indictments are not proceedings in the ordinary administration of criminal justice. As the acts of resistance on which they are founded are protests against the pre tended law known as the Fugitive Slave Act, so thes indictments themselves, on the other hand, are no bet ter than partisan efforts to bestow on that disgracefu piece of legislation the attributes, authority and respectability of law. Mr. Benjamin R. Curtis, seated or the bench of the Circuit Court, instructing Grand Juries to find indictments, and especially such indictments as those against Messrs. Parker and Phillips for resistance to the Fugitive Slave Act, or instructing Petit Juries to bring in verdicts of guilty, in spite o his silk gown and his title of Judge, is precisely neither more nor less the very same zealous partisan, who as a practising attorney, solicited and obtained from the late Marshal of this district, the opportunity to give and to print an opinion in favor of the constitu tionality of that infamous act. Without, therefore, either controverting or subscribing to the eulogies heaped by the Daily Advertiser upon Judge Curtis, in their application to him as a member of a tribunal for deciding ordinary questions of legislation, we must take the liberty to say, that to the point in behalf of which they are urged, namely, the fitness of Judge Curtis to sit a a Judge upon the trial of Messrs. Parker and Phillips, they have no application at all. The very subtlety a ingenuity upon which legal reputations are generally founded are capable of becoming, in the hands of a partisan, deadly weapons of offence; and what parti-sans will do, the A toertiser has itself told us, having, in attempting to draw the portraits of other people, hit off quit a recognizable likeness of Judge Curtis himself Whatever doubts the Daily Advertiser may entertain either as to the fact, or as to any body's real be lief in the fact of Judge Curtis's ' unfitness to hold the cales of justice between Mesers. Parker and Phillips, and the government that prosecutes them, it certainly does not require more than half an eye to perceive, that, in these particular cases, Judge Curtis is not Judge only, but Judge-Advocate also, at once, according to the practice of courts martial,—the sort of tribunal, it mus be confessed, best fitted for the administration of the Fugitive Slave Act,-Judge and prosecuting officer a well; in this business, as at the Fancuil Hall Union Meeting, the double, and, in fact, Mr. District Attor

ney Hallett. Then, again, as to the alleged slander, at which the an opportunity for publishing an opinion unfavorable he did publicly to endorse it, he would ever have at tain d to his present office ? His appointment as Judge, and his advocacy of the

Fugitive Slave Act, stand in too close and intimate relation ever to be dissevered in the public mind, or t leave him, as to prosecutions under this act, at all in the position of an unbiassed and impartial administrator of justice. The opinion, so very little to its pur pose, which the Advertiser has succeeded in drawin out from Mr. Elizar Wright, as to Judge Curtis's meth ed of trying his case, may serve to eatisfy that journ that its own exalted estimation of Judge Curtis's fair ness and impartiality is not quite so universal as i seems to have supposed.

We come now to another alleged slander, at slid construction of juries, '-a phrase quoted two or the times over with special emphasis, and which that jusnal says is no less than a charge that the pulse were packed by the Court for the purpose of processes a conviction.' The Advertiser seems very anxion the some citizen of Boston should make this charge overla some eitizen of Boston should make this charge one is own signature—an anxiety evinced even to the cour quite unusual in that journal, of resorting to italia is give emphasis to it. That, perhaps, might be try convenient by way of furnishing an object of attact, a as to draw off attention from the point at isse; but meanwhile, till such object of attack be forthcoming, a meanwhile, the stone of inquire whether the charge will be well enough to inquire whether the charge u eet forth by the Daily Advertiser, is not in fact true. In the cases alluded to,—the trials of Mr. Wright and others charged with resisting the Fugilite Slave Au by assisting in the rescue of Shadrach, were not the juries packed by the Court, for the purpose of paceing a conviction '? The Judge allowed nobody to it on those juries who did not first pledge himself to fing away his own opinion as to the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Act, at the dictation of the bench. The tendency, and no doubt the intention, of the queries put was, to secure juries of slave-catchers, as, inhele nothing but a jury of slave-catchers could be reled upon to return a verdict of conviction; and if sad juries were not secured, no thanks to the bench feet No law nor shalow of law, which authorized the July to subject the jury to this inquisition, has yet been reduced; and if a jury thus picked out is not a jury 'packed by the Court for the purpose of securing a conviction,' we wish the Daily Alcertiser would take the trouble to state to what cases it considers the phrase can properly be applied.

Meanwhile, the public ought to be much obliged a the Advertiser for a piece of information, which, true, is important. That journal, in its long article makes three statements as to matters of fact. Total these statements have already been contradicted is in own columns, -one of them by Dr. Here, and the other by Mr. Wright. We hope the third and lat. the one to which we now refer, may not turn out to be equally unfounded. This third statement is, that the Judge Curtis came upon the bench, the jures of the United States Circuit Court had, by long user, ben summoned entirely from the maritime counties at towns, [a slight mistake, by the way; they were at summoned entirely, though they were mainly, from the counties and towns stated,] which practice Join Co. tis reformed by causing a 'Roster' to be male of a the cities and towns in the Commonwealth, so that & rors for United States courts might be drawn in the tion from each, in numbers proportionel to their page lation- thus, says the Advertiser, 'infusing in the administration of the civil and criminal law therm element, which is certainly as favorable to liberty of kinds as any element of which a jury can be compact

It is highly pleasant to hear of any 'reform' cure out by Judge Curtis, and not less so of anything in by him 'favorable to liberty.' But that imperial equity, no less appropriate to the editorial the than to the Julicial beach, however often water with both, requires the addition, to this history of a important political reform, of some little incident eiter unknown to the Daily Alvertiser, or which, if known that journal did not think it necessary or proser Pending the trials of Mr. Wright and other about

referred to, the attention of Judge Cartis was and by the counsel in those cases, to the illegal systems cording to which the juries for the United States Car were exclusively drawn from a select and limited so ber of towns. This practice was, as the Alumin states, ancient, and, at its original introduction, it is been a legal exercise of the discretion of the Court subsequent statute, however, had required that is method of drawing jurors for the United States our should be assimilated to that of the State courts, ship statute had been overlooked or disregarded in Muschusetts, and the old practice continued. Judge fatis's attention was called to this fact, and he was quested to discharge the juries thus illegally dran, and to summon others constituted in a legal manuerwhich, after argument, he refused to do.

Having found out, however, by experience, that en Boston jurors could not be relied upon to do his his ding, not even in such cases as that of Mr. Wright, a at last to have his juries summened according to lar,

for which let him have all due credit. It may be added, in conclusion, that the criminal is risdiction of the United States courts is an exercise authority which more than any other requires the sepervision of a watchful and intelligent public l these cases, there is no appeal. The judges, or, at more frequently happens, the single judge-for, by recent statutes, the District Judge is empowered is set ca es to act as Circuit Judge also-are sole arties with nothing to keep them within the limit of day, except the r consciences, not always very tester very enlightened, and the additional and more reliab check of the consciousness of the public ere upa them. The only possible chance for carrying up at of these cases to the Supreme Court of the Usite States, so as to have the benefit of slaveholding juice and moderation to temper the hot fury of doughlest zeal, is the happening of a disagreement on a per of law between the two judges. But Herod and Plat are too good friends, and understand each other to well, to leave much chance for that ever to happen It is, therefore, to be hoped that the newspapers and public meetings will rather look to the acts than to the heories of the Boston Daily Advertiser; will fallet its example of talking, rather than its advice to the to hold their tongues; and so will continue to decate with redoubled energy, until it be finally and effectally disposed of, the great question of the freedom of the expression of opinion, and the attempt to put it is by judicial usurpation.

A CIPIZEN OF BOSTON. Bosrow, Feb. 3, 1855.

PETITIONS POR EQUAL SCHOOL RIGHTS The undersigned, inhabitants of pectfully request the Legislature to precise, by ne legislation, some efficient means to present colored children of Boston from being deprired a the equal privileges of the common schools of that

Legal Voters.

The friends throughout the State are requested to be diligent in circulating the above petitions to the LP lature, and forward them at earliest convenience to WM. C. NELL,

ERRATUM. In the annual statement of the Genes Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, published in our last, the paragraph (in the last umn) commencing 'To this note also,' was misplered It should have stood in the preceding column, inst-diately following the letter to the Washington Treis

The Report of the Leominster Anti-Slaver full which was crowded out last week by the Annual Mering business, we are again reluctantly obliged to dest

THE WHIG ALMANAC, for 1855, has been seet to 5 and is a useful manual for such as have occasing to fer to political statistics, election returns, &c. fer to political statistics, election returns, and dition to this, it has full lists of Members of the proent Congress, and of the next, so far as chosen. are also valuable sketches of the War in Europe, is Know-Nothings, and especially of the 'Slavery istation of the United States Government.' It is to be a second or the United States Government. by Redding & Co., 8 State street. Price, 124 cents

LETTER PROM REV. S. A. STEINTHAL. BRIDGWATER, (Eng.) Jan. 2, 1855.

