THE LIBERATOR

ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

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LAST, if payment be made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters plating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to reating to the PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square in of three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. of the Agents of the American, Massachusetts,

Pennsylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are au-Pennsylvania therical to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial mittee, but are not responsible for any of the debts Committee, viz :- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray of the paper, the Quincy, Samuel Philbrich, and

Western Printers rery 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 Blaveholderst THE U.S. CONSTITUTION IS A COVENANT WITH DEATH

F 'Yes! IT CARROT BE DENIED—the slaveholds

is of the South prescribed, as a condition of ent to the Constitution, three special provise

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

engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fits

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for staves—for articles of merchandise, under

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

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

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

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

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

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

senting the oppressed ! . . . To call government thus or

VOL. XXV. NO. 7.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1855.

WHOLE NUMBER 1074.

# REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Boston [Catholio] Pilot. RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

This gentleman delivered a lecture at the Tre-This genueman neither to a recent at the itresciation, composed of the most respectable lation, emposed of the most respectable peoof P. A. Y. O. Seciety,—a body which has several flurishing branches, inasmuch as it is everal flurishing tranches, inasmuch as it is quite fashionable to belong to it. The name of the association, when written out at full length, is as follows: The Attend-to-the-business-of-others andneglesty ar-own Society. Several eminent men have lectured before the Boston anti-slavery branch have lectured before the Boston anti-slavery branch of this sidely-spread association. A few of the lecturers were passable—most of them were rehashes of the old stuff which any one may at any time read in the columns of an abolitionist paper, time read in the columns of an abolitionist paper, or hear at any anti-slatery meeting from the first, second, third, and so on, down to the sixteenth rate speakers. It would be a more pleasing and intellectual way of passing the time for these people to listen to a good reader reading Uncle Tom, or some other novel of the sort. Why cannot they get up something new! Denunciation and blasshem by wholesale is no longer a stranger thin. my by wholesale is no longer a strange thing at their meetings. Suppose that they offer prizes for the best negro nosels, to be read at these meetings instead of any lectures which every one has beard a thousand times? Why not get up calico balls, and things of that sort for the poor slave Why not raise and expend all these thousands of dollars up in the poor slaves themselves, instead of ing it to speakers, writers, presidents, secretado nothing! Why, if you really love the poor slave, do you not refrain from a course which makes his lot wore than it was before you directed in his df all the efforts of your A. T. O. P. B. A. L. Y. O. A. Society. Why not try the plan of a tem-1. O. A. Society. Why not try the plan of a temporary suspension of all your operations in this direction! Try it, and see what effect it will have upon the condition of the poor slave. You your-selves acknowledge that you have done little or nothing. They say that, thanks to your violence, their condition is worse than it was before. If an Abilitionist agent is caught at the South, and if the mob desire to punish him, they need not do it with their own hands. They have only to call the

of the new cause for vigilance which the abolition ists have causelessly created.

The ultra-abilitionists have been holding meetings here in Biston lately. The ultra-abolitionists are headed by Garrison, and a knot of amiable men and women who make it a point to love negroes at a distance, and to hate them when they come too not. The difference between the ultra-abolitionists and the abolitionists proper—the freesoilers, is this. The former oppose the Union, the Constitution and the Laws openly, and profess to hate them. The latter profess to love them, while their populition is no less earnest, though, of course, less honest. For honesty and earnestness. Mr. Garrison is worth a hundred freesoilers.

At these meetings of the ultra-abolitionists, all

slaves, point out to them the man, and then fhand

him over to their tender mercies. From what we

have beard escaped slaves say, an Abolitionist would receive no friendly treatment from the blacks. Poir fellows! They enjoyed many little privileges before the anti-slavety agitation began, which are now in some places denied to them in consequence of the control of the received the same slavety agitation and the same places denied to them in consequences.

migaer of treasm and blasphemy has been the order of the day, of course. The speeches and the proceedings are so nearly stereotyped, that the records of any one meeting might answer for the repart of a praceding meeting, and it would do to restit slowly and dramatically to make itSanswer for the proceedings of an anti-slavery meeting anywhere in Massachusetts. There are always the ciety, the Bible, the Church, the Union, the Constitution, the laws, and all slaveholders, in the true old hundram, organ-grinding tune. What ward at once, and open a mission among the slave-bolders! If the peculiar institution were half as bid as they say it is, they should go. A man who is always talking about the necessity of a certain mission, but who steadily refuses to go himself, to do some work in it, is in danger of being reckoned

Mr. Garrison was one of the speakers before the ultra-abolitionists his creatures. He acknowledged that little or nothing had been done. He thought that the failure was partly because of the that slavery is intrinsically evil .- or an evil in taself, they endeavor in all possible ways to excase the slareholder,—they associate with him po-litically, civilly and socially. They do not raise a wall of atter non-intercourse between him and them. They do not say to him—stand off! we are holier than you are! They condemn the sin, but they pet and put and humor the sinner in every possible way, -even to encouraging and helping him on in his crime. They even envy him his

plantation and fat negroes.

Mr. Garrison is right in his assertion. So strong an affirmation of the hellish wickedness of slavery cannot subsist with so base a fellowship with the sinner. Garrison is consistent—the freesoilers are not. He is an enthusiast-not a hypocrite-a thing which cannot be said of all of them. - Twenty year see we remember that he put forth, with as much claquence as now, the doctrine that slavery is in itself, and necessarily, and apart from its abuses, and and hecessarily, and apart from its access, and, and that therefore no political, or civil, or local ites can be rightly formed with the slave-holder, so long as he persisted in his sin. He is no nearer to the formation of a party able to do anything, and standing upon that platform, than he was twenty years ago — perhaps not so near as he was then. Meantime he perseveres with a resolution lution worthy a better cause.

At the course of lectures before the freesoilers. or abilitionists proper, slaveholders were invited to attend, and to deliver lectures in favor of slavery. the offer was a fair one, so far as words go, bu is managers knew well that no slaveholder innee nor any distinguished apologist for slavery, would come. A slaveholding lecturer would be beated in these parts by the Abolitionist mob very bach as an Abelitionist lecturer would be treated in a Southern in a Southern State.

By far the hest speaker before this society was Raph Waldo Emerson. He always speaks to some purpose, and, whatever may be his subject, he never fails to interweave in it some home truths, not necessarily connected with his thesis. His denunciation of the control beessarily connected with his thesis. His denun-ciation of the 'peculiar institution' wanted only one thing to make it sublime. That was a fair state-ment of the slaveholder's case. It was troth, in a word. Concede the truth of the principles laid darn by him—he would scorn to falsify facts knowingly—and his oration was the most eloquent mass of the sort ever delivered by the abolitionist mountain of these regions. At least, so we should mountain of these regions. At least, so we should judge from the printed reports, which are necessary, in imperfect.

Kind-hearted, simple student Emerson proposes to get rid of slavery in this way. He wishes the anti-slavery North to buy all the slaves and set them free! The North has not money enough to buy them. Then, without them, there would be no South. There would be lost to our file-anthropists a standing subject to draw out vituperation, and to draw in money. How would the world in general, and Massachusetts in particular, get on if there were no slaves? What would the poor agitators do? There are men among them who would not dislike this prospect, but these are the comparative-ly few enthusiasts, and the students, like Emerson.

Both Garrison and Emerson acknowledge that all that can be done by talking has been done. We sentations of your opponents; and the spirit of Christica and pollanthrony with which you iraw in money. How would the world in general, that can be done by talking has been done. We sentations of your opponents; and the spirit of are carious to see what they will do next. They Christian justice and philanthropy with which you will have to talk on, and foretell the good time have ever been inspired, have won for your lord-

### MASSACHUSETTS A. S. SOCIETY. [Correspondence of the Salem Register.]

Boston, Jan. 30, 1855. The Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, which held its annual meeting of two days in this city last week, seems not to have made any considerable advances for some years. It met in a room comparatively small, and was not crowded in even that. It had long ago advanced to its present position, both doctrinal and practical. To overthrow and root out Slavery, the Bible, the Sabhath, the Churches and the Ministry, or in other words -for it comes to the same thing-the Christian Religion must be overthrown, together with the Constitution of the country. That conclusion had been reached years ago; but the thing seems no nearer being done, than when the light first broke in upon the minds of these modern illuminati and self-styled philanthropists and reformers. How to do it, is what bothers them; or else their zeal and energy are purposely displayed more in talking than in doing. Indeed, it would seem that they more than half believed in a 'masterly inactivity,' fellowship to the slaveholder; and, putting aside modified only by the most thundering denunciations the gospel of freedom, and listening not to the of every body that does not think as they do. In voice of Him who said, 'I come to break the bonds the language of their most cloquent orator and the ablest advocate of their doctrines, they are 'waiting for the TIME and the MAN.' It may be with if Moses himself had not declared that the mansome impatience, but they wait. There was a stealer should surely die. And the American time, he said,—it was when Texas was brought in —when Daniel Webster might have sounded his which your name affords to it. Far away from when Daniel Webster might have sounded his clarion trumpet in Fanesil Hall, and slavery would soon have come to an end. Or John Quincy Adams might have raised his voice at Quincy, but did not, and so the opportunity was lost. It seemed convenient for him to forget that, before Taxas was brought in both these vertices to the provided for this letter of Large to attend to do a provided for this letter of Large to attend to do a provided for this letter of Large to attend to do a provided for this letter of Large to attend to do a provided for this letter of Large to attend to do a provided for this letter of Large to attend to the provided for this letter of Large to attend to the provided for the letter of Large to attend to the provided for the letter of Large to attend to the provided for the letter of Large to attend to the provided for the letter of Large to attend to the provided for the letter of Large to attend to the provided for the letter of Large to the provided for the letter of Large to the provided for the letter of the provided for the letter of the provided for t Texas was brought in, both these patriots raised their voices to the loudest note against it; and it was because so many like Wendell Phillips himself would not hear, that the day was lost. If a

pense and onion. \*Blessed be the Provinces, they gave us Washington! Cursed be the Union, it gave us Washington! Cursed be the Union, it gave us Webster! Mr. Paillips seemed to think, or rather said,—that our institutions could not produce a truly noble character. Garrison is not a natural product of them. He has the said as the sum of all villanies. And yet an attempt is being made in this country—and you, my lord, have been one of the victims of that attempt—to create for such a body as this an anti-produce a truly noble character. Garrison is not clude the first elaveholder from its fold.

masse, seem to be enrolling themselves among the mysterious Know Nothings. In Virginia, the contagion has spread from the lowlands to the hills. The mountains and their vallers, until the whole State swarms with the low lands to the separation of parents and children, we must first remark that it is one of those things which are not forbidden by express injunction of Scripture. valleys, until the whole State swarms with the invisible Know Nothings.

This astonishing progress of Know Nothingism

in the South proves the satisfactory soundness of the national platform of the order upon the slavery question beyond a doubt. Reinforcements of whole regiments of slaveholders could not be secured to a doubtful cause. Southern men discover in this Know Nothing revolution the principles of their constitutional safety, and the extinguishment of Seward's Northern Anti-Slavery Coalition. The general movement has acquired a momentum which cannot be stayed. It must go on. It will cul-minate in the great campaign of '56, and in the establishment at Washington of a new set of men and a new order of things .- Bennett's Herald.

## SELECTIONS.

From the (London) Empire. A WARNING.

TO LORD SHAFTESBURY.

will have to talk on, and foretell the good time coming. Slavery is an evil, but the remedy for it does not fall within their premises. They mistake the nature of the evil, and they prescribe false remedies. They propose to do evil that good may come. They propose to do evil that good may come. They meddle with business that does not concern them. They see not the beam in their own eye, while they see the mote in the eye of a neighbor. They strain at gnats, but swallow came as the name of one who lived not for himself, but who saight to be a blessing to the human race. My lord, it is because I am anxious that the lustre of your noble name should not be tarnished—it is of your noble name should not be tarnished—it is because I wish it to continue as pure as the Christian principles with which it has always been as-

Your lordship is a corresponding member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions—a society which, if any ecclesiastical body be deserving of it, must be included within the category of the religious institutions which your lordships, with apostolic and unexaggerated truthfulness, denounced before five thousand abolitionists in Exeter Hall, as 'the synagogues of Satan.' In the United States of America, fore, you have been identified with the Radical Anti-Slavery cause : and, consequently, with those courageous men and women who have sworn that they will wage an everlasting warfare against the ous and abominable system of negro slavery but now, my lord, by some sad misfortane—by a mis-take on your part. I am sure, but also by the crim-inality of others—you are made to appear by your connection with the American Board, as if you

self would not hear, that the day was lost. If a victory then would not have brought slavery to a speedy end—as it certainly would not—no more would it, had Massachusetts, a few months later, at the bidding of Adams or Webster, taken itself out of the Union, were that possible.

While in practice no new step is taken, and almost no new changes are now rung on the sub-While in practice no new step is taken, and almost no new changes are now rung on the subject in their speeches at the annual gathering, there is occasionally a new invention of some barsh phrase in denouncing men and memories most hated. For instance—Wendell Phillips, in the closing speech, said, 'Washington gave up his slaves when he could hold them on longer. Daniel Webster on his death-hed at Marshfield counselled peace and union. 'Blessed be the Provinces, they

The American Board has had missions among produce a truly noble character. Garrison is not a natural product of them. He has somehow come into existence here in spite of them. It would seem, to hear him talk sometimes, that the 'MAN' had come. Yet Garrison was, long before Texas had come in. Some one proposed to form a new political party, make Wendell Phillips givernor, and in that way dissolve the Union; but the proposition was not entertained. No doubt it system of iniquity. But no. The missionaries proposition was not entertained. No doubt it system of iniquity. But no. The missionaries have said:—'We never can make it a test of piety, or condition of admission to the privileges of the church, that a candidate should express a determination not to line and die a slaveholder.' But, again, these missionaries—the servants, remember, my lord, of Nothingism is scattering to the winds the finest estimates of the old party hucksters and politicians of the day. In North Carolina, the which are not forbidden by express injunction of Scripture. It is impossible in our circumstances to make it a general rule, that the separation of parents and children, by sale or purchase, shall be regarded as a disciplinable offence. Do not these sentiments, my lord, belong to the lowest and darkest depths of harbarism! Could Mephistopheles himself give utterance to anything more heartless, more immoral, or more crue! But, perhaps, you will think, my lord, that no sooner did the report of the declarations which I have quoted reach the Mission House at Boston, than that it sent forth the most indignant repudiation of them, and recalled the unworthy men, who had dishonored themselves and disgraced the cause of religion. But no: to quote the language of the committee.

But No: to quote the language of the committee, it repeated the expression of its undiminished confidence in the integrity of these screents of BLAVERY IN KANSAS.

Negroes are hiring in Kansas for one hundred and fifty to three hundred dollars per year. The average yield to the labur of one able-bodied hand is from five to fifteen hundred dollars. The yield of hemp to the acre is from three to four and a half tuns, or from eight to one hundred and thirty dollars. Corn yields an average of forty to one hundred bushels per acre. Wheat thirty to fifty. If these statements be true, (and we have authority of the best character for their vouchers,) who can doubt that Kansas Territory will be a slave State! The laws of nature which citcate that where African slavery will pay, there African slavery will guarantee this result. 'Let cach Atlantic State,' says, our correspondent. 'south of the Potomac, send fifty bona fide slave State, and that each emigrant will have doubled his estate.' If the Southern people want to extend slavery, let them carry it where openings exist; not quarrel with Congress because it does not open the door, and then shove it over the soil. But the sails of the there will be no more risk in carrying negroes there, than in taking them to Florida or to write of any slave, or children of slavery body: it does not in the sighest degree committed with the species of the American Board, it is now from the public schools of any person who may teach 'abolition doctrines or any other fanatical sentiments.' Now, my lord, while this protest is very just, and its a step in the right direction, you must perceive that it does not in the sighest degree commit the missionaries, or their employers, to attack the vital principle which lies at the root of the system of slavery, and which declares that man can justly hold property in his weaker fellow-msp.