Mr DEAR MR. GARRISON : It DEAR Ms. GARRISON : Although I had the pleasure of hearing you speak Although I man the pressure of Bearing you speak but litraduced to you; but yet I take the liberty of bing introduced wishing you, in the first place, a happy May you be permitted, during its course. yes year. May you be permuted, during its course to do much for the oppressed of every clime and color. Mr special reason for addressing a letter to you is, that I sish, among other things, to reply to a letter that I wish, among other things, to reply to a letter specife W. Patnam, which contained some sized specific specif la the first place, I wish to say, that I never in miss. 12 the intentional fling at Joseph Barker's verac-The fault I find with the tone of his letters is, that ity. 13st and they are dictated by a spirit unwilling to do justice to they are ment is abundant in all classes. He seems the good sorted among us, and certainly ascribes to find nothing a men, without, as it appears to me, bavis good cause for so doing. He has met with much to ing good camer in early years, and it appears to me that we are reaping the fruit of it now. Lever chargel him with want of veracity; but it is not just to charge English institutions with faults that arise from charge Logista mentanger with parties that arise from the other causes than our laws. Mr. Putnam falls into the other easiers when he charges England with the guilt of permitting millions to starve in freland, some years ago. Permitting automatical to do with the potato disease, but England had nothing as 300 with the polato disease, but it did its best to alleviate the distress consequent on that dissert. It sent £3,000,000 sterling, I think, (I am and quite sure as to the exact amount, but it was an not quie sum.) Our legislature has taken all possible steps to improve the condition of the people, and I am steps to improve the contest for people, and I am sure that honest Irishmen will confess, that at the presour that moure the industrious men can earn a respectable livelihood, and be independent of all foreign aid. I am not destrous of defending all that England has done to Ireland in days gone by. In my letter which callel freih Mr. Putnim's strictures, I said I could per hips make out a langer list of evils under which we suf than 'An Old Subscriber' could; and our conduct toracle Ireland before the Catholic Emancipation, and is the several coercion laws, would help me to a good number of items in my list; for, no doubt, Ireland had many wrongs, and I am not the man to deny them; but grant wrong, and I am had the man toward them; but eace letween as and America is shown. We have been continually amending, the United States have as continually been going back. The year 1855 will be a betby year for us, I feel assured, than 1854. I am not so jure whether I can say this for America, which inauguhere the year with plans for annexing new slave States in Neesho, which speaks of annexing Cuba, by war with Spain, and hints at an incidental brush with Eng-Our factory system, no doubt, is a subject which mu

cause much distress to every philanthropist. There is, to doubt, a class feeling, a hatred between employer and employed, of late exemplified in the Preston strike, which cannot be regarded without sorrow. Our agricultural laborers, let me add, are even in a worse condition than our factory workers. I know these evils, and deplore them, and, what is more, am, I trust, to the best of my knowledge and power, engaged in the course which seems most likely to eradicate them. They are not to be ascribed to any government wrong : they le much deeper in ignorance of the duties which men owe to each other. Their root is to be found in the want of a Christian spirit among both masters and men. (Indeed, ignorance is the greatest evil we have to comi at in England : ignorance of those physical laws, in acconlance with which men should live, and which, being broken, diffuse intemperance, disease and death around us: ignorance of the economical laws which govern prices and wages, and which, when broken, lead to the deplorable contests between employers and employed : ignorance of secular things in general, which leads to crime, and ignorance, above all things, of true religion, which produces misery far greater than any other cause. Mr. Putnam will be a benefactor to us, if he helps in this crusade against our slavery to ignorance; and I may say, that Americans have been of great use to us already. We respect your New England school system; and though on this side of the Atlantic, we teetotallers are not all agreed about the Maine Law, yet we all are watching its progress with interest such as is due to an agency that is, perhaps, destined to do away with that giant evil, the drinking usages of society. We shall welcome all the aid you can thus send us. But it is perhaps annecessary to say so much about this matter. I am desirous that Mr. Putnam, and all abolitionists, for whom we Englishmen have so deep a respect, should know, that while we are not blind to our own short comings, yet we feel that all the evils that can be countel up on this side of the Atlantic do not equal in enotmity that greatest, foulest blot on humanity, 'slaverr." And we wish also to point out that, year by year, our revernment has made improvements in our social institutions, while, year by year, America has been fastraing tighter the bonds of slavery, and increasing it influence over those States that are still, in name, free. And now for a word or two about Parker Pillsbury.

Mr. Putnam is mistaken if he fancies that Mr. Pillsbury had an apportunity of speaking about British capitalists in Manchester. If he had done so, he would immediately have been stopped, as out of order. In our public meetings, we adhere closely to the subject before us, and permit nothing else to be introduced. When we are speaking about slavery, we speak about it, and should think that any one would be abusing our platform, if he were to make it the stage from which he could express his views on other subjects, however important they might be. We respect the American Society, because we believe it adopts this principle, and Mr. P.llebury has shown his good sense and judgment in adhering to it. As to the question, whether he should get up meetings for the purpose of attacking English evils it may be left, both by 'An Old Subscriber' and Mr. Putnam, to Mr. Pillsbury's conscience. I think, for my own part, that when, worn out by fifteen years' un wearied contest with oppression, a man seeks for a few months' rest, but still, during that rest, gives every now and then an indignant protest against the 'sum o all villanies,' no one need regret the course he ha adopted. If Mr. Pillsbury were to be quite silent here, so one could find fault with him; perhaps his medies adviser would think him prudent; and every word he speaks for the oppressed is just so much added to the debt which the friends of liberty owe to him.

January 12, 1855. Since I began this letter, I was called off to Manche ter, on business, and since my return, I have been s fully occupied, that it was impossible for me to resume my pen. Last Tuesday but one, we had an anti-slavery meeting here in our public rooms. Mr. Francis Thompson presided. He is an old and stanch anti-slavery man, was present at the Anti-Slavery Convention in 1840, and withdrew with yourself when common justice was refused to delegates appointed there. moved the first resolution, and Parker Pillsbury follow el me in an eloquent and feeling address. It did u good, and roused the feelings and understandings of th audience to the true level of anti-slavery opinions. For the benefit of 'An Old Subscriber' and of Mr. Putnam, I will send you his opening sentence :- "I shall not, as many do, institute any comparison between the state of things in your country and mine, though I see many things, not only in the factory, but in the family, not only in the coal mine, but in the corn-field, and whereever men and women are employed, that I do not approve, and that will not be in " the good time coming." cannot attempt to report the speeches, but I will send you the resolution we passed, as I think it may show you that we have had material enough before us profitably to fill up an evening, at the least :-

'That this meeting, believing that slaveholding must in all circumstances, be opposed to the laws of God as well as the rights of man, has heard with indignation of the increased and increasing power of slavery in the United States of America, and would most earnestly de

sither themselves participate in the sin of slaveholding, things provoke us to forcible resistance, the question is or apologize for those who are guilty of the 'sum of all to be settled in each one's mind, whether the time has

with the hideous sin of slavery, it would most warmly critic's reason for still longer forbearance. While the express its deep admiration for the noble band of Abolitionists, who, led by William Llovo Garnison, bave. is free, we must not readily believe that such a crisi for the last twenty years, through contamely and danger to their lives, ever protested and labored against the doctrine 'that man can hold property in man'; tion in our State legislatures.' What shall be done and it would offer the hand of fellowship to those noble with a writer who talks about the legal freedom of the men and women, who have come forth from the ballot, the press, and the State legislatures as a 'remedy churches, with which they were connected, in order to for slavery, while all these are actually used to support give expression to their harred of slavery, and their slavery? What avails it that people are able, while they uncompromising love of human liberty and rights."— are not willing, to rote for freedom? What avails Carried unanimously.]

I feel sure that the meeting has made a deep impression upon the consciences of many.

On Thursday evening, there was a meeting of the Anti-Slavery Sewing Circle at my house. I was not present myself, but hear that Parker Pillsbury gave nuch interesting information to those present. He has done a good work among us, and has confirmed me in my old opinion, that nothing is so beneficial to the cause in England as to have an agent of your Society among

us. What would have come of the London Conference, if Pillsbury had not been there, plainly and decidedly to have unveiled the base conduct of the New Broad street people in the days gone by? His presence has done the cause an immense amount of good; people have the true light, who would otherwise have remained seen the true light, who would otherwise have remained seen the true light, who would otherwise have remained seen the true light, who would otherwise have remained seen the true light, who would otherwise have remained seen the true light, who would otherwise have remained seen the true light, who would otherwise have remained seen the true light, who would otherwise have remained seen the true light, who would otherwise have remained seen the true light, who would otherwise have remained seen the true light, who would otherwise have remained seen the true light, who would otherwise have remained seen the true light, who would otherwise have remained seen the true light, who would otherwise have remained seen the true light, who would otherwise have remained seen the true light, who would otherwise have remained seen the true light, who would otherwise have remained seen the true light, who would otherwise have remained seen the true light, who would otherwise have remained seen the true light that the true light the true light that the true light the true in darkness. You will have seen the Anti-Slavery Advocate, with its account of the London proceedings; but the secret history still remains to be fully written.

amongst us. On Wednesday, we had a meeting here, called by the Mayor, to address the Queen, and petition Parliament in behalf of Polish Independence. One of had been making during the past year, and a voice from the Body of the hall immediately exclaimed, Look not be named in a public meeting, without suggesting consent to act for the claimant of a fugitive, but upor the idea of the United States to the minds of the people Truly, your country will have to pass through many thing but the most fearful enemy to true freedom.

You will be thankful, I am sure, that I am not a regular correspondent of yours. Sending you such a long letter is certainly a very hold thing for me. But when Lonce begin to write a letter, I hardly know how to stop. Accept, therefore, in conclusion, my best wishes for the new year. May it indeed prove a new era in your career of reform, and may it see many a step made but in that land where the banner of the stars and stripes floats over three millions and a half of slaves!

We have observed Mr. Chase's notice of motion for the repeal of slavery in the Territories. We look at the proposal as an encouraging sign, but do not expect that he will carry his intention to a successful issue; but discussion is good, and to your cause, as in many another, the motto should ever be, 'Agitate! Agitate!! Ag-

With kindest regards to all friends, Yours, xery faithfully, S. ALFRED STEINTHAL.

THE MODERN EPHRAIM.

We are told that a Scotch minister, of eccentric and independent character, on reading in the pulpit the declaration of the Psalmist, 'I said in my haste, all men are liars,' suddenly stopped, seemed to meditate for a moment, and then astonished his congregation by - Ye said it in your haste, did ye, David, my man?

suming to be ever learning, seem never able to compass slavery, and shall ask the help of the Northern

and disgracing us abroad, and demands, more than aught else among us, the most energetic action for its removal; but the particular sort of energetic action which he specifies as most needed, and most efficacious is first, forbearance until the slaves run away, and are caught, and legally handed over to the tender mercies lom by a new Northern Association !