But, my lord, the Reverend Cuthbert Young will, no doubt, with an air of triumph, direct you to the Treat Letter, which has just received the approval of the Board, and which contains abundant condemnation of slavery in the abstract.

But the exceptional cases markinged in the latter. But the exceptional cases mentioned in this letter, in which slaveholders may be admitted into the in which slaveholders may be admitted into the Christian church, are so numerous, that I verily believe every slaveholder in the Union could, if he chose, obtain admission. Mr. Young rests his defence of the Board upon Mr. Treat's letter. In the Patriot, in the Leeds Mercury, in the Anti-Slavery Reporter, in the Anti-Slavery Adocate, at the Conference in the London Tavera, wherever and whenever he has had the opportunity, he has appealed to 'the Treat Letter' as an anti-slavery document. Instead of taking the second-hand testimony of Mr. Cuthbert Young, will you, my lord, accept the evidence of Mr. Treat himself as to what he said! A report having got affont that the Board intended to exclude slaveholders from its missionary churches, Mr. Treat addressed the following letter to the editor of the Christian Observer:

Missionary House, Boston, Oct. 7, 1854.

Missionary House, Boston, Oct. 7, 1854. Missionary House, Boston, Oct. 7, 1854.

Dear Sir,—In your paper of this date, you publish an extract from the Walchman and Observer, and then inquire. Is this a fair and truthful statement? Did Mr. Treat endeavor to persuade missionaries to exclude slavesolders from the communion? Did he treat them with threats that, if they persisted in their course, the Board would cut them off? Did he thus undertake to speak for the Board? To each and all of these interrogatories, I answer 'No.' And I must be allowed to represent y great surprise that any one should have suptially. express my great surprise that any one should have sup-

#### S. B. TREAT, Sec'y of the A. B. C. F. M.

Mr. Young states that the American Board has taken anti-slavery action since 1848, the sole foundation for this extraordinary statement being the letter written by Mr. Treat to the missionaries laboritg among the Indians; while this very Mr. Treat expresses his 'great surprise that any one should have supposed him capable of such con-duct' as the exclusion of slaveholders from the Christian church! I have no doubt Mr. Treat will be equally 'surprised' at the anti-slavery reputation which Mr. Young has been so industriously endeavoring to build up for him in this

My lord, I commit these facts to your careful attention. I am sure that they must have been oncealed from you, or you never would have pernitted your name to be enrolled on the list of the corresponding committee of an association which, however active it may be in the conversion of the idolators of the East, has yet to take the first step towards liberating from the cruel thraldom of Christian bondage the slaves of the West. I hope, my lord, that you will see it to be your solemn duty no longer to remain connected with the American Beard, but rather to remonstrate with it on its unfaithfulness to the cause of the slave: and certain do I feel that, if my hope is realised, and certain do I leet that, it my hope is touched the Saviour who died for the emancipation of all men, will shed upon you his benignant smile, and that the blessings of the perishing will be yours.

Believe me to be your lordship's sincere friend, DEFOE.

evil, at war with the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and the great object contemplated by our forefathers in establishing the Constitution of the United States; an impediment to the prosperity of our common country, and an element of domestic weakness and discord; and

Whereas the people of Michigan owe it to the early and prudent exercise of the power of Congress over the Territories of the United States, in

stitutional powers of Congress to abolish Slavery and the slave trade in all Territories of the United States and in the District of Columbia; and that

tive, and that we are in favor of its immediate

Resalved, That our Senators in Congress be, and they are hereby, instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use their best exertions to procure the immediate repeal of the act of 1850, known as the Fugities Slave Law.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to force the copies of the force on the force of the

furnish copies of the foregoing preamble and resolations to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The foregoing strong and emphatic Resolutions were adopted by the Michigan House of Representatives by a vote of—Ayes, 41; Noes, 22.

### GEN. CASS ON INSTRUCTIONS.

In the United States Senate on Monday, after Mr. Stuart of Michigan had presented the resolu-tions of the Legislature of that State, instructing

When some years ago, the Legislature of Michigan instructed her delegation in Congress to vote for the Wilmot Proviso, I said I should resign when called upon to act. The Legislature rewhen called upon to act. The Legislature re-pealed those instructions, consequently I did not resign. The Democratic party has lost the ascen dency in Michigan, and these resolutions are the action of a new party. I am now instructed to yote to deprive American citizens in the territories, of the power to regulate the relations between master and servant, and for the repeal of the fugimaster and servant, and for the repeal of the fugi-tive act which was passed to give effect to a solemn guarantee of the Constitution. I shall neither obey these instructions nor resign my seat. If a political party, whenever and by whatever com-binations it attains power, can compel its op-ponents holding legislative trusts to violate their consciences and consistency, or resign their posi-tions, it would radically affect the organization of the Senate, and he incompatible with its office as the Senate, and be incompatible with its office as the representative branch of the sovereignty of the States. The Senate would lose every characteristic of permanence, as power was transferred from one party & another. This would operate against the Democratic party, for their opponents do not

recognize the right to instruct.
The intolerant proscription which is advocated by the new party would exclude from political confidence the first General who fell at the head of an organized American army at Quebec, be-cause born across the Atlantic, and the last sur-viving signer of the Declaration of Independence, because a Catholic. The adoption of either mea-sure recommended by the Legislature of Michigan would be the signal for the breaking up of this The following preamble and resolutions were passed on the 19th ult., by the Senate of Michigan—yeas 22, nays 5—all the Republican members present and one Democrat voting in the affirmative. bers present and one Democrat voting in the affirmative.

Whereas Slavery is regarded by the people of this State as a great moral, social, and political evil, at war with the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and the greatoblect contamplated of people who have not wisdom enough to appreciate the value of free institutions, nor virtue and firmness enough to maintain them.

### REV. DR. DEWEY.

H. W. Bellows, D. D., is a somewhat distinguished and quite popular Unitarian minister of New York city, where he has lately given, as one gress over the Territories of the United States, in applying the Anti-Slavery restriction contained in the Ordinance of 1787, that she is not now a slave-holding State; and

Whereas the people have, heretofore, through their Legislature, repeatedly and earnestly remonstrated against the further extention of Slavery in the national Territories; and

Whereas our present Senators and two of our Representatives in Congress did, at the session thereof now last past, vote for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, so called, and for the passage of an act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, thereby permitting Slavery to be introduced into a region equal in extent to the thirteen original States, from which territory, by thirteen original States, from which territory, by the solemn legislative compact of 1820, it was forever excluded; and
Whereas such repeal has been effected without divine that is as 'baseless as the fabric of a dream'; whereas such repeal has been effected without petition, without discussion by the people, and in defiance of the well-known wishes and opinions of a large majority of the people of this State and of the United States; and Whereas the violation by Congress of the compact of 1820 has released the people of this State from all obligation to respect Congressional compromises for the extension and perpetuation of Slavery; therefore.

Resolved by the Scante and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan. That we hold the said repeal, and the permission granted by said Territories, as a violation of a mutual compact between the free States and the slaveholding States of the Union; justified by no necessity, present or prospective; injurious to the rights of the former: tending to interrupt the internal larmony of the country, and to frustrate the well-known purpose of the framers of the Constitution, who, by gradual legislation, designed ultimately to put an end to Slavery.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the further extension of Slavery, or the recognition or permission thereof in any territory now owned, or which may hereafter be acquired, by the United States.

Resolved, That we hold it to be within the constitutional powers of Congress to abolish Slavery and the slave trade in all Territories of the United States.

Resolved, That we hold it to be within the constitutional powers of Congress to abolish Slavery and the slave trade in all Territories of the United States.

### ANTOINETTE L. BROWN. Antoinette L. Brown lately gave a lecture at

States and in the District of Columbia; and that it is their duty, in view of the great and permanent interests of the nation, to pass laws for its immediate suppression and extinction in all such Territories, and in said District.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be, and that they are hereby, instructed, and our Representatives requested, to vote for and use their best exertions to procure the passage of an act of Congress that shall prohibit the introduction or existence of Slavery in any of the Territories of the United States, and especially in Kansas and Neuroland, and to introduce without delay a bill for this latter purpose.

Resolved, That the act of Congress of 1850, known as the Fagitive Slave Law, was, in the opinion of the people of this State, an unnecessary

the world; and with her cultivated, inquiring and methodical mind, and her moral and religious qualifications, she will undoubtedly do that work wisely and well. She has risen above the technical and popular orthodoxy-so we think--but will not be likely to go to any radical or rationalistic extreme and will thus occupy a position of peculiar power and influence. We are glad to learn that she and Lacy Stone, as well as other women, are having many calls this winter to speak before Lyceums; though we are sorry to say that we cannot yet set though we are sorry to say that we cannot yet set down our Milford Lyceum, as being among those that are liberal enough to patronize a woman. We think it ought to have secured this honor, but we will hope that it will do so by another winter; for it is a liberal town, and should not be behind its neighbors. Antoinette L. Brown or Lucy Stone would have given far better satisfaction to the mass of the people than many who have lately spoken in our Town Hall, or at Washington Hall; and as much, perhaps, as almost, if not quite, any of them. But 'there's a good time coming'; then the women will be heard everywhere.—*lbid*.

#### From the Boston Daily Advertiser. LETTER PROM MR. T. B. CURTIS. To the Editors :

I have recently been made aware that my name and some acts of my life have contributed to fur-nish a theme for several columns of abuse in the nish a theme for several columns of abuse in the New York Tribune, under the signature of 'a citi-zen of Boston,' whose taste in the choice of his vehicle I will not question. I am quite sure there is no fellow townsman of mine base enough to make such an attack anonymously—it bears the stamp of another place—and was written to prejudice the cause of persons connected with me by the ties of kindred and friendship. Some of the charges against me will, by many good citizens here and elsewhere, be deemed among the most meritorious acts; but that which exhibits the malignity of the authors as well as their falsehood, is attributing acts; but that which exhibits the malignity of the authors as well as their falsehood, is attributing to me the title of a 'Kidnapper,' and an endeavor to hold me up to scorn in that 'relation to 'Mr. Burns,' who had the misfortune to escape from servitude, and to be returned to his owner from this city. The author who treats of me and my family relations, must have had extraordinary opportunities of knowing all about us, but sedulously avoids saying a word that could by any means extenuate the charge against us as kidnappers. Knowing us as intimately as he has shown himself to have done, it is impossible that he should have been ignorant that, at the eventful period of thetrial of Mr. Burns, on Saturday, May 27th, I was called upon by Rev. Mr. Grimes, with a statement that Col. Sattle had agreed to manumit the slave upon payment of twelve hundred dollars. He had with him a subscription paper headed by Mr. Charles P. Curtis with one hundred dollars, and left me with the addition of a similar amount. We take no peculiar credit that these names should appear or that Mr. Grimes should have afforded us the opportunity of freeing the slave, or that he had called upon us in previous cases, but when stigmatized as hard-heavited kidnappers shadly seizing upon the opporus in previous cases, but when stigmatized as hard-hearted kidnappers gladly seizing upon the oppor-tunity of consigning a fellow mortal to slavery, a recital of the ercumstances may not be deemed out of place. When Mr. Grimes left my door, he was asked to let me know his success, and now in-forms me that it was his intention to have brought the redeemed man to my house that evening. At eleven o'clock at night, I had a call from Edward. G. Parker, Esq., and Deacon Grant, who informed G. Parker, Esq., and Deacon Grant, who informed me that the necessary sum had not been made up, three hundred dollars being yet wanted, and unless it could be completed immediately, the negotiation would fail within the hour, the claimant having refused to extend the time beyond that day. I drew my check and advanced the necessary sum. That Burns was not freed that night was not for the want of funds, but of the time to draw the papers before the commencement of the Lord's Day, in before the commencement of the Lord's Day, in which the transaction of business is prohibited by

Another complaint against me is the having assisted in getting up a UNION MEETING at Fancuil Hall. From this charge I seek no escape. The call

was in these words:

'The citizens of Boston and its vicinity who rev-The citizens of Boston and its vicinity who re-erence the Constitution of the United States, who wish to discountenance a spirit of disobedience to the laws of the land, and to refer all questions aris-ing under those laws to the proper tribunals; who would regard with disfavor all further popular would regard with disfavor all further popular agitation of subjects which endanger the peace and harmony of the Union, and who deem the preservation of that Union the paramount duty of every citizen, are requested to meet and express their sentiments on the present posture of public affairs at Fancuil Hall.

t Faneuil Hall.'
The roll of signatures is in my possession nearly seven yards long, double columns, and it bears the names of a vast number of the best men bears the names of a vast number of the best men then living, and of both the great political parties, who rallied for the perfectation of the Union as bequeathed to us by our lathers—names that will be cherished and gratefully remembered when that of the writer in the Tribune will, if remembered, be classed with those of Robespierre, Danton, and Marat, and the orchestral pulpit of the Music Hall, with that other 'Tribune' from which they in the reign of terror denounced and sent to the guillotine whole families of the best citizons of their country. THOMAS B. CURTIS.

[The Boston Telegraph and the Worcester Spy, which papers copied the article alluded to, are requested to copy the above, and send their bills to this office.]

### SLAVES ESCAPING.

The Richmond (Va.) Enquirer says that five slaves who escaped from their masters in that city on the 27th ult., are still at large, and probably on their way to the North, notwithstanding large rewards lare been offered for their apprehension. The Richmond Despatch has the following:

'It is very evident, from the number of slaves that have escaped from this city within a short

The Richmond Despatch has the inlowing:

'It is very evident, from the number of slaves that have escaped from this city within a short time past, that abolition emissaries are in our midst, aiding and encouraging negroes to escape to the North, and it therefore becomes the duty of the authorities of the city and State to leave no stone unturned to detect them, and subject them to punishment. It must be apparent to every one that the only method of doing this, is to have a river police, whose duty it shall be to search every versel passing down the James, York, or Pamunky rivers, and when a fugitive is discovered, bring the vessel ashore, and make the master suffer a heavy penalty. In some instances, negroes are no doubt taken off in vessels without the knowledge of the commander, but in most cases the skippers are the agents of the abolitionists, and the crews his paid assistants. If a few of these piratical craft could be seized and confiscated to the State, and the commanders and crews given twenty years each in prison, at hard labor, negro stealing would soon be abandoned by those who now follow it as a matter of speculation.

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To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representalives, in General Court Assembled :

The remonstrance and protest of Edward G.
Loring, Judge of Probate within and for the county
of Suffolk, against the petitions of various persons
for his removal from his office aforesaid:
Against the prayers of the petitioners I respectfully ask leave to submit to your honorable bodies
the following facts and considerations.
In the year 1841, while a counsellor of law,
wastining in the Courts of this Commonwealth

practising in the Courts of this Commonwealth, and of the United States, held within the same, I was, by the Hon. Joseph Story and the Hon. John Davis, then Justices of the Circuit Court of the United States for the First Circuit and District of Massachusetts, appointed to be a Commissioner of the Circuit Court in said district, to take bail

and affidavits' pursuant to the acts of Congress passed A. D. 1812, 1817.

In the year 1847, while still holding and exercising the office of Commissioner as aforesaid, I was appointed by his Excellency George N. Briggs. then Governor of this Commonwealth, by and with the advice of his Council, Judge of Probate within

and for the county of Suffolk.

1 have over since held the said offices. And from time immemorial it has been customary for Judges of Probate in this Commonwealth to engage in and transact any business which is not incompatible with the faithful discharge of their Probate duties, and that incompatibility is now fixed and limited by the Revised Statutes, ch. 83and the office of Coumissioner of the Circuit Cour of the United States, from its creation in 1812, has been always held by those who were also, as Justices of the Peace, or otherwise, State magis-

By an act of Congress, passed A. D. 1793, in execution of the 4th article of the Constitution the United States, jurisdiction in all cases of the extradition of fugitives from service or labor, had been vested in any magistrate of a county, city or town corporate, and therefore in this Common wealth, in any person holding a commission a wealth, in any person holding a commission as Justice of the Peace, irrespective of his fitness for the important duties under the act or of his official character, or of any debasement of both, through which his official services might be pros tituted to claimants who would pay for them, and who were left free to pay any sums their purposes might require. And under the act of 1703, res-pondents in the cases for which it provided, had no security against the chance of such a tribunal.

By an act of Congress passed A. D. 1850, chap. 60, while I held, and had long held, the office of Commissioner, the jurisdiction in question was transferred to Commissioners of the Circuit Courts of the United States. These officers were counsellors at law, appointed by the Circuit Courts of the United States, in which they practised, for the performance of other and judicial duties, and therefore presumed to be experienced in the administration of justice; their official duties were formally and publicly performed, and on the re-sponsibility of their official position and personal character. And this tribunal was substituted for that under the act of 1793. To remove this tribunal from corrupting influences, its fees were fixed, and limited to a compensation for the merely

elerical labor performed.

In the year 1851, the act of Congress of 1850 was declared by the unanimous opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to be a constitutional law of the United States, passed by Congress in execu-tion of the 4th article of the Constitution of the United States, and as such the supreme law of Massachusetts (7 Cush. Rep. 285:) And in exposition of the subject, after reference to the na-ture of the Constitution of the United States, as a compromise of mutual rights, creating mutual ob-ligations and duties, it was declared (page 319:

In this spirit and with these views steadily in pros pect, it seems to be the duty of all Judges and Magis-trates te expound and apply these provisions in the Con-stitution and laws of the United States, and in this spirit it behaves all persons bound to obey the laws of the United States, to consider and regard them."

And this authoritative direction as to the duties of the magistrates and people of Massachusetts was given in direct reference to the 4th article of the Constitution of the United States, the U. S. act of were and have ever since been.

Under all these circumstances, by an application May, 1854, and of which my first notice was the presentation of the complaint for the warrant, it became my painful duty, as Commissioner aforesaid, to perform the official act for which my re-moval from the office of Judge of Probate is now sought by the petitioners; the same being the ex-tradition of Anthony Burns, claimed as a fugitive from service or labor under the U.S. act of 1850. The duty of Commissioners of the Circuit Courts

of the United States under the U. S. act of 1850. is imperative upon them; for, by the terms of the expressly 'required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred by this act.' An application made pursuant to law, to any one Commissioner, fixes that duty on him, and after such application, he can neither decline it or evade it; for if he could legally do so, all others might, and then not only the statute, but the Constitution of the United States would be violated, and the publie faith, pledged to it, and the oaths taken to sup port it, would be broken. In this conviction, the Commissioners of the Circuit Court of the United States in this Commonwealth, refusing all pecuniary compensation, have performed their duties to the Constitution and the laws.

Magistrates do not make the laws, and it is not m to usurp or infringe upon that high power therefore, if they are honest, they administer the laws as they are committed to them. On this de-

laws as they are committed to them. On this depends the security of everything the law protects; and that security will be lost when magistrates shall shape their official action by their own and the popular feeling, instead of 'standing laws.'

When I was appointed Judge of Probate, I was, by the authority of the people of Massachusetts, bound by an official oath to support the Constitution of the United States; this is to be done only be foliabling the receivings of the Constitution. by fulfilling the provisions of the Constitution constitutionally made to carry the Constitution in to effect. And on the authority of the Suprem Judicial Court of Massachusetts, I confidently clair that in my action under the U.S. act of 1350, exactly complied with the official oath imposed or me by the authority of the people of Massachu

And I respectfully submit, that when, (while acting as a Commissioner,) I received my commission as Judge of Probate, no objection was made by the Executive of the Commonwealth or of any other branch of the Government to my further dis charge of the daties of a Commissioner; nor at the passage of the act of 1850, when the jurisdiction aforesaid was given to the Commissioners of the Circuit Courts of the United States, nor at any time since was I notified, that the Government of Massachusetts, or either the Executive or Legislative branch therof, regarded the two offices as incompatible, or were of opinion that the same qualities and experience which were employed for the rights and interests of our own citizens, should not be employed for the protection of all legal rights of alleged fugitives from service or labor under the U. S. act of 1850.

I make these latter remarks only for the purpos I make these latter remarks only for the purpose of bringing respectfully to the notice and clear apprehension of your honorable bodies, the extreme injustice and want of equity that would be involved in the removal of a Judge from office, for the past discharge of other official duties, not by law made incompatible with his duties as Judge; against his exercise of which no official objection I ever been raised: and which were created and posed on him by that law of the land which is supreme law of Massachusetts.

And is answer to the prayers of the petitioners,

And in answer to the prayers of the petitioners I claim as facts:—that the extradition of fugitive extradition of fugitives from service or labor is within the provisions of the Constitution of the United States; and the U. S. cAt of 1850 was and is the law of the land, and by

the decision of the Supreme Judicial Court of the

Commonwealth, obligatory on all its magistrates and people; that action under the same act was lawful and not prohibited by any State law to the Judicial officers of the State; and was in conformity with the official oath of all officers of the State to support the Constitution of the United States.

States.

And I respectfully submit to your honorable bodies that when the petitioners ask you to punish a judicial officer for an act not prohibited by any statute of Massachusetts, but lawful under those statutes and imposed by the law of the land which is the law of Massachusetts, they ask of you an abuse of power for which the legislative history of Massachusetts furnishes no precedent.

sachusetts farnishes no precedent.
All of which is respectfully submitted.

EDWARD G. LORING.

Boston, Feb. 9, 1855.

From the Worcester Spy.

JUDGE LORING'S REMONSTRANCE. E. G. Loring, admonished by the petitions to the Legislature, for his removal from the position of Judge of Probate for the County of Soffolk, has sent a remonstrance to the General Court, against the prayer of those petitions. Mr. Loring does not want to be removed from the onerous and lucrative office which he holds under the State government and he argues in his remonstrance, that it would not be just of the people's representatives, to re-move him. We are glad to see Mr. Loring appeal to justice. It is through the medium of justice that we shall examine his claims to longer occupy his

seat in the Court of Probate.

He quotes from the revised statutes of this Commonwealth, and from the acts of Congress, to show that the rendition of fugitive slaves is not incom-patible with his Probate duties.

Now, it is unfortunate for Mr. Loring, that the

people of this Commonwealth entirely differ from him in the premises; and as they have a greater public, and less personal interest, in the question of his removal, than he has, we hope the Legislature will give their petitions the weight which Mr. Loring argues that, in summarily sending

back Anthony Burns to slavery, he only did what Judges of Probate, who were U.S. Commissioners, have done since time immemorial. This is a feeble attempt, by generalizing about the practice in such cases, to escape from the consequences of a particu-lar act, which has no precedent, and could have none, until after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850. So long as Mr. Loring confined himself to the 'immemorial practice' of U.S. Commissioners, who also were Judges of Probate, the people of this Commonwealth took no notice of what he did; but when he loomed up before them as the recentive tool of a completion of the second of the sec as the executive tool of a newly invented iniquity, Society and the American and Foreign A. S. Society they saw, felt, and determined, that he could not, without outraging every sentiment of the public heart, and every conviction of the public conscience continue to be a Judge of Probate in Massach setts. The people have a right to so determine. They have a right to separate their Judges of Probate from every appearance of connection with a position in which men are constantly called upon o ignore the laws of justice, and to trample upon

the heart of humanity.

Loring asserts that he simply did his duty, when he gave up Burns to Suttle. This statement is not true. He performed the routine of his business, but he did not do his duty. Duty is a principle, which cannot be contracted by a United States commission, nor limited to a court of Probate. A U. S. Commissioner and Judge of Probate can perform no duty incompatible with that of a man. illustrate this, we have only to refer to the case of Mr. Pillsbury, in his effort to test the sincerity of the Mr. Mecker, of Chicago, who did his duly to hu- Conference, though we honor him for being trut to hi manity and himself by resigning the business of United States Commissioner. He could not, consistently with his duty, send innocent men into endless misery, and he therefore renounced the barbarian business which required him to do so. It is on this point that the people of this State and E. G. Loring are divided. He holds that he did his duty-that is, was in the exercise of a special virtue when he shut his eyes to the evidences of freedom, in Burns's case, and doomed the poor man to eternal bondage. The people hold that he was only in the performance of a dirty business for

only in the performance of a dirty business for which he was paid ten dollars.

Mr. Loring ought to be deprived of his office as Judge of Probate. He must be deprived of it. The people of this Commonwealth will not submit to the unholy alliance of a Judgeship of Probate and U. S. [Slave] Commissionership in one person.—

EDWARD GREELY LORING .- We have seen a petition to the Massachusetts Legislature in circu- the former calling upon the Conference distinctly to lation, for the removal of Edward Greely Loring express their cordial sympathy with this intrepid, unfrom the office of Probate Judge of Suffolk County, compromising and truly Christian band of workers in citizen, into slavery. There is little doubt of his removal, and it is to be regretted if the long arm seconding the proposition. Of course, 'Mr. Joseph public indignation does not reach his associates infamy. He will be fortunate if he escapes with this; he may lose his appointment as Justice of the Peace, without which he would cut a ridiculous figure in the practice of his profession. -Springfield American.

### A CASE OF GREAT HARDSHIP.

Under the abominable Fugitive Slave Act, is that of Rush R. Sloane of Sandusky, Ohio, who has been tried and sentenced to pay a fine of \$3000 In reply to him Mr. James said, 'he would candidly and costs—amounting to \$3,950—for aiding in the words which the costs of fugitive slaves. Mr. Sloane, in a Mr. Sturge had just spoken; and it would be for him, letter to William Goodell, gives the facts in this case, which show that he has been most unjustly convicted. In the autumn of 1852, he says, several colored persons were about leaving Sandusky, on board a steamboat, when they were driven back by some Kentuckians. A crowd gathered, and there were appearances of a riot, but these were averted by a proposition to take the negroes before the Mayor, where the claimants should prove their ownership. Some of the friends of the negroes went to Mr. Sloane's office, and solicited his professional services in their defence. This was his first knowledge of the affair, and his only participation in it was as a lawyer. Mr. continues his narrative thus:

'On entering the Mayor's office, I found a crowd assembled, and in one corner of the room the blacks and their claimants. I waited some time for steps to be taken by the claimants, but as nothing was said or attempted by them, and as the mayor did not and could not act in the premises, I demanded by what authority the blacks were detained. No reply. I then demanded to know if they were in the custody of any officer of the United States! No reply. I demanded to be shown the papers or evidence by which they were detained; and there was no reply to this. I then spoke to the parties who had employed me : 'colorectizene, I see no authority to detain your friends. At this remark, some one near the door cried out 'Hustle them out,' and immediately the crowd and negroes were out of the building, and no doubt the blacks were over ' Jordan.'

For these remarks, one of the claimants, as the negroes left the room, came up to me and said. ' I

negroes left the room, came up to me and said. 'I own those slaves. They are my property. Here are the papers, and I shall hold you individually responsible for their escape.' These were the first and only words they addressed to me, and these not until the negroes were out of the building.'

Here are the entire facts of the case, as proved by thirteen good witnesses. The jurors were required to say that they had no conscientious scruples against the fugitive slave act, and no objections to giving a verdict of guilty under that objections to giving a verdict of guilty under that act; and the case being tried, resulted as we have stated, in a heavy judgment against the defendant. In addition to the fine, Mr. Sloane has to go to ail for six months. Mr. Sloane says in conclu-

'And what is my offence! Only acting in the rdinary duties of my profession. A criminal, lyed in the blood of human beings, is entitled to ounsel: but the oppressed of this country, whose kin, forsooth, is darker than mine, is not entitled o counsel. Oh! when will our people awake to realising sense of the bondage in which the chole north are now fettered, worse than the On our last to Stamp Act, or even Austrian supremacy! The eculiar burthen of this penalty will fall severely me. It can be collected by execution from the of my real estate. But whether I bear the

se the sun.

## THE LIBERATOR:

No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 16, 1855.

GEORGE THOMPSON AND THE LONDON CONFERENCE

It gives us much pleasure to copy from the London Empire, the Letter addressed by Mr. Thourson to the Members of the Manchester Anti-Slavery Conference and of the Committee of the Glasgow Emancipation Sc siety, explanatory and defensive of his course in the London Conference, in relation to the American Anti-Slavery Society. It is lucid, ingenuous and explicit; showing that he labored with the zeal of an advocate and the attachment of a faithful friend, in his private interviews with leading members of the Broad Street itorious efforts of the American A. S. Society, in the resolutions to be submitted to the Conference; and that, if he deemed it inexpedient, under the circumstance to divide that body publicly on such an issue, it was only (to quote from his speech in the Conference) ' with the full understanding that, henceforth, no man's or woman's cooperation is to be accepted or rejected by a reference to his or her peculiar religious or non-religious political or non-political views; and that the American Anti-Slavery Society will, henceforth, 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, no 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.' We deep ly regret that any thing should have appeared in th Advocate, through misconception or misinformation reflecting upon the fidelity of Mr. Thompson to his old friends in America, and apparently questioning the accuracy of the statement in the Empire, that, in the Conference, 'he paid a glowing tribute of respect to the American Anti-Slavery Society.' We are confident that, in the next number of the Advocate, full justice will be done to him on this score, whatever may be its opinion as to the wisest course to have been pursued by him. Where no principle is involved, there is room for an honest difference of opinion, and no cause for an allenated state of mind.

Of one thing we are heartily glad-and that is, that the proposition to commend both the American A. S. was not adopted by the Conference. We respectfully protest against any such classification, ever in the spirit of accommodation. Between the two societies there is no likeness or affinity whatever; and it would be unjust to them both to compliment them in the sam breath. At the same time, we honestly believe that the only motive for rejecting the proposition aforesaid by the British and Foreign Committee, was, to avoid distinct recognition of the existence and worthings the American Anti-Slavery Society, toward which tha Committee has been bitterly hostile for the last ifteen years, though for prudential considerations it is now constrained to pursue a somewhat different course For this reason, we should have felt gratified if Mr Thompson had seen his way clear to have sustained own convictions of duty. 'I firmly believe,' said Ma Thompson in his speech, that the American Anti-Slavery Society merits special notice; and I believe, further, that such a notice of it, it would be wise a well as just to take, with a view to healing past differ ences, and to show the desire of those who convened the Conference to be henceforth on terms of friendly oc operation.' With this conviction, we think he would have been justified in taking the sense of the Conferen upon it, though certain of being defeated. But he had great confidence in the sincerity and friendliness of those who counselled a different course, and was willing to follow their advice, for the reasons adduced by him. We trust he will not be deceived.