Several statements made in the course of this article are worthy of notice, both as characteristic of the source which, by the kindness of a friend, we are enabled to whence they come, and as specially erroneous, either in fact or inference. I have space for only a portion of

The writer says that the language of the North, in relation to slavery, is 'too apt to be of unmixed denum piation.' A more incorrect assertion could hardly be made. The thorough-going abolitionists, a microscopi cally small body of men, being not one thousandth part of the population of the Northern or nominally Free States, have bestowed upon the atrocious system of as a Society; and, before the officers for the next year slavery that 'unmixed denunciation' which is its due, are chosen, I wish to say a few words as to my reason A still smaller number of men, among whom the Cur- for not wishing to serve as an officer for the future. tisce, Commissioners Loring and Hallett, John H. Pearson and Nehemiah Adams are prominent in Boston, have our relative position was quite different from the pres-thrown their influence actively on the side of slavery. ent, and the fugitive slave being the only object which But the great mass of the Northern people, fully fortynine out of every fifty, have all their lives been practising that forbearance which our author recommends They have forborne with all their heart, and soul, and strength, and mind. They have not only given the are to be selected, there will, of course, in large bodies matter a thorough letting-alone in their own persons, but have found great fault with the few above mention ed, who thought forbearance the wrong treatment, and tesy may for a time keep us from open expressions o denunciation the right. If experiment has established dissatisfaction, yet cases will arise, when it becomes imany one truth in relation to this subject, it is that slave-ry has grown, theiren, extended and forested that ry has grown, thriven, extended and fortified itself for have labored perseveringly and with much physical efthe last half century, under that very forbearance of fort, for twelve years past, for the Sewing Circle at its the North which our author claims as the only satisfac- stated meetings; but as other, and, to my mind, mor to do what they never yet have done, namely, something.

The Abolitionists have never had the advantage of num-

and especially of the Fugitive Slave Law, y Bre these or apologize for those who are guilty of the 'sum of all villanies.' It would more especially give utterance to tits reproduction of those so-called Christian churches and religious organizations, which have hitherto proved themselves the strongholds of slavery, and would call upon all men to protest against them as dishouoring the name of God, and that gospel they profess to revere.

'While thus indignantly repudiating all sympathy with the hideous ain of alayery, it would most variety against them as dishouoring the name of God, and that gospel they profess to revere.

While thus indignantly repudiating all sympathy with the hideous ain of alayery, it would most variety against them as dishouoring the parties for the latter had fully come, if not before, certainly when the ambassador of Massachusetts, on a strictly peaceful and legal mission, was ignominiously expelled from South Carolina. But listen to our with the hideous ain of alayery, it would most variety are quite needlessly coupled together. It takes two parties to make a war, but only one to make a revolution; and the time for the latter had fully come, if not before, certainly when the ambassador of Massachusetts, on a strictly peaceful and legal mission, was ignominiously expelled from South Carolina. But listen to our that the conductors of the public press have the power, while they have not the disposition, to speak against slavery? Send to the Duily Advertiser an account of the manner in which kidnapping is practised by men o wealth and influence in Boston-will they publish it will any daily paper in this city publish it? The legal freedom of the press is worth little while its conductor percert the cruth, and exclude the statements of those who advocate different ideas and different measures And the power of the Legislature to act is worth jus as little, while it chooses to remain inactive, as it all ways has done hitherto. It is plain enough to thes

The modern Ephraim, speaking by the mouth of h servant Dr. Gannett, said, some years ago, that the mission of Unitarianism towards slavery is silence. He By the way, I will just tell you of a circumstance mission of Unitarianism towards slavery is silence. He now says, speaking through the writer in the Examiner, that though the Northern mouth must continu shut, the hand may be opened, and redeem a certain number of alleged slaves, by giving the kidnapper the speakers alluded to the progress which despotism money to buy just as many more. What is to be done when the kidnapper, as in the case of Burns, refuses to sell, he does not tell us. To be sure he says, ' Let pub lic opinion require it of every lawyer, that he shall not ondition of being authorized to accept the price of the man's liberty, instead of the man himself.' But he trial before its republicanism can be regarded as any might just as well enlarge his wish a little, and say, to call three spirits from the vasty deep as two, and three are just as likely to come as two. Moreover, ever if pro-slavery Boston should be so far reformed as to make such a requisition, and if Seth J. Thomas and Charles P. Curtis should become so far humanized as to heed it, can we suppose that a Fugitive Slave Law Com missioner would allow himself to be foiled for want of owards universal liberty, not only in the Old World, lawyer? Zeal in the service of his master would help him over greater difficulties than that, apart from th stimulus of yet another fee in his pocket.

There is another thing which the writer in the Ex-

aminer does not tell us, namely, what would be gained to the cause of humanity by supplying an additional market to the Virginian slave-breeders, and tempting other states to engage more largely in that peculiar de partment of manufactures, by insuring them a sale for their products at the North as well as at the South? Most slave-traders would have no more objection (the price being equal) to sell a man into freedom than into slavery. Indeed, the former would have these points of advantage, that the market could never be glutted, and that the worse a slave was treated, the more readily be would be bought. The little girl who bought caged birds for the purpose of letting them fly, had not come to years of discretion, and was obliged to learn by experience instead of reflection; but when she found that the same boy immediately set his trap again, and caught birds every day to bring her for sale, she understood the comment, uttered half to himself and half to them that this system of operations was no more advan tageous to the race of birds than profitable to herself its only actual result being that she grew poor while the If ye had lived in these days, ye might have said it at little kidnapper grew rich. In a country where slaves are raised for sale, like sheep and swine, the supply wil If the prophet could live in Boston a few days of the be likely to increase with the opportunities of sale, and year 1855, he might easily find a cake as imperfectly a person old enough to write for the Examiner ought to baked as Ephraim; a set of men who, inheriting an ex- know at least as much as that. Whenever the slaveing of truth from their futhers, and as- holders, as a body, shall really desire to get rid of the acquisition of more. From no sect have nobler dis- in accomplishing that work, we shall be very willing to senters, more admirable protestants, branched off, than from the Unitarian; but with the great mass of its ergy, as well as with its popularly acknowledged leaders, there is a fatal want of thoroughness. They are a part of the exuberance, overflow and annual increase neither cold nor hot, but lukewarm. One of this sort, of slavery, without assailing, or even beginning or leadin the January number of the Christian Examiner, has ing to assail slavery itself; and next, that such a plan, undertaken to point out the lessons which Kingsley's like the Colonization scheme, by having 'a name to Hypatis' furnishes to the abolitionists. The chief of live' while it is dead, by holding up the pretence of these lessons is characteristic and noteworthy, and is being and doing something against slavery, will quiet expressed in one word, FORBEARANCE. The writer admits that slavery is poisoning our prosperity at home,
or examination into the use made of it, and thus obstruct the establishment and operation of really efficient measures, namely, those directed against the existence

The Cincinnati Bazaar, of which Mrs. ERNST ha been the presiding genius, has always excited so deep of the kidnapper, and then, the purchase of their free- an interest among the Anti-Slavery friends at the East that we know there are many who will be deeply interested in reading the subjoined address from her pen present. We trust that the assistance she has hitherto received will be increased ten-fold, in view of the tenfold importance of the position she has assumed.

ADDRESS

To the Anti-Slavery Sewing Circle, in Cincinnati ot its Annual Meeting, January 17th, 1855.

It has been customary, as each year has passed by us to take a retrospective view of our labor and position

When, twelve years ago, we first united as a Society we could then labor for, there was no room for variations of opinion and measures, and we acted together in perfect harmony. But since large sums of money are raised, and new avenues for its judicious expenbe diversities of opinion as to the various ways in which it shall be appropriated—and although personal courtory mode of opposition to it. And in view of this re-important labor comes upon me in preparation for the sult, it seems perfectly reasonable for the abolitionists to request that the system thus signally defeated should longer, and you must find some one among your num now be laid aside, and that the great majority of the North should either cooperate with their plan, or begin place there as your President. The meetings come so (at least) to devise and execute a better; begin, at least, often, that no one already over-burdened should un-

bers. They have been deepised and opposed by the im- my official position in this Society. I have intended to mense majority in every Northern state. They claim do so these last several months; but, as this is the that their plan needs nothing but the aid of a majority regular time for choosing officers, I have waited till for its successful working, and it seems to them rather now as the suitable one. Were this Society an surillary for its successful working, and it seems to them rather hard, a trifle unreasonable, indeed something very like adding insult to injury, to have their energetic action attributed to that majority whose supineness has been the chief obstacle in their way, and then falsely represented as an aid, instead of a hindrance to slavery, and sented as an aid, instead of a hindrance to slavery, and finally, to have 'forbearance' recommended, as a change of policy, to that North which has never done any thing also but forbear. any thing else but forbear.

The writer proceeds, (speaking of the evils of clavery) But quits as likely, it will; and my conscience is not

ce others into my views, nor will I be forced into theirs. Let each be fully persuaded in his own mind; and those who feel that the relief of the fugitive is the best and principal object of an Abolitionist's labor, continue to act together for him; while I, who feel that the great moral struggle now going on in our country, led by that glorious few whom all future ages will delight to honor as martyrs of our time, the Pioneer Society, is the stone from David's sling which is to slay the monster Slavery—ought and must throw whatever influence I possess more integrally likely and the stone from David's sling which is to slay the monster Slavery—ought and must throw whatever influence on fidence of the great body of our people are with you. so more unequivocally into sympathy with them

Society, should they differ in judgment from me.

I wish to enter into no contest with those dear friends, with whom I have so long labored, and who may not feel willing to go so far as I do. But, if I ever not in a Barnar again, it will be in full sympathy with a Com-mittee not unwilling to be known as connected with the mittee not unwilling to be known as connected with the American Society, aided by its co-operation, sympathising with its trials, and, as far as is consistent, carrying ut its measures. If we feel right, there is no reason thy we should not do this; for theirs is the only true and safe way. . No Union with Slaveholders ! '-No Compromise with Sin! SARAH OTIS ERNST.

PRED'K DOUGLASS IN PHILADELPHIA. Mr. Garrison :- PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8, 1865.