The efforts made by Rev. Mr. Bishop of Liverpoor and Rev. Mr. James of Bristol, to obtain the acknowledgment so long unjustly withheld from the American Anti-Slavery Society, are very gratefully appreciated-Sturge implored his friends not to press their amendment. He thought that the resolution, as it stood, was sufficiently broad and comprehensive, and that harmony would best be preserved by the mention of no particular society.' No man can be more adroit, hardly any one more lacking in magnanimity, than himself. His is one of the narrowest and most prejudiced of minds and full of expedients. With him, 'harmony' is ever the main thing, not stern adherence to principle .-In reply to him Mr. James said, the would candidly or for the Committee, to say whether his (Mr. J's) con ceptions were correct. He understood, then, that thence forth the leaders in the American anti-slavery move ment would be treated as friends and fellow-laborers that they would be honored for their work's sake; an that, when they came to this country, they would no be looked coldly upon, nor followed by unkind and cruel insinuations wherever they appeared. Both Mr. Sturge and the Committee were silent; and if silence gives co sent, then they endorsed what fell from the lips of M James. But if they really designed to do so, would they not have given audible expression to their feelings That they uttered not a word, when thus directly ap pealed to, satisfies us that they were not actuated by fair or manly spirit, and resorted to this dumb non

committalism as a trick of policy. The faithful manner in which our tried coadjutor Mr. PILLSBURY, discharged his duty at the Conference in vindicating the American Anti-Slavery Society a gainst the aspersions of a malevolent sectarian spirit in England, and in reproving the British and Foreign Society for its prescriptive treament of that pioneer association for many years past, calls for the most grateful acknowledgments on the part of his co-laborers in this country. Under the peculiar circumstances in which he was placed, it seems to us that he was more than justified in endeavoring to obtain such an expression of feeling from the Conference as the high and uncon promising position of the American Anti-Slavery Socie ty fully warranted. The fact, that the B. & F. Com nittee made no defence whatever, is tantamount to plea of 'guilty,' in the manner and form set forth in the indictment.

SPIRITUALISM.

Partridge & Brittan, 300 Broadway, New York, have just published the second volume of 'SPIRITUAL ISM, by JOHN W. EDMONDS and GEORGE T. DEXTER. M. D.' It is a large and elegantly executed work. 550 pages, and highly attractive externally and internally. It is accompanied by capital portraits of Judge Elmonds and Dr. Dexter. In his Introduction, Judge E. says, 'There are some things contained in thi volume, which will startle even confirmed believers in Spiritualism. I believe so, because they startled us and there are several things which our first impulse was to withhold from insertion in the book.' Nevertheless, he feels bound to give these revelations as they

On our last page, we have copied from this work as account given by Judge Edmonds of an interview had by him with the spirit of a man whom he sentenced to death, which penalty was inflicted upon the murderer he sale of my real estate. But whether I bear the pad alone or no. I am ready now to act in any apacity in aid of suffering humanity; and for one say—though it causes a confiscation of my all—will never, no, never, look back, but press on ard until liberty and equality shall be as universal on any other theory than that of spiritual agency?—ard until liberty and equality shall be as universal agency?—

[For sale by Bella Masse, Franklin Street, Boston.] the sun. | [For sale by Beta Massir, Franklin Street, Boston.]

We copy the following Letter from the London

LETTER PROM GEORGE THOMPSON, EEQ. To the Members of the Manchester Anti-Slavery Con-ference, and of the Committee of the Glasgow Emancipation Society.

Respected Friends, - Deputed by formal resolution usly passed by your bodies, to represent you at Slavery Conference held in London on the 29th and 30th of November last, I consider it a duty to you and to myself to offer to your notice some observat on certain inaccurate and injurious statements, contained in the report of the proceedings of the Conference, published in the Auti-Slavery Advocate of this

These statements I will set forth in the first place, and reply to in the second.

1. In an editorial introduction it is said, 'the leading nembers of the New Broad Street Committee have declared that no consideration could induce them to recognise the American Anti-Slavery Society, although they were willing to pass, and did pass, a general reso lution of sympathy with the American abolitionists. It sons the opinion of Mr. George Thompson that the general resolution should be accepted.

2. In a foot-note to a paragraph taken from the Enpire, purporting to give, in a few lines, the substance a speech made by me in the Conference, the editor of the Advocate says :-

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.

3. The Rev. Francis Bishop, in a letter to the Adve cale, dated November 80 (the second day of the Confer ence), giving an account of the proceedings, whilst its transactions were fresh in his memory,' says, tha after a private interview with Mr. Sturge,' I joined the friends of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and recommended them to agree to the wishes of the Committee.' . . . . We were in a great difficulty, and did not like to oppose Mr. Thompson's judgment. But I could not feel satisfied in my own mind, after all he said, that it was right to adopt his recommendation.'

4. Mr. Bishop, after speaking of his proposition to insert a clause in the general re o ution, 'recognising the American Anti-Slavery Society, and the American and Foreign Auti-Slavery Society,' mentions the support he received from the Rev. Mr. James, and his own cheerful withdrawal of the proposal he had made; but he does not again refer to me-the inference from his omission, which I doubt not was unintentional, being. that during the discussion which was occasioned by the amendment, I was wholly silent.

5. 'A Delegate,' writing from Manchester Dec. 11 to the Advocate, ascribes the amendment to the resolu tion entirely to Mr. Bishop, and, referring to the debate which took place upon it, says,- Mr. G. Thompson was silent all this time, except that I think he said hear," " hear," when the American Anti-Slavery Society was named. He afterwards made a short speech, the substance of which was given in the Empire, and which ended in his recommending peace."

The Editor of the Advocate says that the Broad street ommittee, in inviting the friends of the American Anti-Slavery Society to London at an inclement season of the have known' they were encouraging expectations. trate.' From the above excerpts, you will perceive that I am represented as one with the Broad Street Committee, in a desire to omit from their resolution all mention of the American Anti-Slavery Society-that I recon mended to the friends of the American Society compli ance with the committee's resolution—that I was silent in the Conference when others were defending the American Anti-Slavery Society-and that I described myself in my own journal, the Empire, as making a Society, when the fact was I never made any speech at ti-Slavery Society, during the entire sittings of the Conference. Finally, that I was particeps criminis with persons who had formed a deliberate resolution

the friends of the American Anti-Slavery Society.' I shall rest my vindication against these grave but sternly truthful narrative of events; and shall freepersons specified in the witness-box, to be examined by the Advocate.

On the return of Mr. Chamerovzow from his autumnal tour on the Continent, I visited him, and spent an entire day with him. From morning until evening, our again, as I had so often done before. conversation had reference to the American Anti-Slavery Society, and to the treatment it had received at the hands of the Broad Street Committee. Mr. Chamerovzow can never, I think, forget that day; nor will be voted champion of the American Anti-Slavery Society nor did I ever utter a word of direction respecting it. ever felt or manifested, I advocated the claims of my trans-Atlantic friends. The afternoon of that day was was nearly all devoted to a consideration of the principles on which the coming Conference should be held, and r more than an hour, I urged the propriety of that special mention of the American Society which Mr. Bishop recommended to the Conference. Thus matters remained until the 28th of November

On that day I went to the Anti-Slavery Office, in Broad' street, to solicit permission to see the resolution on the subject of America, as I expected several friends of the merican Anti-Slavery Society at my office in the evening. The resolution was not then ready. I met in Broad street, Mr. Joseph Cooper, Mr. Allsop, and Mr. Chamerovzow. I have since thought I did not, on that occasion, act with due decorum; for under the influence of strong emotions, I arraigned in severe language the past conduct of the committee to which those rentlemen belonged, and at the same time vindicated with a warmth which carried me away my beloved friends in the United States. Mr. Cooper was the gentleman to whom I addressed myself. He heard my complaints with attention. I will not violate confidence by quoting, without his knowledge and consent, what he said; but I am at liberty to assert that he did not utter a word in disparagement of those whose cause I espoused, but, on the contrary, showed a perfectly catho-lic, liberal and Christian spirit. In the evening, Mr. Chamerovzow called upon me with that resolution, which Mr. Bishop describes 'as full and outspoken, and admirable, as fir as it went.' I read it with care. It did not satisfy me. I said, 'You do not mention the American Anti-Slavery Society.' Mr. Chamerovrow said, 'No, but it is included, and it has been considered desirable, under all the circumstances, to make the resolution general. You will see that the resolution Arms Tavern, King's street, Cheapside. That young embraces substantially those which were passed at man was William Lloyd Garrison. The American unchester.' I reminded him that the Manchester Conference passed one with special reference to the Mr. Garrison left England, I was pledged to join him propriety and duty of a special recognition of that Soci- than twenty Societies for aiding the American Alo ety. I said- But for past differences between the Am- litionists. On my return from the field in America, l erican Anti-Slavery Society and your body, the resolu-tion would be unexceptionable; but considering those differences, and your avowed desire that they sho notice of the American Anti-Slavery Society.' He repeated that ' the committee had embraced that society their resolution from the commencement; but for special reasons, not unfriendly to that society, it had en thought advisable to speak in general terms."

I continued, however, to press the cla'm of the Ameran Anti-Slavery Scolery, and at last my sugges in as minuted on the margin of the resolution, and the

James, Solly, Chesson, Farmer, Mathews, Vincent meeting, a printed resolution was produced, identica with the one I had seen the evening before, but with the ddition of a mention of the American and the Ameri can and Foreign Anti-Slavery Societies. It was reolved by the friends present that it should be ac cepted by them when brought before the Conference On my return to the Conference, Mr. Chamerovzow in formed me that the Committee could not adopt this ad lition. My reply was, 'Well, you know my mind upo the subject, and you must take the consequences of re jecting it.' I was then invited to meet Mr. Sturge and Mr. Robert Forster on the matter, and did so, Le those gentlemen be asked to testify to what I said in their presence. They will bear witness that the American Anti-Slavery Society did not lack a devoted and er thusiastic advocate in me. I had a second interview with Mr. Sturge, at the close of the first day's se sion, when, with peculiar solemnity and emotion, he said he felt persuaded that future harmony and the cause of the slave would be most promoted by our allowing the resolution to pass in its original form. I reported the result of my interviews to the friends I have named, and quoted the words of Mr. Sturge, which were afterwards repeated in the Conference by Mr. Pillsbury. Those words were uttered, I believe, in the course of the first conversation. I had been giving my reasons in favor of the insertion of the name of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and Mr. Sturge said : 'Well, George Thompson, my mind is made up, and I do not think any thing thou couldst say would induce me to change it.' Upon these words I apprehend is founded the assertion by the editor of the Advocate, that "the leading members of the Committee have declared, in words or in substance, that no consideration could induce them to recognize the American Anti-Slavery So-

ciety.' Looking back upon the conversation which took place, and to the connection in which the words of Mr. Sturge occurred, I believe them to have meant simply that nothing I could say would be likely to change his opinion that the resolution should retain its original form. Let me add, that no expression of a similar kind fell from the lips of any other gentleman, and that from first to last not a disrespectful word was spoken of the American Society. On the following morning, I again saw Mr. Sturge, in company with Mr. Joseph Cooper. Mr. Sturge's opinion remained unchanged; but both gentlemen assured me that they earnestly desired future harmonious cooperation-tha they would listen, not only with patience, but with pleasure, to whatever might be said in commendation of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and one of then added, Whatever may be said against us, we have made up our minds not to recriminate.' I went from this interview into the presence of Messrs. Pillsbury James, Solly, and Bishop, and reported what had bee said. I must, however, emphatically peny that, either at this or any previous meeting, I counselled an ac

ceptance of the resolution in its original form, sti less used arguments to recommend that course. I have the clearest possible recollection of saying, again and again, that every delegate must act upon his own judg ment and conviction of duty. Mr. Bishop says truly, We went into the room undecided,' he himself having given no previous intimation of an intention to move ar amendment. My own mind was in a state of the mos painful perplexity. I had originally proposed the amendment, and I had done all that man could do to obyear, and putting them to expense and trouble, " must tain its adoption. But I had heard reasons against it-I had been over and over again assured, that the Amer which they had not only no intention to realise, but ican Anti-Slavery Society was from the first embrace were determined, as far as lay in their power, to frus- in it and I was not ignorant of the hopelessness of any attempt to carry the im adment, in open Conference in opposition to the views of the conveners of the Con ference. I remembered, too, that in no conversation of correspondence in reference to the Conference had the special mention of the American Society been ever mooted-that the only test of sincerity, the only condition of future cooperation we were to require was the unsectarianism of the anti-slavery platform, and this had been practically conceded and acted upon, by the speech, and in it eulogising the American Anti-Slavery admission of all sects and all sexes, unquestioned, to the Conference. On the other hand, it had been repeat all, and never utlered a word about the American An- edly agreed to abstain, unless under direct provocation from repeating any of the charges so often brought against the Broad street Society. Remembering all this entered the Conference while Mr. Sherman was pro to frustrate, as far as lay in their power, the hopes of posing the resolution, unprepared (I cannot otherwise describe the state of my mind) to divide the meeting upon the proposition of which I, and I alone, was the aucharges, and still graver insinuations, upon a simple, thor. Before I rose to speak, Mr. Bishop had proposed and 'cheerfully comented' to withdraw his amend ly mention names, intending, when I do so, to put the ment. Mr. James, also, had seconded the amendment and had likewise consented to withdraw it. All this

> whom I had labored been assailed, of defending then And now I come to this mythical speech of mine which the Advocate says is nowhere mentioned 'amongst his many reports.' The paragraph in the Empire was never seen by me until the paper was published, Between the 2d and 9th of December, I had Mr. Farmer, the short-hand writer, at my house for the purpose of preparing a more full report of the proceedings. I told him I should omit my own speech, as was anxious to do full justice to Mr. Pillsbury, and I devoted myself for many hours to the writing out of Mr. Pillsbury's speech from Mr. Farmer's dictation. On arriving with the copy at the printing-office, I found that there was not room for the half of what I had prepared, and I then acted to the best of my judgment, in giving that portion which referred to the American Board of Missions. The delegate from Manchester speaks of 'a more direct allusion to the American Anti-Slavery Society, and to the men and women who work for the cause, than is stated in that report.' Let Mr. Pillsbury say whether, in the report of the portion of his most able speech which I have given, there was an allusion made by him which was suppressed; and whether, not the report, but I, deserve the insinuation

time I confess I sat silent, as did many others ; but in

my case it was with the intention, had the friends with

so ingeniously thrown out. But though I did not report a speech made by myself, nevertheless did make one. That speech is given in the Empire of last week, from the notes of Mr. Farmer. The Advocate, to whom it has been sent, will have sixteen days to ascertain who has imposed upon him-the man who has put his name to that speech, as delivered by him on the 30th of November, at the London Tavern, or the authors of his many reports-all of which ignore it. If it had occurred to the editor of the Advocate to have sent me a line, he should have had from me all the information he could have desired; but he did not, and hence the necessity for this long letter of explana-

accosted me on the pavement in front of the King's Anti-Slavery Society was not then in existence. Before American Society, and I urged with pertinacity the in the United States. Before sailing, I formed more traversed the length and breadth of Great Britain making known the principles of the American Anti Slavery Society, and enlisting the energies and affect cease, it is my opinion that there should be a distinct tions of my countrymen and countrywomen in its be half. I made the names of WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON and Manta Weston Chapman household words. When 1840 came, and with it those differences and dissension which have prevailed ever since, I conferred not with flesh and blood, but remained true to the American Anti-Slavery Society Let Mr. Garrison say if b found me less true in 1816, when he once more came to this country, or in 1850-51, when I rev sited Amer ca Let the people of Bristol and of the Tower Hamlets say if I was less true on my return, and let Will am Welle ternoon sittings of the Conference, the following persons Brown say if I was less true down to the moment that met together—namely, Messrs. Pillabury, Bishop, he quitted these shores. What then have I done to de-

serve the cruel imputations cast upon me through him pages of the Advocate? Let the authors of those h putations say. My own conscience acquire me. It abstained from accusation and investige at the late abstained from account was as pure as that of to person who took an opposite course, and my desire i person who town and the American Anti-Slavery Some promote the cause of the American anti-cavery Soley was equally as strong. Others did their duty as they understood it, and I honor them for their deed-1 64 mine as I understood and felt it, and as the older to mine as I understood the American Anti-Slavery Swim in this country might have been allowed the right of private judgment—at least by the Advocate. R. S.

rule ? The object of this letter is accomplished, and I then fore conclude. Time will show whether I have been to fore conclude. After the assurances and pledger of as whom the Advocate says are able, by their copyrates to be a material help to the true anti-slavery write if their help can be honorably obtained. If I has been, I shall, on being convinced, be eager to repa my error. In the meantime, I shall remain that my error. In the have ever been, the vigilant and uncompromising friend of the American Anti-Slavery Society-none the less so because of the mistakes which I have now endeaters Awaiting your impartial judgment on my conducts

your representative in the late Conference, I remain, faithfully yours,

London, Jan. 15, 1855. GEORGE THOMPSON

THE HIGHER LAW

Mr. Garrison:
The following communication was written for the Christian Register, with the impression that the elim would hold a minister of his own denomination agent ble to the same criticism so severely and justly applied to the Rev. Dr. Adams; but was refused insertion, pobably on the ground that what is sauce for as Oni dox goose is not sauce for a Unitarian gander. Yours.

To the Editor of the Christian Register .

SIR-I had the pleasure, last Sunday evening, of lin. ening to an interesting and instructive lecture, by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood, of New York, upon Annual in which, among other merits of that great light of the early times of the Church, he spoke of his revergoods the 'higher law,' adding, however, 'not that high er law which tramples upon law and order.

Now, as everybody knows, and as the congregation understood, that, in this connection, 'trampling upon law and order' means resisting the Fugitive Shive Lav I would ask the learned divine what proof exists the father Ambrose would not have resisted a Fugitive San

Judging of father Ambrose by his hold condemnation of a cruel decree of the Emperor Theodosius, reminding that mighty potentate that he was but of the same blood with the meanest of his subjects, and that in the cred God all men are equal,-and from his giving the me. secrated vessels of the church to redeem a prison from bondage, saying that the body and blood of Chris was the flesh and blood of humanity,-I should not expect to find the good bishop on the 'South Side 's this question.

My impression is strengthened by the answer with the hishop gave when required to yield to the Empery what he considered an enclesiastical right-viz, the he would yield to Cmear what belonged to Cmear, but not the things belonging to God. It is presumable the he would not count men and women, whom he comiered the body and blood of Christ, as among the thing belonging to Casar.

. While the Rev. Doctor is settling the Bishep's poi tion on this question, it would gratify some of his herers if he would also state his own. Does the Rev. Does tor Samuel Osgood recognize that higher law which n fuses to send men and women into slavery?

CORRESPONDENCE

The following letter was received at the times the Annual Meeting :-

DUXBURY, January 2t. 1855. A very bad cold prevents me from being wife pu at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts A. S. Sei ety this week.

I feel that it would do me much good to be with the friends of freedom on this occasion; but, being deprisand of that privilege, I enclose \$1, the sum I would have earnestly engaged in the good work! May they steed from Cape Cod and the 'far North,' to cheer by their presence and their money, in this day of the nation's

I know of no better place to drop my mite than into the treasury of the Pioneer Society. There I feel it will do its work, in elevating its members, at less, if it's too late to save the country. I hope it is not too late it free the slave. We will work with hope to the end. Yours, truly, GEO. J. PETERSON

Extract of a letter to the General Agent, dans

NEWBURYPORT, Feb. 4, 1854. We had a very fine meeting, and much good was des Mr. Poster talked in a very radical manner, but so estnest and sincere that no one could get clear from the truths be uttered. Mrs. Faster spoke eloquently, sal with much feeling, and Mr. Brown talked with good of fect; in fact, it was the best anti-slavery meeting ett held in Newburyport-it was good to be there.

I find, by attending anti-slavery meetings, ve ; our spirits and strength renewed, and our own heart made better; and, while we are helping the bondam

we get blessed ourselves. The first time I ever saw Joux M. Fisk was at ! Quincy House in Boston; he was battling for the right, and stood up so manfully, I inquired his name. It was some years since, when it needed more courses that it does now to stand up for the right.

RICHARD PLUMER Yours, truly,

> IDA MAY. Winslow, (Me.) Jan 28, 1855

Mn. Gabrison-I have recently read Ina Mar, after waiting till many others have had the pleasure of st king her acquaintance. But I ask myself why I should give you my impressions of Ina May. Because, iron sharpeneth iron, and a look of sympathy, an encurat ing word, often imparts fresh strength and vigor hearts and hands wearied in the strife of battle sgint

But, to return to IDA MAY. The friends of freely and humanity well may be cheered at her advent, and welcome her to the field of action. Her present and her influence are most opportune. In the new cratical for liberty, He who said, 'Let there he light, and then was light,' in process of time created a man in his inage, after his likeness, and set him in the mids; he the Creator said, "It is not good that the nan book be alone; I will make him an help meet for him; and during a deep sleep, the rib which he took from the man made he a woman, -the braufiful Ina MAT, of sepassing leveliness, and brought her unto the ast-Henceforth, let those who are cooperating with the Creator in this grand scheme for diffusing Light and Lott. to re-establish the joys of Paradise, schooleigt the affiance, rejoicing in the assurance that the law of progress will work the fulfilment of-multiply, replends the earth, and subdue it; that they are not now seal forth singly and alone on their mission, but as Christ sent his disciples two and two into every city and plant whither he himself would come; and let them tabe fresh strength for whatever new trials or new to post vilities may be evolved by annual or d urnal recol This first pair is but a prototype of a renna on of liing men and women, which shall increase till they be come as the stars in the sky and the said upon the set shore for numbers, to alorn and bless creation.

In hope of that bright day,
CLARISSA O. OLDS.
Yours,

12th of January.
The Fair occupied Tilton's large hotel Hall, and two The Fair occupant appears arise notel Hall, and two erry possesses of this kind were found, except that the hall was for a part of the time uncomfortable the the man decided arrangements not yet having been made est, surround arming it. This was thought by some to for properly as whack on our success. However, for dis inconvenience we were more than compensated by the gestlemanly proprietor and his wife, who were un the gentlemany properties to please, and who greatly lightesed the labor of the Committee, by their constant coeed the later to the cause is greatly indebted to them, not appeal on the free age of their rooms, (a small charge only for the free and lights,) and of a fine plane, but for a generous donation of refreshments, and libebut lor a gene. Especially do we remember the pleasral partonage and said cheerful manner in which they disposed of the and and entered and any state of the met on an occasion of many little perplexities ever to be met on an occasion of

oring to the extremely bad travelling, many friends from the neighboring towns, who had intended to be perret, were anable to attend. Otherwise, our receipts and have been considerably increased. The entire recepts were one hundred and forty Hollars.

in ver of the 'hard times' and very bad travelling pe fel that this was all we could reasonably expect. We feel cheered by the assurance that, where we failed in pecuniary gain, it was more than made up in sympathy and interest for the cause by many who have

bereifere stool aloof from us, and who, we trust, will not be found wanting. On Welnesday evening, the audience listened to som per excellent remarks by SAMUEL MAY, Jr., introductery to a speech by WM. WELLS BROWN, who had spoken toy to a special times, but never with better effect than on

On Thursday evening, we had an able and interestin speech from Rev. Mr. BAUCOCK of Lunenburg, to whom we are under great obligations for his gratuitous aid, and especially for the faithful manner in which he dealt with the question of slavery, particularly in its Northern connections and Searings. He give a faithful and just rebuke to the recreant ministers all about us: and he is itself a powerful rebuke for him to thus boldy come forth and identify himself with the abolibondy come himself, as he did, a ' Garrisonian disunionist. We have few in our midst who would so frankly and fearlessly utter their convictions, and declare that the Church of the North, as well as the South, does not make righteousness the leading object of its

search and effort. We are also under obligations to Miss HOLLEY, for one of her best efforts on Friday evening. Many heard her then, for the first time, and were surprised and delighte elat her great power and elequence, and acknowledged their indebtedness to her for new insight into slavery, and a deeper hatred of it.

HESEY C. WRIGHT followed her in a very few impres-

We would not fail to express our sincere thanks to the singers and musicians for much of the life and interest given to the occasion.

Among those who remiered material service in various ways, it may not be invidious to mention Messrs, Pierce & Sheldon for loan of china; Messrs. George Gates of Shirley, and Allen of Leominster, for abundant supplies often and sugar; Messrs George H. Taylor, John Crosby and George Tinsdale, for generous service at the Hall ; to all of whom the Committee are truly grateful.

We feel greatly indebted, also, to many ladies, who not only generously supplied refreshments to the Fair, and aided otherwise, but also extended their hospitalities to those who came from abroad. Our thanks are due to many faithful laborers from

neighboring towns, especially to the young ladies of Fitchburg, for particular industry in disposing of goods. The cause is greatly indebted to Miss Willey of Boston for her generous service on this and many similar occasions, especially for her judicious management in the accommodation and disposition of goods.

To Mr. May we beg leave to say, that for his cheerful presence and generous aid, we shall ever hold him in grateful remembrance.

The following donations were received :-From Leominster Anti-Slavery Sewing Circle, a box of From Strah H. Earle, Worcester, a box of goods.

Losins Abercrombie, Lunenburg, books and other articles.
From Lydia L. Walker, Lunenburg, cash,

Mary G. Thompson, Frances Caldwell, Lunenburg, 

Mr. Eveleth, Princeton,
C. H. Colburn and wife, Leominster, cash,
M. K. Flercher,
Mr. Precter, Shirley,
Christopher Chase, Leominster,

F. H. DRAKE. For the Committee

Leominster, Feb. 10, 1855.

### PRESENTATION MEETING.

For some years past, a band of Sabbath School teach ers have been dispensing the dew-drops of knowledge to a large class of adults, many of whom, being fugitives from the peculiar institution of slavery, never before had any opportunity to obtain the elements of an Eng lish elucation. The school-room in Belknap street ha thus become a nucleus, around which their best, affections cluster; and the faithful few, whose labors of love have so signally contributed thereto, must have felt their hearts encouraged to further duties, by the Interesting exercises at the Presentation meeting held at the

Baptist vestry, Southack street.
N. L. Perkins presided, and Henry Hall served as Secretary. The Chairman, in stating the object of the meeting submitted a history of the school, and the blessed influences emanating therefrom-contrasting his Southern home and associations with the city of his Meption, and the mental and moral advantages now

Lewis Hayden, as their chosen medium, tendered the beantiful Silver Cupto the Superintendent, Geo. B. Wat-Ko, Eq., in a speech remarkably appropriate to the ocexion. He represented the experience of those fugitive stares who had staked their thirst for knowledge at this stream, so freely flowing for all who would partake. He alluded to the fact that, independent of the religious teachings, the pupils have imbibed in this school those lessons of inestimable value in their daily life, for which he and his fellow-recipients could never be too grateful. In obelience to these feelings, they solicited the belavel superintendent's acceptance of their feeble but sincere token of regard.

The response of Mr. Watson was happily conceived and expressed, disclaiming for himself any special merit, and paying a deserved tribute to Mr. Holman and others, predecessors in the same path of Christian duty.

Wm. Wells Brown being present, obeyed a call from the meeting, and in the narration of his own efforts to obtain knowledge, struck a chord that vibrated through the experiences of many of his hearers. He furnished his observations of the Ragged Schools in Edinburgh, suggestive of both smiles and tears, and specially in-

Moses Manning gave a sketch of his plan of escaping from slavery, and the trials that beset him in the free States, and his introduction to the adult school. He expressed a determination to improve. His original expression, that though he could not be a Cicero, he meant to be a hero, was much applauded.

Particular reference was made to the ceremony of Perenting a new pupil from the Southern institution; and the Hymn of Welcome to Fugitives was sung. as customary at school. With this interesting feature, the meeting concluded, leaving an impression long to remembered by fugitives, teachers and friends.

MRS. E. OAKES SMITH.

We are gratified to learn that this gifted authoress an secomplished lecturer intends giving a course of lectures in Boston, within a fortnight, in regard to the Rights and Union the late Margarer Puller, (Countess D'Ossoll,) as the Representative Woman of America, and will doubtless be very acceptable to the friends and admirers of that remarkable woman in this vicinity. The time of the Methodist church on the slavery of that remarkable woman in this vicinity. Claims of Woman upon the Age. One lecture will be of that remarkable woman in this vicinity. The time and place for the delivery of this course will be duly announced in the daily papers.

WILLIAM WELLS BROWN, an Agent of the grees below zero. American Anti-Slavery Society, will spend the months of March and April in Central and Southern Ohio. The friends of the Anti-Slavery cause in that general re-timore, 31,159; and at Boston, 22,000. Total, 423,557. American Anti-Slovery Society, will spend the months gion will doubtless give him a cordial reception, and such aid as his object requires. With regard to the appointment of meetings for him, they will please correspond with Mrs. J. DE GRAW, Secretary of the Ladies' Anti-Slavery Circle, Cincinnati.

Western Massachusetts, &c., having been projected by the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavety Society, will be commenced by the holding of such a Convention in SPRINGFIELD, on Saturday and Sunday, March 2d and 4th.

[Further particulars hereafter.] [Further particulars hereafter.]

The Daily Advertiser of Wednesday announces in New Orleans for the murder of his child. He has that the Legislative Committee on Federal Relations out in throat a day or two previous to his execution will give a hearing, upon the Petitions for the removal and when taken to the gallows, he was in a dying conwill give a hearing, upon the Petitions for the removal of Edward G. Loring from the office of Judge of Probate, at the State-House, on Tuesday afternoon next, at 34 o'clock. It will be an occasion that will draw.

One hundred and twenty-five citizens of Marsh neid, Mr. Webster's old residence, have petitioned the that neighborhood suspecting that some one had milk-Legislature for theremoval of Edward G. Loring, Judge ed one of his cows in the night, kept watch and detectof Probate of Boston, who sent the fugitive Burns back ed two hogs in the act of sucking her.

Cambridge, is engaged to solicit subscribers for this paper in Boston and vicinity. It is the organ of the Emigrant Aid Company, published at Lawrence, Kansas Territory. Mr. Barker's address is No. 46 Brattle Railroad.