Philadelphia have been honored by a visit from Equal interest was manifested by the ladies with the Frederick Dovorass. And as he was careful to announce, that his object in visiting our city was to General Wilson took occasion to deny in the most exlecture, not on Slavery, but upon Anti-Slavery, I plicit terms, in thought, word or deed, any arrange thought it might prove interesting to you to receive a ment or understanding, either with himself or his

It has been five years, I think, since Mr. Douglass visited our city last. In that time, he has had great were regarded as among his happiest efforts, opportunity to improve himself as an orator; and he has certainly availed himself of it, with great success. I did not hear his speech on Monday night, but am told by a gentleman who was present, that 'it was very York. The ballot in the Senate- stood as follows :-

As 40 his speech on the second night, I can say

was, in every way, worthy of Frederick Douglass. I have watched Mr. Douglass's course closely during the past two years, and know well how unscrupulous he is in his misrepresentation of his old friends; yet, had any one told me that he could deliver such an address as he did in this city on last Tuesday night, I would not have believed it. How any man, possessing a spark of integrity, could stand before a Philadelphia audience, composed mostly of colored people, and give atterance to such gross misrepresentations and base inuendoes, is more than I can understand.

After throwing out a number of baseless and malicion nsinuations concerning the Abolitionists of Philadelphia, he started on a voyage of discovery, and found what no one else had ever heard of, that 'the Abolition ists claim that the principles which underlie the Anti-Slavery movement were discovered by Mr. Garrison, sentation of Dr. Channing which has been offered to and his condjutors.'

After having made this original discovery, he pr ceeded, in a very eloquent manner, to show, 'not merely the folly, but the blasphemy of any man claiming for himself, or allowing his friends to claim for him, the pioneership or fatherhood of the Anti-Slavery cause. As well might the traveller among the mountains of ifying to learn, that the wishes of an outraged and in Switzerland claim that the shock of his tiny tread had caused the avalanche to be hurled from its mountain heights, into the valley below. He enlarged, with great indignation, upon the studied silence with which Anti-Slavery societies and lecturers treated the memory and merits of Luxpy and WALKER, with others whose names are never mentioned in an Anti-Slavery meeting or newspaper.' In speaking of the martyrs to the cause of Freedom, he laid particular stress 'upon the fact, that Lovejoy was A Minister of the Gospel, and that 'he was never considered an Abolitionist per se.' He also stated that 'Charles T. Torrey, a Minister of the Gospel, who died in prison for the slave, was denounced as an apostate by the Garrisoni-He said it was true, indeed, 'that Mr. Garrison had been dragged through the streets of Boston, with a rope about his person; and that he was only rescued from death, by being placed in a common juil; yet he had lived long enough to become quite a respectable gentleman, (1) surrounded by influential and wealthy

friends.' (!!) Mr. Douglass then read from the records of the Methodist, Baptist, and other churches of the Colonial times, up to the year 1801, to show 'that they occupied as good Anti-Slavery ground then, as the Abelitionists do now; and, consequently, that modern Abolitionism Revolutionary days.' The only difference being, that 11, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday, and we claim immediate emancipation as the duty of the master, and the right of the slave,' (with which doctrine be condescends to agree,) ' while they of the olden time were satisfied with the amelioration and gradual abolition of the system.' He quoted statistics, showing the number of slaves manumitted under the old system; and then wished to know whether modern abolitionism could show so great a result as the fruit of its labors !! A very consistent query for an immediate emancipa-

Mr. Douglass next accounted for ' the great agitation which attended the revival of the Abolition movement, veniently attend, especially speakers and singers, are by the fact that Mr. Garrison's paper, and all the earnestly requested to be present. speeches of the early Abolitionists, teemed with apostolic decunciations and prophetic warnings drawn from the bearings of the great doctrine, Total Abstinence PROM Word of God. He attributed what he was pleased to Insurious Force, Individual and Social, Moral and Poterm the diminution of Mr. Garrison's power to the litical, Conservative and Reformatory, will be in order new views be entertains respecting the Bible! Mr. The few veteran Non-Resistants who still remain true Douglass vice with Pecksniff and Chadband in his ex- to their standard, (being a precious few.) will need no cessive piety. He lamented, with true 'evangelical' urging to be present. The whilem Non-Resistants and cant, that the Church, by its short-comings, had driven Peace Men, (not a few.) who have progressed round the Abolitionists to take an infilel position.' With the moral rodiac into the constellation of INJURIOUS characteristic magnanimity, he apologized for 'their FORCE FOR RIGHTHOUSERS' SAKE, are requested to come weakness in not being able to hold fast their religious and tell us their experience, that the remnant of us may faith in the presence of a corrupt Church.' (!!) He see their 'more excellent way.' Finally, we tender a eulogized his own strength of character, which 'enabled welcome to all who seriously believe that the human him to escape from the influence of the infidel teachings race cannot be governed, protected, improved, and reof the Abolitionists, and return to the bosom of the generated without a dernier resort to THE SWORD and Church.' It is very amusing to hear Mr. Douglass, in one breath, talk about having been taught to believe, sons. Come and hear ours in favor of never doing evil great independence of character, which leads him to oppose even Abolitionists, when they do that which does

oppose even Abolitionists, when they do that which does not accord with his judgment.

He said the Abolitionists 'were charged with misstating facts, in their denunciations of the Church.' 'He did not think this charge true, usless it be in the case of the Society of Friends.' And here he confessed that he thought they were 'suffering from a slight collargement of the imagination.' This assertion is easily accounted for when it is remembered, that no inconsiderable portion of his audience were of 'the people called Quakers!'

I was forced to leave the meeting before he had concluded his speech, which occupied over three hours in its delivery; therefore I cannot speak, of my own knowledge, in regard to the remainder of it. But I am told, by one who listened to the whole of it, that

knowledge, in regard to the remainder of it. But I am told, by one who listened to the whole of it, that throughout he sustained his reputation as an ingenious traducer and base calumniator.

He repeated all the stale cant and twaddle about the Anti-Sabbath and Anti-Bible character of Mr. Garrison and his friends, and intimated that, under the garb of Humanity, they were endeavoring to uproot Christianity!—thus appealing to the lowest sectarian prejudices of his audience.

He asserted 'that the old basis of Anti-Slavery action, that the slave was a man and a brocher, and that we should feel for him as, bound with him, was laid aside for political catchwords, such as "Down with the Constitution," and "No Union with Glaveholders!"

I well know how imperfectly I have given the numerous libellous assertions, made by Mr. Douglass, but they are sufficient to show that, notwithstanding his talk about his interests being identified with those of widow of the late William Fowler.

In the various relations of wife, mother, and member of a Christian Society, will her memory be bleased, as was abundantly confirmed by the large concourse attending the funeral services, at Rev. Mr. Grines's church; to all of whom the following lines may furnish a solace:

"Weep not for her! Her memory by the large concourse attending the funeral services, at Rev. Mr. Grines's church; to all of whom the following lines may furnish a solace:

"Weep not for her! Her memory by the shrine of pleasant thought, soft as the scent of flowers, Caim as on windless eve the sun's decline, Sweet as the song of birds among the bowers, Rich as a rainbow with its hues of light,

Pure as the moonshine of an autumn night.

Weep not for her!

February 3. Mrs. Susan Burnougus, aged 66. Her death was hastened by a cold contracted while attending death was hastened by a cold contracted while attending the funeral services at the song of birds among the bowers.

Ruch as a rainbow with its hues of light,

Pure as the moonshine of an autumn hight.

I well know how im

his oppressed brethren, he considers his own aggran dizement and success paramount he would never spend so much pro-ing their best friends.

The Evening Telegroph says that the friends day evening last, to the number of 1200, at the School House Hall, in Natick, to greet their honored associate J. W. Bacon, Esq., presided, and opened the exercis with an appropriate speech. He was followed by Mr. Wilson, who cordially and feelingly addressed his old and long-tried friends, and by B. F. Ham, Esq., Rev Elias Nason, the Orthodox clergyman, Senator Pillsbury of Hampden County, Dr. James W. Stone of Boston, Dr. Lynde, Representative from Hardwick, (who voted against Mr. Wilson, but who bore testimony to his worth and ability.) E. C. Morse of Natick, Rev. Mr. Lewis, the Methodist clergyman, Rev. Mr. Partridge, the Universalist clergyman, Decatur Morey, M. W. DEAR SIR-Within the past week, the citizens of Bickford, and Charles Rockwood, severally of Natick.

slight sketch of what he had to say upon a theme of so friends on the one hand, and Mr. Gardner or his friends on the other hand, that the one should be Governor and the other Senator. The remarks of Senator Wilson

> Re-Election of SENATOR SEWARD. Mr. Seward has been reslected U. S. Senator from the State of New Seward 18, Dickinson 5, Wm. F. Allen 2, and five oth ers. In the House, Seward 69, Dickinson 4, Seymour 18, Hunt 8, Dix 7, and 11 scattering. This is another signal defeat of the Slave Power North, and decisive proof of the decline of Hunkerism. We accept it for all

KNOW-NOTHINGISM. The radicals of this party is Boston made a rally on Friday evening last, and restorel John L. Swift (excommunicated Free Soiler) to his position of full membership in the Council, from which he was ejected on a stormy night by a squad of bunkers.

WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING .- A life size photograph of WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING, taken by Whipple from Gambardella's portrait, is on exhibition, for a few days at N. D. Corrox's store, No. 7, Tremont Row. It is pronounced by his friends to be, by far, the best repre the public. Go and examine it.

REMOVAL OF EDWARD G. LORING. Petitions from all parts of the State are pouring into the Legislature, asking for the removal of Judge Loring, for his atrocious conduct in the case of Anthony Burns. It is grat dignant people will in all probability be complied with Send in the petitions!

The Lowell Courier says 'Judge Loring begins to realize that the people are on his track, and will soon have him. The petitions for his removal pour in fast, and have been withdrawn from the Judiciary Committee, and referred to that on Federal Relations, which is supposed to be quite willing to allow the Judge hereafter to devote the whole of his time for the survey of wash allow actobers as the line. time to the service of such slave-catchers as the liar and scoundrel who made various promises to restore Burns to liberty for a price, and in each case forfeited his word, and had his victim dragged back to stripes

The Springfield Republican says-

The appointment of Edward G. Loring as lecturer in the Law School, is to be voted upon by the overseers at their next meeting, and, in view of the large proportion of Free Soil leaven in that body, we venture to say that his share in returning Burns to slavery will secur his rejection, whereby the Law School will lose no grea amount of legal ability, and the moral feeling of Massa chusetts will be vindicated, as it should be.

MEETING OF THE N. E. NON-RESIST ANCE SOCIETY. A Meeting of the New England Non-Resistance Sci

ciety will be holden in Worcester, Mass, (probably in is but a revival of the old movement of Colonial and Brinley Hall,) Saturday and Sunday, March 10 and ending on Sunday evening. On Saturday evening, an address on the general subject of Christian Non-Resistance will be delivered by ADIN BALLOU. On Sunday forenoon, afternoon and evening, there will be addresses, discussions, exhortations, and remarks, accompanied by singing, and such other devotional exercises as persons in attendance may feel it a privilege to offer.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Stephen S. Foster, Abby Kelley Foster, Henry C. Wright, and we hope many other able speakers, will be present on the occasion. As many of the friends from the Hopedale Community as can con The discussions will be radical and earnest. All the

disbelieve, certain things; and in the next assert his that good may come-never resisting injury with in-

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

William Ashby, Newburyport, Mass., Jacob Leonard, East Bridgewater, Mass., Nathan Webster, Haverhill, Deborah Kimball, Hanover, Friends (by J. R. Brown) in Barre, "Aaron Porter, Salem, "Bamuel Watson, New Bedford, "Cornelius Cowing, West Rozbury, "George G. North, Benjamin H. Smith, Rockport, "B. C. W. Whitney, West Dummerston, Vt., Wm. Boynton, New Ipswich, N. H., Sarah C. Morrill, Manchester, "Benj. Chase, (additional,) Auburn, N. H. John W. Pound, Lockport, N. Y., Mrs. Ann Richmond, Walworth, N. Y., Lucy M. Simmons,

Lucy M. Simmons, FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer. Boston, Feb. 7, 1855.

FUGITIVES IN CANADA.

The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing his presence in Boston and vicinity for a short time, and will thankfully receive such pecuniary aid, for the cause he is promoting in Canada West, as the friends of humanity may please send to the care of Roman F. Wallout, 21 Cornhill.

Boston, Feb. 6, 1855. HIRAM WILSON.

ADJOURNED MEETING . shire the last

The public meeting which was held in Belknap street The public meeting which was held in Belknap street Church on Monday evening last, in regard to the case of those suffering friends of the fugitive slave, Rosu R. SLOANE, of Sandusky, Ohio, and S. M. Booru, of Milwunkie, Wiscousin, stands adjourned to THIS (Friday) EVENING, Jan. 9, at the same Church, at half past 7 o'clock. Charles Lenox Remond, Wm. Wells Brown, and other able speakers, will address the meeting.

WM. WELLS BROWN, an Agent of the Ameri can Anti-Slavery Society, will hold me Lanesville, Friday, Feb.
Manville, R. I., Sunday, Globe Village, Tiverton, Tuesday, Wednesday, Wednesday, Tiverton Four Corners, Thursday, Fall River, Mass., Sunday, "

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

Sunday "Tuesday " Bradford, Haverhill Groveland, Georgetown, Thursday Portsmouth, N. H. Sunday

SPECIAL NOTICE. Persons sending to this office for Tracts will please to say by what conveyance they shall be sent; whether by mail, or by express,—and, if the latter, by what express,—or in what other way. They will state, also, how many of each Tract they require. Address Samuel Max, Jr.

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THE Ladies' Institute of the Penn Medical University of Pennsylvania, located 419 Market atreet, Philadelphia, will commence its Spring Term on the first Monday in March, and continue four months. The facilities for acquiring a sound medical education in this Institution are of a superior order; the teachings are liberal, and free from all sectarian dogmas. Ladies desiring such an education are respectfully invited to give it their attention. For announcements, containing terms, further particulars, &c., please address

JOS. S. LONGSHORE, dress JOS. S. LONGSHORE, 410 Market street above Eleventh, Philadelphia

February 9. 2w 2w BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. MRS. H. BIBB

MRB. H. BIBB

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

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

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

Jan. 26.

'I WAS SICK, AND YE VISITED ME!

when desired, his daughter, Mrs. S. B. Borlen, will accompany him to record things said. He may be addressed at Bella Marsu's, 16 Franklin street, Bostoh, for a temporary season. Lova's labors abould be without hope of fee or reward.

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

Jan. 25.

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sent to us, sion to rec. In sild the present. There haven, the serry Legut is for alld cents.

BY WM. WELLS BROWN.

Ye men of America, who class the colored was win the hrate creation, read this book when it is published, and then say whether or not a being capable of ma attainments should be ranked with the beasts that pro-

It makes an elegant 12mo, volume, of their mapages, with a steel portrait. Price, 75 cents, bond a

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NATHANIEL NOYES, Agest. Boston, November 17, 1854.

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Every accommodation is provided for these lefts and gentlemen who may wish to avail themselve of bealthy exercise and amusement.

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various branches of the Mathematics, and in the Latis, Greek and French Languages. These classes will afford rare advantages to these who wish to processe these branches of study.

Letters of inquiry may be addressed to the editor of the Anti-Slavery Bugle, Salem, Columbiana Court, Ohio. The classes will be opened the first week in Mathematical Research Columbiana Court,

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vember next. Salem, (Ohio,) Oct. 5, 1854.

JOHN CURTIS.

TRECOTHIC HALL,

BOSTON ARECOTHIC

POETRY.

The following lines are taken from 'An Epic of the Starry Heaven, a poem from the spirit world, commu-nicated through T. L. HARRIS. The entire work is unique, abounding in varied style and beautiful senti-

Inasmuch as ye did it not unto these, ye did it not So long as human lips remain unfed.

Men starve their Christ for lack of coarsest bread; Where'er a single bondman fettered stands, Men chain their Christ, and bind their Savior's h Where'er a single orphan inly dies,
Or grows embruted in their factories,
Like old king Herod, they again condemn To death the infant Lord of Bethlebem.

And when they spurn the outcast from their doors, While the thick darkness sweeps along the plain, They drive out Christ into the storm and rain, Frozen, to perish on the barren moors. Great, wealthy Churches, yet a little while Your wealth, amassed by fraud, retained by guile, Shall born within you, and around you roll With flaming billows of avenging fire; While the eternal soul Of Christ shall summon all the hungry poor Whom ye have driven with curses from your door,

Old frauds shall come to light, and witnesses,

Long buried in the dungeons of the seas,

And ye yourselves expire.

Shall speak out audibly. Great names that now Stand loftily and proud with laureled brow, Shall shrivel as a parchment cast in flames. White hands shall then grow red with bloody stains. And gaudy dames of fashion, who have driven Up the broad carriage road to Pancy's heaven. Shall by the world be known for what they are: Their pomps and vanities to dust returning. Their robes of state in flames electric burning Shall leave them naked, and reveal the scar Pride left, when from the cold, yet quivering breast He tore out heart, stole all the bosom loves,

And filled with adders foul their rifled nest. From every bigot's breast in that great day, A visible serpent shall spring forth, and strike At every thing that glistens fair and white; And lizards in his rancorous throat shall play, And statesmen, choked with their own falcehoods, die Like Judas, inasmuch as they, like him, Have sold their Christ, betraying Liberty.

Eyes, with the bitter tears of misery dim. Shall weep no more : the Savior of the poor Shall visibly stand, bowing his sacred head Beneath the rafters of the lowliest shed, And kiss the pallid lips of agony,

And smooth the wrinkles of the farrowed brow. I thank thee, Lord, thou comest-here and now !

'Tis all in vain To fetter Freedom in the Savior's name; He cometh to release Earth's captives, and to bring eternal peace.
It is the judgment. Evil builds the tomb, And wraps itself in fiery robes of doom; Evil is like a scorpion, vainly tries

Truth to destroy, and stings itself, and dies. God leaves the sects like wolves to eat each other; Each sectary sees in wolf-like shape his brother, And hunts him to the death, and laps his blood, And grows delirious from that human food, Drives his own fangs into his poisoned veins, And his own life-blood drains.

Evil subsists in ceaseless strife and hate; This is its final fate; Left to itself, it shall at last expire. Like fire that meeteth fire. All things must ultimate in good at last, And Freedom, Truth and Love their glory cast On Earth, the fair and love-born child, On whose new birth, Heaven like a mother smiled.

For the Liberator.

To the truly Christian Woman of Bristol, England who, though suffering from want, refused to sell but set free a slave, bequeathed to her by a deceased relative in America.

Meek, patient woman ! from thy poverty, Like that poor widow, didst thou give thy mite, For a yet nobler purpose-to set free A brother drooping under Slavery's blight. Heaven's choicest blessings on thy head alight! And though on earth ye ne'er each other view, Oh! may ye meet in heaven's glorious light, Where dwell the good of every clime and hue! Thou truly Christ-like Christian, whose kind heart, Though cold and hunger pleaded, could not sell God's image for thy need; thou hast done well, Obeyed thy Lord, chosen the better part.

He tells his faithful servant, 'Unto ME This thy good deed was done, thy Lond thou didst se free.

Battle, (Eng.) Dec., 1854.

For the Liberator. SONNET.

WRITTEN AFTER HEARING JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL LECTURE ON SPENCER.

I late had read the book; but my dull eye Saw not the splendor of the Faery Queene; But as a plant the tale to me did seem, Upon whose sapless branches, brown and dry, I could not budding flower or leaf descry. But when he spake, with insight deep and keen, Out from those stems a beauty strange did gleam; And sudden, as a star in evening sky, Appeared a flower of purest white, Which, at his word, its petals did unfold Before my much-astonished sight,

And elistening leaves, and stamens of pure gold, A rare and wondrous blossom of the night;
And with enchanted eyes did I behold.

LAW. PHYSIC AND DIVINITY. Law, Physic and Divinity, Being in dispute, could not agree To settle which, of all the three, Should have superiority. Law pleads be doth protect men's lands, And all their goods, from ravenous hands; Therefore, of right, challenges be

To have superiority. Physic prescribes receipts for health, Which men prefer above their wealth; Therefore, of right, challenges he To have superiority.