LUGISLATIVE HEARING .- The Legislative Committee on Federal Relations had a public hearing at the State to Tioga on Tuesday night, f House yesterday afternoon, on the subject of various gers also were badly frozen. is referred to them for legislation on the subjecpetitions referred to them for legislation on the subject of the rendition of fugitive slaves, securing trial by jury and the enforcement of the habeas corpus. There was a large audience present, and the committee was addressed in behalf of petitioners by Wendell Phillips. Seth Webb, Jr., and John A. Andrews, Eq. They agreed in favor of all legislation possible for the liberty

the inhabitants of Massachusetts. In regard to persons claimed as fugitives, they derestoration in the vigor of olden times of the habeas corpus act, in the form of a law like that introduced into the Massachusetts Legislature in 1851; trial by jury to every fugitive, with the right of appeal and of heing admitted to bail; to forbid the judges, other of being admitted to bail; to forbid the judges, other distance and bursted, when forming a parachure, she magistrates, and the military of the State taking part came down fast, and landed four miles from here uninin the return of a fugitive: forbidding the use of any jured. The excitement was intense until word was republic building or that of an incorporated company or railway depots and cars from receiving any person claimed as a fagitive, and punishing the attempt to kidnap with a fine of \$5000, and five years in the State Prison. On these points, the arguments were made to the Committee.—Boston Traveller of Wednesday.

true a man as we have in the West, is elected United States Senator from Wisconsin. When public men shrunk back at the aggressions of slavery, he boldly withstood those aggressions. Party spotted, and the caucus disowned him. Now the Republicans of Wisconsin have honored themselves in honoring him. We rejoice over the election of Charles Durkee.—Cleveland

Mr. Durkee is a free trade, land reform Democrat the slavery question. On that subject he is a monomaniae. Possessed inturally of great benevolence, and a considerable degree of enthusiasm, he has reflected upon the subject of involuntary servitude in the Southern States, until he has wrought himself up to as wild a pitch of phrenzy as ever characterized Abby Kelley, Wm. Lloyd Girrison, or the rest of the most hot-headed fanatics of New England. All there is in the history and character of our Republic that challenges the admiration of the world, and makes this country and this and acts with the Democratic party on every issue but the slavery question. On that subject he is a mono-maniac. Possessed naturally of great benevolence, and ern States, until he has wrought himself up to as wild a pitch of phrenzy as ever characterized Abby Kelley, Wm. Lloyd Gurrison, or the rest of the most hot-headed fanatics of New England. All there is in the history and character of our Republic that challenges the admiration of the world, and makes this country and this government the best and brightest hope of the oppressed of all parts of the earth, such men as Mr. Durkee would hazard and probably destroy to effect the abolition of slavery in the Southern States.

A GOOD REPARTEE .- A friend recently from Washington related to us a little incident that transpired a short time ago in the Senate Chamber, and which made some amusement among the members.

Mr. Gillette, our Senator, sits near to Toombs of

Georgia, and they frequently pass a good humored joke. A few mornings ago, just before the Senate was called to order, while several of the members were standing near, Toombs said to Gillette: 'They sag, Gillette, that you abolitionists are mad with the Almighty for making the niggers have.' ing the niggers black.' 'Your informant is slightly mistaken, replied Gillette; 'we are only mad with you slaveholders for making them white.' The allusion to

the bleaching process that is going on among the colored population of the South was at once understood by all, and Toombs joined with much good humor in the general laugh.—Hartford Courant.

CUBA.—In a late debate in the Spanish Cortes, on being interrogated, the Minister of Foreign affairs said emphatically, that 'The sale of the island of Cuba would be the sale of Spanish honor itself.' [A burst of loud and prolonged applause.] 'The cabinet will never consent to it, never.' [More applause.] Another member said, 'Upon this question we are all Spaniards [yes, yes,] America wants Cuba in order to make of it another slave state. The true mode of putting a stop to her pretensions would be to proclaim the emancipation of the slaves in our own colonies.' The assembly unanimously approved of the Minister's declaration, and passed to the order of the day.

This declaration of emancipation binted at its content of the color of the day.

This declaration of emancipation hinted at its content of the color of the day.

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The altered which she was washing into the river. Not having anything handy to fish them out, she coacladed to the little which she was washing into the river. Not having anything handy to fish them out, she coacladed to tell little which she was washing into the river. Not having anything handy to fish them out, she coacladed to tell little which she was washing into the river. Not having anything handy to fish them out, she coacladed to tell little which she was anything handy to fish the river which gay anything handy to fish

ed to the order of the Minister's declaration, and pass-ed to the order of the day.

This declaration of emancipation hinted at, is now mostly to be feared by the Anglo American-Cubans and Fillibusters. It would cure them at once of the desire to possess Cuba.

Inquests.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of a slave named Sampson R'chardson, belonging to the succession of Alexander McKeever. He was a native of Louisiana, about 35 years of age. Verdict— 'Committed snicide by cutring his throat with a razor, thereby severing the carotid artery, while in a fir of temporary insanity.' Deceased was advertised for sale, on the 20th inst., and had deposited in the hands of some person the sum of \$1200 to purchase bimself. The money, it appears, was lost by the man with whom he deposited it, and that was the probable cause of his insanity. The boy could read and write, and in the room where he committed the suicide, were scattered pieces of paper, on which were written his regrets at the loss of the money.

Another inquest was held on a slave belonging to Mr. Pralon, named Marcelin, found dead in the police jail. Verdict—' Died of a fracture of his hip, in consequence of injuries sustained by throwing himself from

Mr. Sumner of Massachusetts presented a memorial from certain citizens of Pawtucket, Mass., praying for the repeal of the fugitive slave law, the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and its prohibition

in the territories.

Mr. Brown of Mississippi—'Is that all they want?'

Mr. Sumner—'That is the beginning.'

Mr. Chase of Ohio presented a petition from certain citizens of Ohio, praying for the passage of a law prohibiting slavery in the territories, and said he should call up the bill introduced by him for that purpose at

the earliest opportunity.

Mr. Seward presente I the position of Harvey Baldwin, asking for the final abolition of slavery, provided it asking for the final abolition of slavery, provided it asking for the final abolition of slavery, and can be done consistently with the rights of slavery, and in duty to the slave. He proposes that a portion of the iterritory acquired from Mexico be set apart for colorizing the African race in this country, and that the nizeral proceeds of the public domain, including the mineral proceeds.

Frederick Douglass lectured in place of Hot N. P. Banks, on Thursday evening of last week, at the Tremont Temple, in the regular Anti-Slavery Course. The next lecture will be delivered by Gen. Houston, of Texas, on Thursday evening, 22d inst.

Toronto, Feb. 6 .- A stage driver was frozen to death on his seat this morning, and another person was frozen to death in the street. Thermometer 22 de

The schooner L. T. Randall, 35 tons the 'largest and finest vessel ever built in Liberia,' was launched at Monrovia on the 30th of October. She be longs to Hon. D. B. Warner, who gave a splendid enter tainment on board, after the launch, to fifty invited

New York, Feb. 10 .- Wm. Young was hung

Washington, Feb. 10 .- Senate .- Gen. Wil Senator from Massachusetts, was qualified an took his sent.

The Dover Gazette says that a farmer

The total number of patients in hospita THE KANSAS HERALD OF FREEDOM. M. J. Barker, of officers, and 4031 non-commissioned officers or privates. Unparalleled .- The engine ' Hamilton Da vis,' with six cars attached, ran fourteen miles in elev en minutes, on Monday, over the New York Central

> Frozen to Death .- The Elmira Daily Republican learns that a stage driver, in going from Duxville to Tioga on Tuesday night, froze to death. The passen-

Died .- Madam Sally S. Wood, at the age of 25 years, died at Kennebunk, Me. She was the first authoress in Maine. Many years ago she wrote a number of novels that were published, among which were 'Dorval, the Speculator,' 'Ferdinand and Almira,' Amelia, or the influence of virtue,' and 'Tales of the

Balloon Ascension .- Easton, Pa., Jan. 25 .-Miss Louis: Bradley, of Philadelphia, made a fine bal-loon ascension this morning. The balloon went up straight to a great height, then veered to the east a short ceived of her safety. . Removal of Judge Loring .- The Springfield

Republican has an article in favor of the removal of Julge Loring, and his rejection as Law Lecturer. The Transcript says - We have made some inquiry among the members of the Legislature, and find the opinion there generally prevails that the removal will be made. Judge Loring's protest is not regarded as putting any new face upon the matter. General Houston.-General Houston, it is

said, is now actually coming to Boston to deliver one of the course of lectures upon slavery. A correspondent of the Detroit Advertiser says he will take the ground that the South is not aggressive, and that all she requires is a faithful observance of her rights under the Constitution. ' Deidreich Knickerbocker.'-Judge Herman

The coal mountain in Pennsylvania

which has been on fire since 1837, will probably soon be extinguished, as the fire is approaching a point which can be submerged in water. A mass of coal has been consumed three-eighths of a mile long, 60 feet wide, and 300 feet deep, equal to 1,420,000 tons of coal. Death of Mr. Severance.-The Hon. Luther

Severance, long and favorably known as the able editor of the Kennebes Journal, and subsequently Commissioner of the United States to the Sandwich Islands, died recently at Augusta, Me. The cause of his death was a cancer with which he had been afflicted for many years

A boy was drowned in Brooklyn, a day or two since, under very singular circumstances. He lived with his mother in an old canal boat near the Atlantic Docks. The mother, an Irishwoman, had dropped som

Very fair and sound oranges are hawked about New York streets by cart-loads, at a cent a piece, and lemons at half a cent. The latter are not large, but otherwise very good-looking. The joint resolutions requesting the New

Jersey Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for a reënactment of the Missouri Compromise, came up in the House on the 80th ult., and after some debate The enormous quantity of forty-sever

millions of gallons of whiskey, rum and brandy, and thirty-five million gallons of strong beer, were made in the United States during the last year—being more than three gallons apiece to every man, woman and child in At Mount Pleasant, Ohio, fifty women

made an assault on a tavern, and turned the liquor into the street. Warrants were issued for some of the Ama-zons, but none of them, the officers reported, could be

Mr. Pralon, named Marcelin, lound death of the Sequence of injuries sustained by throwing himself from sequence of injuries sustained by throwing himself from the sequence of injuries sustained by throwing himself from the sequence of injuries sustained by throwing himself from the sequence of injuries sustained by the Pralon, on the market of the Pralon, on the Marchael from the Marchael from the Marchael from the State, and the 26th ult.' Deceased was born in this State, and of Raynham, aged 14 years, while crossing a bridge in that town, one day last week, had her veil blown off upon the ice above the bridge. She went of upon the ice above the bridge. She went of upon the ice above the bridge. She went of upon the ice above the bridge in the river where the water was eight or ten feet deep. By means of the ice, she kept above the surface and was borne out into the channel, and floated against one of the abutments, where, unaided, she managed to extricate herself. It was a very cold day, and the feat emphatically stamps the young girl as a heroins.

Emancipating Slaves.—William T. Weathersby of Texas, died recently, leaving directions in his will that his three slaves should be liberated, provided with a certain amount of money, and sent either to Liberia or one of the northern States. After his death his sister, Mrs. Sherrod, entered suit for the possession of the slaves, on the plea that the State constitution prohibited freeing slaves in the State. The Supreme Court has now decided that the will is valid, and that the purpose of the constitution was only to prevent freed slaves from remaining in the State. The slaves must, therefore, be freed, the money given, and the executrix lose, for her trouble, all the money she has spect in the lawsuit. Emancipating Slaves .- William T. Weath

Comparative Safety of Railroad Travelling.

The official report of all the railroads in the State of New York has just been published, from which it appears that one passenger was killed for every 39,404,016 unles travelled, and one passenger was injured for avery 15,761,606 miles travelled. The largest number of accidents occurred to persons walking or standing on the track. It is worthy of notice that not one passenger has been killed during the last year from causes beyond-his own control, although nine millions of passengers have been carried on the cars an aggregate distance of five hundred millions of miles.

At the Annual An

Horrid Murder.—The Oregonian records a dreadful murder which occurred near Portland, Oregon, on the 3d ult. A man named Burris, while crazed with drink, murdered his wife and four children, after which he set fire to the house, which, with the bodies of his victims, was consumed. After his arrest he stated that he had killed his wife and all of his children, four in number, to send them to Heaven. That he had been directed to do so by the devil, and that he was going to be hung at Hillsborough, and go to hell.

B. Shaw A. Ward P. Shaw J. Heashaw Otis G. Cheever Thos. J. Hunt John W [name illegible] for the property of the property

Leath of a Stare 111 Years Ott.—The Rev. A. L. Green, D. D., of Nashville, Tenn., communicates to the editor of the Nashville Medical Journal, incidents attending what he terms the 'natural death' of one of his servants, at the advanced age of 111 years. Dr. Green is known to many as one of the commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in the settlement of the late difficulty between the Church North and South.

For thirty years of her life, and down to within three years of her death, she did not seem to undergo the

years of her death, she did not seem to undergo the slightest change in her appearance—time exercising but little power over her. The first sign of decay was that of sight, which took place about three years before her death—up to that time, she was in the full enjoyment of all her senses.

Women's Rights. - There is a 'woman's rights bill before our State Legislature that strikes us very favorably. It provides that any married woman, whose husband, either from drunkenness, profigacy, or any other cause, shall neglect or refuse to provide R. H. Ober for her support, or for the support and education of her children, and any married woman who may be deserted by her husband, shall have the right, in her own E. L. Capron name, to transact business, and to receive and collect her own earnings and the earnings of her own minor children, and apply the same for her own support and education of such children, free of the contrel and john Clement interference of her husband. Other sections give her Jas F. Clarke interference of her husband. Other sections give her Jas F. Clarke the right to bind out her minor children, and make it Mary Sears, necessary hereafter, to the validity of every indenture, that the mother of the child, if she be living with her husband, shall consent to 'the same in writing .- Syracuse Journal.

Death of Henry Rogers, Jr .- We chronicled R. Bates on Saturday the decease of Mr. Henry Rogers, Sen., the father of the proprietors of the Boston Journal. We little supposed then that we should be speedily called upon to record the death of the senior of those called upon to record the death of the senior of those proprietors; but Death's steps are often, as mysteriously, taken. He died yesterday afternoon at the age of 43, after a brief illness only, leaving a large family and many friends to regret his loss. He was a native of Worcester, but took up his residence in this city about the year 1830. He was foremen of the Journal establishment, when under the charge of Ford & Damrell, but subsequently became part owner upon a change of proprietorship. He was a good printer, a kindly dispositioned employer, a warm friend, and an honest man.—Boston Tel.

Manumitted and Fugitives Slaves .- Accord ing to the census, there were in 1850, 1,467 slaves manumitted by their masters, and 1,011 who manumitted themselves by running away.

Families and Dwellings .- The whites and the free blacks living in the United States in 1850 were divided into 3,598,105 families, and had 3,362,337 dwelling houses for their accommodation.

A Long Embargo .- Accounts from Chicago report that the Western and Southern roads are rendered impassable by the immense quantity of snow that has fallen. No communication had been had by railroad with St. Louis or Springfield for 11 days; 17 locomotives were either frozen or buried in the snow on the Chicago and Mississippi road in that region.

A Great Fact in a Small Compass .- Since the introduction of labels for the prepayment of post-age, not less than 350,000,000 of the 'heads' have been manufactured, sold, and obliterated.

A Tedious Passage.-The ship John Marshall arrived at Valparaiso from Baltimore, after a passage of over two hundred days. The 'Butman Rioters.'-The grand jury for

Worcester county did not find any bills against the alleged Butman rioters, but found bills for simple assult against the three colored persons, Dutton, Hemmenway and Angier. Another Expedition against Cuba .- A des-

patch from New Orleans of the 9th, says that a portion patch from New Orleans of the Sin, says that a portion of an expedition against Cuba is understood to have left that place, and other Southern ports, and some more soon to follow. The total enlistment in this perfidious enterprise, it is said, amounts to 3,500 men.