Then straight steps up the priest, demure, Therefore, of right, challenges he To have superiority.

If judges end this triple ples, lawyers sure will gain the day If epicures the verdict give, The doctors best of all will thrive If bishops arbitrate the case, The priest will have the highest place : If honest, sober, wise men judge, Then all the three sway may trudge If men will live in peace and love. The lawyer's acts they need not prove : If men forbear excess and riot, They need not feed on doctor's diet : If men attend what God doth teach

They need not mind what parsons pre

But if men knaves and fools will be,

They'll be hard ridden by all three.

THE LIBERATOR.

LADIES' ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

soirce, in connection with the Dunden Ladies' An-Slavery Society, was held last Friday evening, (says to Dunder Advertiser of the 12th ult.,) in Mr. Lamb's the Dunder Advertiser of the 12th alt.,) in Mr. Lamb's
Hall, Reform street,—Provost Rough in the chair.
Around the chairman were a number of the leading ministers and gentlemen of the town. Mr. Lamb's large saloon was quite filled on the occasion with an assemblage of ladies and gentlemen interested in the success of the Society, and the noble purpose for which

it has been instituted After some remarks from Provest Rough, in which Mr. Grant (on account of the illness of a near relative,) another season. Honor to Mrs. Stowe ! honor still m American Anti-Slavery Society, of which Mr. Garrison the finger of Cowper's clock, is the leader, nor with the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, which separated from the former in 1840. It was also stated, that assistance is this year to be given to the Canadian Anti-Slavery Society, whose object it is to aid fugitive slaves. The income of the Society during the past year was £161 2s 8d, including the proceeds of the Bazaar held lately, amounting to £115 2s 3d. The Rev. Mr. Wilson, in a very able speech, moved

the course of his address,
Mr. Wilson said it had been sometimes alleged that we in this country ought to take no part in seeking the abolition of slavery in America, because it was from Britain the evil came-that when the United States were a colony of our empire, we introduced and perpetuated the system, and that it is there now as a por tion of the inheritance we have bequeathed to them Historically, this was true ; but does that constitute ; reason for our silence and inaction? The very opposite was true. If we were to be held in any way responsible for the evil thus done by our fathers, surely, that itself was a sufficient reason why we should now say to the people of the United States, 'We shall help you, so far as God shall enable us, to remove this evil, to undo the voke which they imposed; we accept the responsibility you seek to lay upon us, and therefore we are bound to do what we can to emancipate the slave, whose bonds have been forged by us as well as you. And all this can and ought to be done in no unfriendly spirit. Men become reconciled to the evils which encompass them from their birth. We Britons have felt this in reference to slavery. It was no easy task to achieve emancipation in the British colonies. The progress of opinion was slow, and it was only by a very large expenditure of genius, and eloquence, and effort, that the bonds were struck from our slaves. At first, few could see that it was a sin and crime. Surely, in that struggle, we would have been obliged if any people, standing in a region beyond its influence, had told us the truth, and helped us to discover it. It is this kindly office we should attempt in behalf of the Americans. We must continue to tell them of our experience, and encourage them to walk in our steps, to foster and diffuse a healthful public opinion on this subject throughout the Union until the slave is free. This might not be so, did we see that the Americans themselves were fully alive to it, and hastening toward this goal. It might then be our duty to stand by, and instead of seeking to share in the honor of their victory, to become mere spectators, to hail their advancing steps, and to lend our shout of approval to greet their triumph. But it is not so. The reverse is the fact. The time for action on our part is not passed. The cause of slavery is gathering fresh strength. It is but recently we have been startled by the Fugitive Slave Law, and yet later by the infamous Nebraska Bill, which involved such profanation of all truth, and such violation of most solemn compacts, and prospectively action on our part is increasing. It is true, there are should fall, and all things rush into ruin. I fear difficulties in the way of emancipation. There are difficulties which time alone will not remove. The progress of years but increases them; but on a question of this kind, we are entitled to say the slave must be emancipated at all hazards. Fial justitia, ruat ca-

The Rev. J. C. BAXTER, in a next speech, seconded the motion, which was unanimously approved of. The Rev. Mr. GILVILLAN then moved the following

substance, as follows :-

only after long effort and a vast expenditure of enthusiasm on the part of Wilberforce, the gigantic Clarkson and others, that it was abolished, —nominally abolish-ed, I should say, for it exists, and on a large scale, too, still. Then, in the year 1833, by another great expenditure of effort and eloquence, the fetters of our slaves in the West Indian Islands were broken. It seemed as if a current of common sense and common humanity had crossed the world, and in its passage set the poo stirred, but after a brief enthusiasm in its favor, ther

ame a long and cold collapse -a collapse materially increased by certain arents with which my able friend.

Mr. Wilson, is probably better acquainted than I—
which took place in 1844 and subsequent years. great was the coldness prevalent then on the subject of slavery in this town, and so completely had the sophis try of Caudlish, Nixon, Lowis and others hoodwinked large party, that when the noble Frederick Douglass the orator, the wit, the gentleman, the honest and fear less man, came to this town, the door of every church but that too passed away, and was succeeded by utte apathy and indifference. This was disturbed two year he expressed the warm interest he felt in the cause of ago, when Mrs. Stowe wrote her splendid fiction, (would abolition and the success of the Society, letters apologising for unavoidable absence were read from the Rev. the Rev. Mr. Marshall, Lochee, and Mr. T. W. Miln. to that power of genius and of the press in exciting in-The Rev. Mr. Bonwick then read the report for the present year, which was ably written, and which will an additional proof. It was only a smooth sling-stone, be immediately printed and circulated. It commenced but it made the Goliath of Slavery totter, although not be immediately printed and circulated. It commenced but it made the Goliath of Slavery totter, although not by remarking with regret, that at present the prospect fall. No, sir! Slavery, like Popery, seems to have a of relieving the slave is dark and frowning, referring multitude of lives, and to be dying hard. There has in proof of this to the strict enforcement of the Fugieven of late, and in this city, been a kind of petty resoin proof of this to the strict enforcement of the Fugi-tive Slave Law, to the enactments for degrading the free colored people in the various State Legislatures, and, above all, to the passing of the Nebraska Bill. It dorsed, to the surprise of many, by his respectable and stated that the Society was not connected with the somewhat radical chairman. This lecturer, sir, like

'Runs the great circle, and is still at home,'

is now on the Tagus, now on the Tiber, and now on the

Tay; now climbing Monadnock, now wandering in

Chamouni, and now found not a hundred miles from

Balgay Hill; now dining, for aught I know, with the

American President, at his White House, and now lec-turing in the School Wynd Church; but who, wherever he goes, is always a gentleman, a highly accomplished The Rev. Mr. Wilson, in a very able speech, moved that the report be adopted, printed and circulated. In of American slavery. Why, sir I this gentleman would persuade us that by applying a microscope to mud, we may turn it into gold, that by going near enough to slavery we shall find it not to be black but comely, and that because some of its opponents in America are in fidels, therefore it is not itself a system of organised elaborate, and impudent unbelief. What a conven pretext he finds in the name of Garrison and of his party! I have not a very good opinion, sir, of that gentleman's religious opinions. But I am a lover of fair-play, and I know that some of those connected with the Garrison party are not infidels. Wendell Phillips, for instance, the most philosophical and eloquent speaker in the United States—the Burke of America—is closely connected with Garrison's movements, and yet is a member fessedly, a Christian. I think, sir, that with Garrison's private views we have very little to do, unless it be t compare them favorably with those of the churches in america, who make religion a stalking-horse for the abominations of slavery, and deny the use of the Bible to the slave, and with those of their self-condemned and inconsistent apologists at home, who would rather, it seems, eternize blavery, than owe its abolition to those shom they are pleased to call 'infidel demagogues.' think, as to infidelity, the question lies in a very little compass. All the difference between the extreme Garrisonians and the slaveholding churches, is just this :the one deny the Bible, in blindness to themselves ; the other, in wilful and abandoned cruelty, deny it to their poor slaves. Is the proceeding, in either case, that o Christians; and pray, which is the worse of the two Again, I say, I am no apologist for Garrison's views. differ deeply, as the world knows, from them; but, apar from these, and from many imprudences in his management of the cause, I honor Garrison as one of the noblest truest, and most heroic men that have appeared sino Martin Luther, and this after ages shall admit. My voice may have little weight here, but I know that these words of mine will echd throughout the length and breadth of America; and that, wherever they go, they will testify to an appreciation on my part of a great in jured man, which shall yet be general, and to an ap preciation of a detestable system of organized oppres sion, and of religious hypocrisy, in its defence, which shall, one day, be as warmly entertained by all, as it is at present by me. I was delighted, Sir, with the close of Mr. Wilson's able and excellent speech, where he quoted the words 'fiat justitia, rual calum.' These words (as there are so many ladies present, I must interwe have to fear the annexation of Cuba. The need for pret) mean, Let justice be done, although heaven justice will never be done to the American slave till some terrible convulsion arrive. Mrs. Stowe's book has spent its force-nay, acted as the blast upon the roots of the pine, confirming their depth. A great deal of the excitement produced by it has been false and hollow. Her recent Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands have no added much to the effect of Uncle Tom, but shown th enemy of slavery to be at times a tuft-hunter and a twaddling parasite of the great. A gentlemen fro America, of high intelligence, much influence and That the late aggressions of the American Slave Law and the Power, as manifested in the Fugitive Slave Law and the Nebraska Bill, call for every legitimate effort on the part of the friends of freedom and humanity throughout the world to appose such outbursts of barbarism others, that, in his judgment, American slavery was so and oppression, more especially in a land that professes our common Christianity. In support of this resolution, Mr. Gilfillan spoke, in ly churches, that nothing short of the second advent of Christ (in which he is a firm believer) could destroy i Mr. Chairman,-I have heard of a minister who, I am, like my socient and much-valued friend, a Milafter giving out his text, said. My friends, there are lennarian, but I have some faint hope that even prevarious ways of treating a text-some people walk up vious to the coming of that day of fiery revelation to it, others go round it, others leap over it, and others American slavery may periah from the face of the earth, walk away from it. So I mean to-night to walk away. Mr. Lillie added that he could have had large churches, from my text, and instead of saying a word about the had he but quietly pocketed (like Halley, late of Leith Fugitive Slave Law or the Nebraska case, to make and others who were vehement anti-slavery men a some general remarks on the subject of the history of home, but became dumb as dormice there, or impudent the agitation against slavery. The history of the anti- ly loud on the other side) his conscientious conviction slavery agitation is very interesting to a philosophic on the subject of slavery, but preferred to retain his observer, as casting light upon the infirmity, cowardice, fickleness and falsehood of human nature, and seems to of his popularity. Dr. Johnson, Tory as he was, used to establish the following propositions-first, that men give as a toast, 'Here's to a speedy insurrection among very soon perceive the enormity of any great social or the slaves in the West Indies." I have often been tempor moral evil; secondly, that they very soon proclaim ed to a similar wish in reference to America. The their perception of it; thirdly, that nevertheless, their offence is so rank, and smells so to Heaven, that the efforts to abate and abolish such evils are exceedingly speedler and more terrible the vengeance, so much, perfluctuating and liable to reactions—are now propelled by the breath of accidental excitement, and now cooled, frozen and reduced to stagnation by the ley influences of party or personal prejudices; and fourthly, that very seldom has any great abuse been abolished by merely moral means, without the aid of some national or social moral means, without the aid of some national or social convulsion. Let me illustrate these propositions in reference to the history of the attempts to abolish slavery. The evil of slavery was discovered even before the rise of Christianity; but the moment that that divine light better part of valor than real, and with more regard to shone into the world, it, -by the words, God hath pelf and reputation than anything else, use in referen made of one blood all nations that dwell on the face of to the robbers and ruffians of the American plantation made of one blood all nations that dwell on the face of the recovers and rumans of the American plantations the earth, and by the assertion that in Christ there is neither bond nor free, —put into men's hands principles which might have, and immediately, blown up slavery which might have, and immediately, clowed up stavery to atoms. But, strange to tell, slavery continued to do no good to the cause; and, thirdly, they call down exist contemporary with Christianity, and the first sect just contempt from its enemies, who say, 'Ah ! coming which declared war against its every form and shape over us with your soft sawder. Do you think us as was the sect once counted heretical, but now justly green as yourselves? We are robbers, we know, but we was the sect once counted heretical, but now justly deemed a right noble people, although dwelling alone, and not reckoned among the nations—the Quakers.