Washington, Feb. 10 .- When Gen. Wilson. the new Senator from Massachusetts, came into the Senate to-day, Mr. Clayton (Whig Know-Nothing) got him into a vacant seat on the Whig side of the Senate. Messrs. Summer and Chase made a desperate effort to get him into the Free Soil locality. Matters were finally compromised by Mr. Wilson taking Mr. Atchison's vacant seat along side of Sam Anti-Nebraska Know Nothing.

Old Folks at Church .- On Sunday last, says the Barre Patriot, Mrs. Mary Farrar, of Petersham, celebrated her one hundredth birth-day, by attending meeting at the Unitarian church. She appeared in good health—rose and stood unsupported during the singing, and after the congregation was dismissed, residently to be a communical services. In the second mained to join the communion service. In the same alip was her brother, Capt. Joel Brooks, who is in his alip was her brother, Capt. Joel Brooks, who is in his ninety-seventh year. In another part of the house was Mr. Bethiah Covel, who is in his ninety-first year. The thermometer stood, in the morning, only two degrees above zero, and a strong wind blew from the north-west through the day. Several were present who have seen nearly eighty winters, and several others, Tarther advanced in life, would have joined the congregation had it not been for the extreme severity of the cold.

Illinois.-A despatch from Springfield, Il-Illinois.—A despatch from Springfield, Illinois, of Friday, announced the election of Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Republican, in the place of Gen. Shields, Nebraskaite, to the U. S. Senate. Judge Trumbull, has been, until the passage of the Nebraska Bill, one of the most prominent, as well as one of the ablest Democrats of Illinois. He was one of the first to come out in earnest denunciation of that villany; and when Douglas undertook to stump the State, Mr. Trumbull was his ablest and most successful opponent in southern Illinois. His election will be a bitter pill to Douglas, who has been intriguing to prevent the election of any Senator.

Frozen to Death .- Mr. Aaron Moscript, liv ing on the Scotch Mountain, in this town, was found frozen to death, on the public road, within a few rods of his residence, on Thursday morning last. It is supposed he was seized with a fit, and perished from cold.—

Delhi Express.

Dreadful .- We learn from the Jordan (Onon dags Co.) Transcript that on Tuesday night four men, Irishmen, names unknown, were frozen to death on Jack's Reefs. A number of those who were engaged on the public works are living in miserable shanties, which afford but slight protection to the inmates, and during this extreme cold weather their suffering must be in-

Augustus Cæsar Dodge, the repudiated Senator from Iowa, has been appointed Minister to Spain, Mr. Breckenridge having declined. The appointment, says the Advertiser's Washington correspondent, has been received with universal astonishment, The London Mustrated News has a cir-

culation of 104,000 copies weekly. Twenty thousand of it is this side of the Atlantic. Gen. Cass's speech on the subject of

Legislative instructions, is a specimen of Senatorial im-becility which baffles all comment, and which is only relieved by its invincible knavery.

The London Chronicle taking an official statement for a basis, estimates the actual loss of the Russians, including the killed at Alma, the navy and marines not included in the official statement, as follows: losses at the Alma of all kinds, 6,000; ditto, from Sept. 28 to Dec. 27, 25,768; ditto of navy from

COLLECTIONS At the Annual Meeting of the Mass. A. S. Society, by

> E. Spalding
> M. S. Bowker
> Josiah Hayward
> Lydia R. Putnar
> Catharine L. Bart 1 00 Samuel Barrett Daniel Mann Joseph Merrill E. H. Merrill H. B. Emerson G. Otis Ann R. Bramhall C. Wellington Maria S. Page 1 00 0 50 1 00 E. Sprague
> 1 00 Hiram Blanchard
> 1 00 J. H. Gove
> 0 50 A. L. Burroughs
> 1 00 John M. Spear
> 0 50 Geo. J. Peterson, Dux-

Polygamy and Mormonism.—Elder P. P. Pratt, being in California, has thrown down the following challenge, in the way of a discussion:—Resolved. Laws and laws of the United States—the Scriptures, the laws of nature, or the laws of God.\*

A. Row.

Nancy L. Howes

Nancy L. Howes

Nancy L. Howes

Lewis McLauthlin 0 50

E. and E. H. Richards 2 00

E. D. Draper 1 00

D. F. Goddard, Boston, 1 00

H. M. Pittman 1 00

H. M. Pittman 1 00

A. B. Morey 0 50

A. B. Morey 0 50

John Rogers 1 00

Wins. Mary May 2 0

Mrs. Mary May 2 0

M 1 00 A. Stanwood 2 00 Wm. Jenkins, Andover 1 00 A. Kimball

Chas. B. McIntire G. W. Putnam Thos. Haskell Meltar Sprague
J. Leonard
S. B. Maynard
S. Dodge
J. Jones, Roxbury,
J. M. Aldrich
D. Leolard M. S. Page C. Follen B. P. Rice 1 00 Perley King J. G. Dodge D. M. Allen Joshua Perry J. L. Whiting, Bo. A. G. Morton Abby K F

A. Richards J. C. Lindsley R. Howland, W. Newton, W. L. Garrison 100 W. L. Garrison 100 100 R. R. Crosby 100 0 50 Anne W. Weston 100 100 'Friends' and 'Cash,' 100 in various sums, 15 45 100 Reo'd at door, two evenings, 48 10 Sarah Southworth Lewis Ford M. B. Richards

To Mats. A. S. Society, at Annual Meeting, 1855. \$100 00 20 00 20 00 Sarah S. Russell, Andrew Robeson, New Bedford, Richard Clap, Dorchester, William Whiting, Concord, William Ashby, Newburyport, Richard Clap, Jr., 10 00 10 00 8 00 Henrietta Sargent, B. Spooner, Plymouth, Joshua Coolidge, William Perkins. A friend in Plympton, A. A. Bent, Cash' \$5, do. \$5, do. 3 00 2 00 D. M. Allen, Westminster, L. McLauthlin, Pembroke, M. De Peyster, J. R. Manley, C. Houghton, George Draper, John Ritchie, George and Frank Blaisdell, Ebenezer Jenkins, Ann Maria Henshaw. James Jackson, L. H. and S. L. Ober, 1 00 Ignatius Tyler, E. A. Lawton.

PLEDGES

To the Muss. A. S. Society, at Annual Meeting

Jan., 1855. Francis Jackson, 100 00 Edmund Jackson, 100 00 100 00 Wendell Phillips, Charles F. Hovey, A. Bradley, Weymouth Female A. S. Society, Samuel May, Jr., Josiah Henshaw, for West Brookfield friends. E. D. Draper, Hopedale, James N. Buffum, 20 00 20 00 A. M. Chase, Canton, Caroline Putnam, 10 00 10 00 J. M. Aldrich Samuel Barrett, Concord E. S. Vennard and D. L. Bingham, fo

Manchester, Mass., -Richard Plumer, Newburyport, Edward B. Perkins, Salem, Otis G. Cheever, Robert R. Crosby, Joshua Perry, Austin Bearse, J. H. Presho, Boston, J. H. Presno, Bostou,
Thomas P. Knox,
L. Woodberry,
E. Spalding, Brooklyn, Ct.
G. W. Putnam,
Lucinda Jackson, J. Milliken, Jacob Leonard, East Bridgewater, Francis W. Porter, Wm. W. Keen, Patrick O'Connell, Joshua Dwelley, Herman Leonard, Caleb L. Hudson. 0 25 A S Churchill. Benjamin Crooker, Bridgewater, Lewis Holmes, James S. Holmes, 2 00 0 50

TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Receipts into the Treasury of the Massachusetts Ant Slavery Society, from Jan. 1st, 1854, to Jan. 1st, 1855.

Balance of old account, 8 754 44

Rec'd from proceeds of Ladies' A. S. Bazaar
in Boston, (1853-4) 3310 22

From collections & donations at annual meeting, 349 60 " proceeds of A. S. Fair at Fitchburg, 1854, Rec'd legacy bequeathed by Amos P. Morse,
late of Methuen,
Bee'd from collections and donations at N. E.
Convention,
Rec'd from collections at Framingham celebra-25 00

Rec'd from collections at Framingan celebration 4th July,
Rec'd from collections at Abington celebration 1st of August,
Rec'd from Weymouth Female A. S. Sociefy,
From collections, subscriptions and donations 150 00 rec'd during the year, as published from time to time in THE LIBERATOR, 2867 55

\$8785 27 Total am't of receipts, The disbursements during the year have been the following :-

Paid to Francis Jackson, Treasurer of Amer-ican A. S. Society, Paid to Robert F. Wallcut, for his services in Paid to Robert F. Wallcut, for his services in office,
Paid office rent and taxes,
"Samuel May, Jr., for his services as General Agent,
Paid his travelling expenses during the year,
Paid expenses of annual meeting in Boston,
"sundry bills for printing,
expenses of N. E. Convention,
"4th of July celebration at
Framingham,
Paid expenses of 1st of August celebration at
Abington,
Paid reporting at N. E. Convention, \$35, at
Framingham celebration, \$15, at celebration at Abington,
Paid to W. L. Garrison, for services and expenses as agent,

Paid to W. L. Garrison, for services and expenses as agent,

Paid to Andrew T. Foss, do. do. do. Charles C. Burleigh, do. do. do. J. T. Sargent, do. do. do.

Charles L. Remond, do. do. do.

Charles L. Remond, do. do. do.

B. S. and A. K. Foster, do. do. do.

Lewis Ford, do. do. do.

Paid for LIMERATOR furnished members of Congress, per order of the Board,

Total am't of disbursements, E. R. 8. PHILBRICK, T Brookline, Jan. 1, 1855. Bosrow, Jan. 19, 1855.
I have examined this account of the Treasurer, and find it correct. EDMUND JACKSON, Auditor

MEETING OF THE N. E. NON-RESIST-ANCE BOCIETY.

A Meeting of the New England Non-Resistance Society will be holden in Worcester, Mass. (probably in Brinley Hall,) Saturday and Sunday, March 10 and 11, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday, 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 conveniently attend, especially speakers and singers, are earnestly requested to be present.

The discussions will be redical and earnest. All the

bearings of the great doctrine, Total Abstinence FROM INJURIOUS FORCE, Individual and Social, Moral and Political, Conservative and Reformatory, will be in order. The few veteran Non-Resistants who still remain true to their standard, (being a precious few.) will need no urging to be present. The schilor. Non-Resistants and Peace Men, (not a few,) who have progressed round the moral zodiac into the constellation of Insurious FORCE FOR RIGHTEOUSNESS' SAKE, are requested to come and tell us their experience, that the remnant of us may see their 'more excellent way.' Finally, we tender a welcome to all who seriously believe that the human race cannot be governed, protected, improved, and regenerated without a dernier resort to THE SWORD and PENAL VENGEANCE. Come and give us your strong reasons. Come and hear ours in favor of never doing evil that good may come-never resisting injury with injury. ADIN BALLOU.

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 ROEKET F. WALLOUT, 21 Cornbill.

Boston, Feb. 6, 1855. HIRAM WILSON.

jury.

WM. WELLS BROWN, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will hold meetings in Sunday, Feb. 18. Fall River, Mass., Tiverton Four Corners, R. L., Newport, Thursday. Tiverton Baptist Meeting-House, West Roxbury, Mass., SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Mass. Anti-

Slavery Society, will speak in Sunday, Feb. 18. Tuesday, "20. Thursday, "22. Portsmouth, N. H. Great Falls,

MARRIED—At Sunny Side, Chester Co., Pa., on Saturday, 3d inst., Cyrus M. Buntmigh to Mandanar Jones, both of Philadelphia.

DIED—In this city, Jan. 3., George Bolling, the youngest son of Macon B. and Emma L. Allen, aged 11 months and 12 days.

In Haverhill, Mass., Henry P. Harmon, aged 19 years and 8 months, son of David P. Harmon. For many years he has been afflicted with the lingering disease which at length terminated his life. But he endured with patience, and at last met death with calmness and manly fortitude.

FORTIETH THOUSAND Now Ready.

THE continued favor which the public have to the beautiful story of

IDA MAY is the best proof of its intrinsic excellence.

The entire press of the country, excepting such as were averse to the discussion of the subject it involves, have given it high praise.

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4

POSTSCRIPT! Mesers. PHILLIPS. SAMPSON & CO. have leased and rented the spacious building

NO. 13 WINTER STREET. where their large stock of BOOKS may be examined.
This establishment is believed to offer advantages to
Booksellers, Librarians, &c., unsurpassed in the United
States.

2w February 9. PENN MEDICAL UNIVERSITY.

PENN MEDICAL UNIVERSITY.

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

410 Market street above Eleventh, Philadelphia. February 9.

PROSPECTUS OF THE UNA.

PROSPECTUS OF THE UNA.

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

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

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

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

Our contributors, a few of whose names we give, will

development, will each receive whose names we give, will our contributors, a few of whose names we give, will be warmly greeted by our renders. These are: Mrs. Dall, Mrs. E. Oakes Smirn, Mrs. F. D. Gace, Mrs. E. Chener, (now in Paris,) Mrs. Perez, and Liene Line, whose story of "Marriage the only Alternative" opens with the first number of the new year, and is quite worth the price of the volume.

Temes: ONE DOLLAR per annum, invariably in advance. All business letters should be addressed (postpaid) to S. C. HEWITT, No. 15 Franklin, street, Boston, Mass. All communications designed for the paper ton, Mass. All communications designed for the paper ton, Mass. All communications designed for in should be addressed to PAULINA W. DAVIB, W

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### POETRY.

We like all but the warlike conclusion of the folowing stanzas.

WHO PEARS TO SPEAK? Who fears to speak in Paneuil Hall The thoughts that fill his free-born mind? Where 's he with craven soul so small That fear can curb, or keep confined Are we in Poland's blighted land, Where blessed Freedom lies enthralled, Or do we here as Freemen stand, To be by slavish fear appalled !

No! there's not one would wish to shun The risk, whatever may befull; We'll speak or think, and never shrink, Through fear, in glorious Fancuil Hall !

Who 's he would have his tongue enchained In Paneuil Hall, where first the right Was proudly claimed, and nobly gained In many a hard-fought, blood-stained fight? Within that Hall where Freedom reared Its earliest, proudest, noblest fame, Shall Freemen hear it said they feared Redress for grievous wrongs to claim! No! there's not one, &c.

Though ' Jacks in office' may dictate, Armed with a brief authority"; Perhaps they'll find, when 'tis too late, How great is their minority; And though their " iron rods' may fall, This noble lesson yet we'll teach : In Paneuil Hall there 's room for all, And freest LIBERTY OF SPEECH. And there's not one, &c.

Though bloodhounds of the law may strive To feed their hungry vulturous maws On Patriots' blood, and keep alive Despotie, cruel, unjust laws; Yet, this we'll say, that come what may, When tyrant Might coerces Right, As said our fathers, so we'll say, " God shall decide for us the fight." For there's not one, &c.

Then raise a shout of wildest glee, That all our crafty foes may hear, That we are free, and MEAN to be, Nor be enslaved by puny fear. If needs must be, we will not shrink To arm ourselves to fight once more, To prove that we may speak or think, As our brave fathers did of yore. For there's not one, &c. GEORGE G. W. MORGAN.

Boston, Jan., 1855. From the British Banner

CHORUS OF FEMALE CARTRIDGE-MAKERS.

BY H. O. ADAMS.

WAR LYRICS.

FIRST VOICE. In the War I have a father, There are six of us at home, And we tremble at the tidings From the battle-fields that come : Tremble for our sickly mother, And for that dear father's life. As we think upon the issue Of this fierce and deadly strife.