About the end of last century, an agitation was common argument argument the playe trade—an abomination which menced against the slave trade—an abomination which now not even a Legree would defend—and yet, it was descend. And let us meanwhile be ready to breathe the wish of the great Scottish Poet-

And let us pray that come it may, As come it will for a' that, When man to man the warl' o'er Shall brithers be and a' that.'

The speaker was throughout frequently applauded. Mr. Easson seconded the motion, which was a The Rev. Mr. Watson then pronounced the ber

MISCELLANEOUS

From the Boston Telegraph. SOUTHERN LITERATURE. Rev. Dr. Adams went to the South, and sa The Rev. Dr. Adams went to the Scuth, and saw that the slaves were exceedingly well-dressed, especially on Sunday. They wore 'broadcloth suits, well-fitting and nicely ironed fine shirts, polished boots, gloves, umbrellas for sunshades, the best of hats, their young men with their blue coats and bright buttons, in the latest style, white Murseilles rests, white pantaloons, with brucehes in their shirt-bosoms, gold chains, elegant sticks, and some old men leaning on their ivory and silver-headed staffs.' He saw one man a member of a band of musicians, who had even attained to the dignity of periscoppic glasses. Some of the young women musicians, who had even attained to the dignity of periscopic glasses. Some of the young women wore turbans, and walked with a rhetorical lifting of the arm and leg. On the whole, the Rev. Dr. found the slaves a remarkably happy people. He asked one of them if he wanted to be free, and he replied that he only wanted to be free in the Lord—and the Doctor believed him. It is not fur us to discredit his statements. Only we are puzzled to account for certain advertisements which we to discredit his statements. Only we are public to account for certain advertisements which we find in the Southern newspapers. They are easy to be found—these advertisements to which we allude. The portrait of a fugacious person, with a pack upon his back, shows at a glance what is the subject of the notice. We have several of these advertisements now before us. How to account for the contract of the several contract of the subject of the notice. We have several of these advertisements now before us. advertisements now before us. How to account for their appearance—that is the question. If the slaves are happy, why do theyeun away from hap-piness? Are they surfeited with delights, and do they run off on that account? Do broadcloth suits, including Marseilles vests, eventually pall upon the appetite of the fashionable colored man: the appetite of the fashionable colored man; brooches grow nauseating to his simple taste, and even periscopic glasses become unsatisfactory! Or is the flight of these persons only for the pur-pose of exhibiting the rhetorical leg-lifting and arm-swinging which Dr. Adams so much admires! Or are these advertisements mere jokes or allego-ries, or incipient efforts of Southern literary men-to attain that unattainable thing, a Southern liter-ature—practising upon this class of newspaper-ar-ticles as a feeble beginning! How are we to ac-count for this phenomenon! count for this phenomenon! Probably the Doctor is mistaken. Possibly the

slaves are not happy, even with Marseilles vests, brooches and periscopic glasses, and possibly these advertisements are genuine, and not bogus. On this advertisements are genuine, and not bogus. On this supposition, let us enter upon a specimen or two. In the last number we have received of the New Orleans *Delta*. J. L. Powers of that city promises to give fifty dollars to any person who will arrest his 'bright yellow man, Andrew.' He adds the description of Andrew, and from it we are not sure but Andrew is the identical negro who wore the brooch. He is no sloven, at any rate, for he

He is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, has heavy 4,954

'He is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, has heavy bushy head of hair, heavy whiskers on his chin, high forehead, high cheek bones, large nose, alender jaws, small black eyes, and lisps a little in talking; aged 35 years; stout and finely formed, and stoops a little in walking. He is a fine and pleasant looking man, and dresses clean. He is an old carriage driver, and is well known in this city.' 22 years old, has absconded. 'He has a round face, and looks quite pleased, or laughs when spoken to.' The first slave Dr. Adams saw was an old man on a steam tog, and he smiled.' Best States Pension Agents for the year ending June For Revolutionary services. an old man on a steam tog, and he smiled.' Possibly this was the father of George Davis's 'boy.' and the propensity to smile is bereditary in the family. If so, as the boy has 'absconded,' there is no security that the old man on the steam tug has not also cut his stick. By the way, comparing Powers's and Davis's advertisements, we approxi-mate somewhat towards the truth as to the age at

mate somewhat towards the truth as to the age at which a negro ceases to be a boy, and becomes a man.' Davis's boy is about 22 years old, and Powers's man is about 35. Somewhere between 22 and 35 comes the age of manhood. Compilers of statistics will please make a note of this. Men are evidently not ripened early neath our Southern skies. E. Wood Perry advertises that-

Uncle Bob 'calls himself a free man;' from

ling and a jobbing mason —a clumsy sentence, Mr.

Perry: you are the one who seems to be following the jobbing mason. We fear you are not the Bounty land issued under acts of 1811. Dr. Adams would have been interested in Uncle Bob, being in different branches of the same busi-ness, Uncle Bob white-washing houses, and Dr. Adams white-washing Slavery - a more difficult and dirty job, which Bob would have a ' slow gait'

and dirty job, which Bob would have a 'slow gait' toward, we trust.

J. W. Wheelhouse, of the steamer John Strader, gives notice that he has caught on board his boat, three runaway slaves. He has put them in jail to await the coming of their owners.

Passing over the large rewards offered for Mike, a black, heavy set fellow, the end of one of whose thumbs is bit off, a bricklayer by trade; for Andrew, a man of 'rather light complexion,' and for Charles, who is very black, and has a limp in the large which we trust left him when he got his left leg, which we trust left him when he got on the high road towards the North Star, we come to the following 'rare chance:'

age, a finished dining room and general house servant —fully acclimated. Such servants are but seldom offered for sale. Apply to H. T. GREENWOOD,

Mr. Greenwood, you are mistaken. Such ser-Mr. Greenwood, you are mistaken. Such servants are of modered for sale, if we may believe the advertisements in the Southern papers. Sold only from necessity, indeed! Whose necessity! Who is this great lubberly Greenwood, and by what title does he relieve his embarrassments in this way! Who gave him the right to dispose of this splendid cook, washer and ironer, this excellent nurse and good nameters. this way! Who gave him the right would be seen this expellent nurse and good seamstress, this good houses servant and this young lad! Will Greenwood's neighbors give him any such recommendation as he gives this family he is going to sell! Is he a 'splendid' or 'excellent' anything! Is he not a thief, who, after stealing the labor of this family for years, now sells them to pay his debts withal!

This Greenwood is a man after Dr. Adams's own heart. The Doctor, in his book, tells of a good man who bought a girl so as not to separate her heart. The Doctor, in his book, tells of a good man who bought a girl so as not to separate her from her mother. Greenwood on the whole prefers that his family should not be separated. He might make a discount to any man who will take the lot. But he does not say that he will not sell them separately, if he finds it 'necessary.' And he asks and expects no guarantee that the purchaser shall keep them together. There can be no such guarantee. The necessity which compels Greenwood to sell the mother and her children, will compel the next purchaser to sell the nurse or the young boy away from the mother. Such is the inevitable working of the system which our Congressmen think so admirable that it must be protected and encouraged by legislative bounties.

One more specimen of advertising, and, as the prators say, we will relieve your patience.

'Tennessee Mules.—Forty Mules for sale, low for cash, or on short time, for approved paper. Twenty-five of the above Mules are well broke. Apply to L. K. HOOPER, or C. DUBALL, Myer's Stable, at the Horse Station.' The picture in this case is not of a fugitive mul-

The picture in this case is not of a fugitive mule. but of a patient and steady animal who stands squarely upon his four feet. He is 'well broke.' The slaves are not 'well broke'—that is the difference between mules and slaves. The slave has hopes and thoughts and aspirations, even above Marseilles yeats, gold brocches, perisopic glasses. It has exercises of the meetings on Sunday when he is taught to admire the surptures, especially the

opistle of Paul to Philemon, with the exegesis of the Rev. Dr. Adams's Southern clerical brethren. He leaves all these advantages, through much labor, and sorrow, and danger, carries his talent for white-washing and other trades to a place where the pay goes not into his rapacious master's pocket, but into his own. He never can be well broke, like the mule. The better way, if the South would see it, is not to break him at all, any more, and to mend those that are already partially broken.

OUR MILITARY EXPENSES.

From the recent annual reports to Congress, we condense the following results, as a part of what we are spending for war purposes in a time of peace.

The usual and ordinary expenditures last year

Secretary of the second
. \$4,649,384 98
7.726,677 13
13,531,310 33
2,609,054 70
11.933,629 48
10,768,132 89
24,336,580 6

Here are for the Army and Navy together, more than twenty-two and a half millions, and nearly twenty-four and a half in payment of war debts; in all, about forty-seven millions, besides many millions more that are covered up under miscellaneous expenses, and the Interior Department—more than twenty times as much as the average annual contributions of all Christendom for the last ten years to spread the gospel among the heathen!

prices.

All New Works, as soon as published, can be obtained here.

Also, Anti-Tobacco Books, Envelopes, Medals, Carta, The number of original cases, and application for increase of army pensions that have been admitted during the year ending June 30th, 1854, with the annual amount of pensions; also, the amount of arrearages due at the date of issuing Also, Anti-Tobacco Books, Envelopes, Medals, Carla, &c. &c., by Uncle Toby.

Subscriptions received for all of the Temperance Papers published; also, for any Paper or Magazine polished in the United States.

Catalogues of Temperance Publications, and Specimen Copies of Papers furnished, on application at the Depository, or by Mail, (post paid.)

Temperance Tracts, for gratuitous circulation, farnished at cost.

Information in regard to Temperance Meetings, i.e., will be cheerfully imparted; and the friends of Temperance are cordially invited to call and make this their head-quarters while in the city.

Will you help sustain the coleppins?

Total. NAVY PENSIONS ADMITTED. Annual Am't. Am't Arrear' \$1,756 79 27,311 90 43 Widows and Orph. 6,594 00

The number of army pensioners on the roll, who have been paid at the pension agencies in the sev-eral States within the fourteen months preceding June 30, 1854, and the annual amount of pensions payable to them, is-

1,069 Revolutionary soldiers, \$ 74.151 54 Total,\$1.172,651 63

Number of Revolutionary soldiers on the roll this fact we conclude that he considers freedom a desirable thing. He usually follows white-wash-

Indian wars since 1790, 31,427,612

ber 30, 1854. Admitted.

It would seem from the foregoing tables as if we

on the high road towards the North Star, we come to the following 'rare chance:'

'A family of negroes, consisting of a woman 40 years of age, a spleudid Cook, Washer and Ironer, and her three children, viz: a dark mulatto girl, about 16 years of age, a most excellent Nurse and good Semstress, and accustomed to all kinds of house-work; also, a girl about 13 years of age, a good House servant; also, a boy about 11 years of age. The above family of negroes will be fully guaranteed. They are slaves of excellent character, and are sold only from necessity. A hargain will be given to any person who will buy the family together.

Also, a very likely mulatto Man, about 24 years of age, a finished dining room and general house servant and the number of old soldiers would dist year. It is difficult to conceive per through paying even the soldiers of our Revolution. That war ended services, 'nearly a million of dollars, besides more than half a million to 'widows, orphans and invalids.' Nearly all the Revolutionary soldiers were supposed to be dead a third of a century ago: but more than a thousand, if we may credit the official record, are still living. There certainly was a good reason to expect that the number of old soldiers would diminish: but we find them, according to the above account, increased from 11,860 to 14,065, or about twenty per cent. in one year. It is difficult to conceive per cent. in one year. It is difficult to conceive how the wounded and mutilated remnants of past wars could multiply at this rate, or at any rate, indeed; but this whole matter of pensions to men hired to commit rapine and slaughter for the government, is mere business, a grand exception treatment of all other public servants. More than a million and a half a year to these man-slayers and their heirs! Several hundred thousand dollars more than we spent, under Washington's administration, for both the army and the navy! All this, too, in addition to nearly 40,000,

Increase of our War Expenses. The President and his Secretaries of War and the Navy, find in the present state of Europe, and of our foreign relations, very plausible pretexts for increasing our military expenditures. It is their usual demand from year to year; but the clouds now lowering in the political heavens, and muttering distant thunder, come very opportunely to the aid of their arguments. It is admitted, or rather made a subject of complaint, that the people have all along opposed these demands for more money to be spent on the army and navy, on fortifications, ordnance, and other warlike objects; but, while croaking over the alleged insufficiency of our naval and military establishments, they seem to forget the startling fact, that our expenditures for these purposes, in the last sixty years, increased nearly four times as fast as our population? Under Washington's administration, the army and navy cost an average of but little more than one million and a quarter a year, in contrast with twenty-two and a half millions last year; an increase of eighteen hundred per cent; while this year Congress is solicited to appropriate more than thirty millions for war purposes. We doubt whether any government ever made equally gigantic atrides in its expenditures for each purposes in a time of peace. England herself, with her nearly tour the seand millions of war-debt now, began in reaser of war prodigality at a snail's pace in com-INCREASE OF OUR WAR EXPENSES. The Presiden our the sand millions of war-debt now, be career of war prodigality at a snail's pace parison with ourselves.

William Wells Brown JUST PUBLISHED, Places and People Abroad: WITH A MEMOIR OF THE AUTRON Mr. Brown, the elequent Author, is now well-have to the Anti-Slavery Men and Women of two Continuant to the Anti-Slavery Men and Women of two Continuant to the Anti-Slavery Men and Women of two Continuant this well-written book, so interesting to every freel of humanity, describes in beautiful language hat say the incidents and trials of his early life, but he arrecent and pleasurable experiences, during his sport in Europe. It is a book to be read and podered, a the production of a colored man, once a slave, the my resentative of a despised race. God only knows he many William Wells Browns and Frederick Dogsam may at this moment be grinding in the Southen prisa house.

ESTIMATES FOR THE COMING YEAR.

Pensions 1,396,500 1,404,541 Total for war purposes...... \$50,548,022 All this, besides payments on war-debts.

WAR EXPENSES THE LAST YEAR, IN THE SHAPE O

the certificates :-Annual Ant. Ant Arrear's.
167 Revolu. soldiers, \$12,464 48 \$ 95.584 56
2,846 Widows of do. 216,774 80 432,711 08
1,603 half-pay widows, 104,284 00 157,462 00
338 Invalids, 25,948 54 31,323 99

\$358,661 82 \$736,111 62

14.063 Same of the Navy, Sept. 30, 1854.

Acts February 11, 1847, Mexican war, 13,008,840 Acts September 28, 1850, and March 12, 1852, war of 1852, and various

Issued since last annual report. 6,0
Whole number of applications for bounty
land under act Feb. 11, 1845, to Septem-

Admitted,
Suspended or rejected,
Whole number of applications for bounty
land, under acts Sept. 18, 1850, and
March 22, 1852, to September 30, 1854, 247,131

DEALER IN Ready Made Clothing, Gentlemen's Furnishing Good. Hats, Caps, Furs, Trunks, Valies, Carps Bags, and Umbrellus.

A GREAT VARIETY OF PANCY ARTICLES, Gold & Silver Watches & Jewelry

Custom Garments made to order and warranted

IMPROVED METHOD OF Champooing and Hair-Dyeing

284, WASHINGTON STREET. MADAME CARTEAUX, having removed to 284

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

Yors.

Her arrangements for cutting and dressing Lader and Children's Hair, for Dyeing and Champooing, are such as win the tribute of praise from all.

She has a Hair Restorative which cannot be excelled as it produces new hair where baldness had takes Her chemical researches have developed an inimits

Her chemical researches have developed an inimitable Hair Dye, warranted not to amut, (a desideration looked for.) Her No Plus Ultra, for renovating the complexion, removing freekles, &c., is fast commending itself to favor. For all her compounds and their application she warrants satisfaction, or demands no pay. Ladies can be waited on at their own residence, or at her room, which will be open from 8, A. M., to 7. P. M. She has numerous recommendation from the Lathionable circles of Boston, Providence, and elsewhere which can be seen by those who desire.

Boston, May 13.

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

IN Three Parts—viz I. Fundamental Principles.
II. Constitutional Polity. III. Superiority to other
Systems. By Add Ballou, of Hopedale, Miss. This
is a large and handsomely printed volume of 655 pages
and has an excellent engraved likeness of the author.
It claims to be an Exposition of the True System of
Huseay Scottery, and is companied to hoped, expest, HUMAN SOCIETY, and is commended to honest, earsest, patient, discriminating, comprehensive thinkers, who are endeavoring to be judicious, uncompromising, is domitable workers for humanity.

For sale at the Anti-Stavery Office, 21 Cornfill, Price, \$1.75.

West India Emancipation.

FOR sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill, A Speech by Ws. LLOYD GARRISOS, delivered at Abington, Mass., on the First Day of August, 1854, on the subject of West India Emancipation. Price, single copy, 5 cents; per dozen, 50 cents—at cost price, for cheap distribution. It makes a nearly printed tract of 48 pages. It takes a survey of the great straggle in England, for the abolition of British Colonial slavery from its commencement to its termination—exhibit the behavior of the West India planters—shows how the missionaries were expelled from Jamaica, and their chiapets destroyed, and what have been the results of the Act of Emancipation—&c. &c. OR sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill,

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in advantage of the direct of the Longon Walls

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This most I sociati ple bol D. P. Severa quite I associati fullow the gloss have I of this lecture rate or rate second rate is lecture intelle ple to or so us get us phemiliate the for this intellecture intellecture rate of this loss in the loss

then opp i less of a far and a for whe sam ciet sam a fin bud is a miss do as it is a the fact in the cast it is a fact the fact in the cast in the political plus opp in the political plus opp in the political sam a fact in th