CHORUS. Work on, sisters, lightly, lightly ! Nimbly let our fingers move; Fold them close, and roll them tightly, That they may effective prove; Every bullet hath its billet," So, you know, the proverb saith; In the case so neatly fashioned, Drop the messenger of death.

SECOND VOICE. In the War I have a brother; Never one more kind and fond, And my heart was nearly broken, When he went the seas beyond ; Father 's dead, and mother 's helpless He's a widow's only son; Woe the day when he enlisted By the specious sergeant won. CHORUS.-Work on, &c.

THIRD VOICE. In the War I have a lover, We were to have married been, But there came this cloud of sorrow, Us and happiness between; Scarcely can I hope to see him Ever from the war return, And the tears that wet my pillow Seem into my brain to burn.

CHORUS.-Work on, &c. FOURTH VOICE. In the War I had a husband ; Now the widow's weeds I wear; Fatherless my babes; I only Must the heavy burden bear. Oh! the world looks bleak-and bitter

Is the blast that chills my frame; Hopeless, joyless, on I labor; All things are to me the same CHORUS.-Work on, &c.

FIFTH VOICE. I am but a Sunday-scholar, Friends nor relatives have none In this war so fierce and bloody; And I read of battles won; Read of thousands maim'd and slaughter'd,

With a shudder and a thrill, As I think of God's commandments Love your foes! . Thou shall not kill! . CHORUS.-Work on, &c.

SIXTH VOICE. Nonsense! what's the use of thinking, When the mischief must be done? Cartridges we make by millions, May they kill a foe, each one! Russian lovers, husbands, fathers, Sons-whatever they may be ! Mow them down by tens of thousands, Then praise God for victory !

LIPE.

CHORUS.-Work on, &c.

BY WILLIAM WINTER "Tis something in a world of woe. 'Tis something in a life of pain, When all at length is past, to know We have not lived in vain.

We have not long to linger here, But we have much to struggle through; Perplexed by hope, dismayed by fear, And trembling 'twixt the false and true.

But he who wields his life aright, In thought and action bold and strong, Who craven cringes not to might, Who grapples with the giant wrong : Who looks beyond the present time-

Who can discern the chain of things-Who sees each year its gentle chime In perfect modulation rings Who feels the struggling soul within-Who comprehends what is to be; He truly spurus a life of siz,

And lives for all sternity.

## THE LIBERATOR.

LETTER FROM KANSAS

LAWRENCE, (Kansas Territory,) Jan. 20, 1855. MR. GARRISON

DEAR SIR-Presuming, ere this, you have receive my former letter, I will avoid the subject discu that, viz.—the prospective condition of this fair territory in reference to slavery. I hope you will not deem me churlish, in my remarks on that point. We feel rather sensitive out here, when our eastern friends, become discouraged, and prophesy the introduction of slavery into this fair domain. But we are in great danger of that horrible disease, colonphonia, in its worst form. Said a Missourian to me, the other day in answer to my question, whether he went for the in troduction of slavery, or not? 'No, if the niggers car be kept away; but if they cannot, then I go for slavery. This, as far as I can judge, is the prevailing sentim except with those from the East, and perhaps Pennsylvania and Ohio. 'No slavery, and no niggers!' you see where our present danger lies.

But I have taken my pen in hand for the discussi of quite another point. You must not think we, Kansasites, are men of one idea. No, indeed ; for we are the 'sovereign squatters' of Kansas, and, of course, mean to rule our own territory. We are not only antislavery men, but we are the people's friends. It is not here, as it is or was with you. Anti-slavery is popular, pro-slavery unpopular; consequently, the battle for truth turns on quite another point. All classes are agreed in opposing the introduction of slavery-that is, all classes in this region; but, in all communities, as you are aware, there is always some great question, on each side of which different interests are arrayed. Generally, the truth is on one side, and error on the other. In 1840, it was the Church question, that constituted the sword of the Spirit,' that divided asunder, even the anti-slavery community. To be on the anti-slavery side then, was not sufficient. So with Temperance. All were friends of Temperance, in 1843; but the Washingtonian movement arose, and Joshua's call was again

Here, Dr. Robinson, the representative of the Emigrant Aid Company, and of the Lawrence Association professes equal love for the slave, with your humble servant, one of the most determined opposers of the E A. Company. Another question has arisen, and, in an unguarded moment, I espoused the side of what I conscientiously believe to be the side of truth. On this side are arrayed the Editors of the ' Free State,' the strongest anti-slavery paper we have, although the 'Tribune is equally faithful, as far as chattel slavery is concerned. Also several of the most radical abolitionists w have-men who opposed Henniken's election with all their strength. The Judge of the Squatter Association is on this side, and Col. Safford, a distinguished abolitionist from Oberlin, that hot-bed of anti-slavery.

On the other side are Dr. Robinson-the members the Lawrence Association-the lawyers, doctors, and clergymen of the town, for the most part-the editor of the Herald of Freedom-the employees of the Emigrant Aid Company. On the opposite or radica side, are the original claimants of the city site, and some few who sympathize with the Missourians. But, Mr. Garrison, as I am a man of truth, -and I believe my worst enemy cannot accuse me of wilful falsehood,-I certainly feel incapable of uttering it, and surely have no interest in so doing, for Mr. Robinson accuses me of nothing worse than a love for the unpopular side of every question, (a curious and rare fault, it seems to me) -as I am a man of truth, I positively assure you that the assertion made by our opponents, that we are pro-slavery, is utterly false. They endeavor to meet our arguments by such charges as those made by 'X... in the fourth number of the Herald of Freedom, that we are 'Atchison men in disguise'; and yet, at our meeting on the 16th, strong anti-slavery resolutions were passed, and only two or three pro-slavery men were present at the meeting, which numbered over two handred persons.

Allow me to present you, briefly, the chief cause the excitement existing here. It is the old story of the public against a moneyed aristocracy. In the New York Tribune of about Dec. 30, you will probably find the details of the case, in a letter written by myself. I will merely touch upon a few principal points. 1st. The tenure by which the city of Lawrence is held is a very frail one. By the pre-emption law of 1844, only 820 acres can be held as a city site. Now the 320 acres on which our beloved city stands, are (as I think) rightfully claimed by persons who came here, and made their claims, before the Lawrence Association. Then, the remaining thirteen claims of 160 acres each, which complete the two and a half miles long and one and a half wide, belong to various persons as farm claims, only that a very few are held for the Association. Now, the law requires a man to swear that he does not pre-empt the claim for any body but himself; consequently, with-out false swearing, the city cannot get these claims, unless Congress passes an express act for our benefit, unless Congress passes an express act for our benefit, which is not very likely to be done this session. But which is not very likely to be done this session. But good spirits, except occasionally, and the rest of bargains are made, and \$850 taken for the same city the time my mind had been filled with doubts and lots. Mr. Robinson owned to me, that they could not fears, and once the attempt had been made to im guarantee them to any body; and yet they gravely talk press me with the notion that the withdrawal of donating them to different persons. The E. A. Com- my wife's intercourse had been produced by her of donating them to different persons. The E. A. Company hold one quarter of these 'bogus' lots, and represent at the East that they are their property, as an

ing with polities,' but no one who ever knew me will call me an Atchinson man; and yet, for no other reason any visible cause for than because I hate rascality, and denounce what I believe to be fraud, I am classed with pro-slavery men.
All who believe that the tenure by which this city is held is illegal are pounced upon, and arrayed in Missourian robes, and the dogs of mob-law, or something harm, and we may do him some good. equally bad, are set upon us. I put it to you, dear large, coarse letters: sir, if we ought not to defend even Missourians, when they are trampled upon? Other causes of complaint do great things! Who are you, Judge E., and exist, such as the cutting of timber on other men's who are you, Dr. D., and what fool is that asleep claims, hitherto practised by some members of the Law- on the lounge ! Go to the Devil.' rence Association; but since the 'Indignation Meeting," with which I heartily sympathized, although not an actor in it, that Association has passed resolutions, condemning this trespass; so that, in all probability, no more trouble will be experienced on that score.

'X' says, 'our object is office,' &c. I have never voted but once in my life, and am positively determined never to do so again; consequently, .I am not after office. My object is to promote truth, and I see no reason to suppose that others on this side are not equally honest. I do not believe that a single 'Atchinson man in disguise' exists about here. We all know each other's sentiments, and disguise is the last thing we think of; but we do not intend to keep still, and refrain from 'cry ing alond at what we deem great evils, because of this to the Doctor, leaning my arms upon it, looking senseless charge of pro-slavery. One thing will surely convince you, that we are not the pro-slavery side. It is true, we denounce the Emigrant Aid Company, After some time, and with many interruptions, he It is true, we denounce the Emigrant Aid Company, because we believe it a great hindrance to the cause of freedom, and a mighty curse to the territory; but we are the only ones who have taken decided ground on the anti-slavery question. I have never heard of the Law-rence Association ever passing an anti-slavery resolution, while our meeting passed very strong ones, and three of its sympathizers have publicly announced their intention to lecture against slavery.

day or two. My name is

As soon as the name was given, I recognized him as one of the last ones whom I had tried for murrence as one of the last ones whom I had tried for murrence as one of the last ones whom I had tried for murrence as one of the last ones whom I had tried for murrence as one of the last ones whom I had tried for murrence of its sympathizers have publicly announced their intention to lecture against slavery. are the only ones who have taken decided ground on the their intention to lecture against elavery.

Mr. Brown, the editor of the Herald of Freedom proposed to Miller & Elliot, editors of the Free State, to 'refrain from agitating the anti-slavery question at present, and devote themselves to the development of the resources of the territory'; and it is understood that non-agitation is the policy of certain other persons here. You will notice Mr. Spear's article on that point, in the first number of the Tribune, and also the assertion of the Free State in reference to the conservative character of the Herald. Another point of importance is, that the Association, with Robinson at their head, ad-

Mr. R. to the marshal, in reference to some Missourians arrested for threatening the Yankees, 'If they fire, do you make them bite the dust, and I will find coffine.'

you make them bite the dust, and I will find coffine."

Others advocated horsewhipping Chapman, arrested for threatening to shoot Robinson, if the Governor did not discharge his duty in the matter. Now we (the opposition) say, 'Refrain from all mob-law, and suffer, rather than give the Missourians a pretext to murder us and burn our city.' Some persons pretend, that if we do get into a fight, the North will espouse our cause, and a civil war will be the consequence sult of which will be the abolition of think it will be some time before the North will fight for us, or for the abolition of slavery.

C. STEARNS. Yours for truth,

ESSEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY Agreeably to announcement, the above Society beld quarterly meeting at Newburyport, on Sunday an. 28th, in the City Hall, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The meeting was called to order by the Secretary, the President and Vice Presidents being absent. William Ashby, of Newburyport, was called to the chair, and opened the meeting by stating the objects and aims of the Society, and repeating the oft-given invitation to al persons of opposite views to come forward, and freely and without reserve give utterance to their sentiments Isaac Osgood and Richard Plumer were chosen

Wm. Wells Brown was then introduced, and cor pared the religion of the country, as taught from the pulpits, and theological seminaries, and classic halls and in our common and Sabbath schools; and shower its guilty complicity with the monster sin of huma chattelism; while the religion of Mahomet sets the slave free, the moment he professes allegiance to the doctrine of the Koran.

Mr. Brown was followed by S. S. Foster, who spoke the influence of woman, and her fitness and peculia adaptation to the great work of helping forward the cause of emancipation; appealing to the few who wer out in the morning, to try and enlist the interest of those of their own sex, to emulate the praiseworthy example of their sisters in some of the neighboring cities Adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Abby K. Foster read a portion of Scripture, from the prophecy of Isaiah, and then made one of her me touching appeals, full of melting pathos, portraying some of the most vivid scenes of plantation life. During the silence which pervaded the assembly, it reemed as if the next moment would be heard the crack of the slave-driver's whip, or the groans and shricks of those who were about to be separated forever from kindred, home, and all its endearments-although it was a slave's home. The speaker then spoke of some of the means most efficient to carry forward the anti-slavery

Adjourned to half-past 6 o'clock, P. M. EVENING SESSION.

Met agreeably to adjournment. The following resolution was offered by S. S. Fos

Resolved, That the ground occupied by this Society s the only ground which is truly anti-slavery, and while we are ever ready to admit the honest intentions of many who occupy a different position, we cannot consistently recognise them as abolitionists, or the practical friends

Mr. Foster spoke for more than an hour in suppor of this resolution, and kindred subjects, with great elo quence and pathos.

Wm. Wells Brown next spoke for more than an hour in behalf of those who are suffering the wrongs and in juries of that institution from which he himself had graduated, and related some of his adventures while abroad, in selling his own description of some of the great men of this country, after their decease, to the publishers of some of the English journais-remarking that, as they had done much to oppress and injure the enslaved while living, he thought it no wrong to make the most of them when dead.

This has been a very interesting meeting, and it is hoped that it will prove a profitable one to all who participated in its exercises.

In behalf of the Society, ISAAC OSGOOD, Secretary.

EXTRAORDINARY INTERVIEW WITH THE SPIRIT OF A MURDERER.

In the Appendix to the second volume of 'Spiritu ALISM.' by Judge Edmonds and George T. Dexter, M. D. -just published by Partridge & Brittan, 800 Broadway, New York-we find the following narration. . THURSDAY, July 28, 1853.

At the circle this evening, only three were pres

days. I had been unable to feel the presence anger at having heard of something I had done and to awaken in me, in consequence, a feeling of resentment, which in former times I had been too Now, Mr. Garrison, you are too well acquainted with Now, Mr. Garrison, you are too well acquainted with me to believe that I am an enemy of the anti-slavery cause by design. You may disapprove of my 'dallying with politics,' but no one who ever knew me will ing, felt very unhappy and desponding, without ny visible cause for being so.

The Doctor soon began to feel the spirit-influence

After a good deal of struggling, he wrote i

You are smart men. Don't you think you wil

These few words occupied a whole page, and were written with violent contortions, and several times the pencil, paper, and books were thrown at my head with great violence.

wever, the writing was completed. At length, h and I read it aloud.

I then said: You have chosen of your own ac cord to come here, and now you must tell us who

you are and what you have come for. This I demand in the name of God, and you must obey.

The contortions and violence of gesture were renewed and augmented. The books, paper, and
pencil were repeatedly thrown at me with great pencil were repeatedly thrown at me with great violence: his fist was doubled and thrust out to-

ward me, as if he wanted to strike me, and once or twice he looked at me with a concentrated feeling of hate and defiance. I sat by the table opposite

I have been around and somewhat near you for a day or two. My name is \_\_\_\_\_\_.

ter he was dead.

I seked him why he came! He answered:

I was sent here. For what purpose!

To annoy and worry you.

But wasn't you sent here that I might aid you and do you some good!

But can't I aid you! If I can, I will with all my

Your condition most be an unhappy one. Do yes, if I can.
Well, now let

Wes, if I can.
Well, now let me try to help you. I know I can, and I can invoke the aid of others to assist, and if you will allow it, we will do you some good.

Let me go to-night. I will come to-morrow night, and tell you all about it.

night, and tell you all about it.

Very well, we will be glad to see you and talk with you as long as you please, if we can only do you any good. But when you come to-morrow, will you not come more gentle? You see how violently you have used the Doctor, and you can talk just as well without tormenting him. Won't you do so to-morrow?

Yes.

Then good-bye now, end I reached out my hand, took his, and shook it, saying. It is the hand of a friend and a brother. Come gently to-morrow, and you will find us so.

Then he immediately left.

Inen he immediately left.

It was altogether a very extraordinary manifestation. It was conducted throughout with unusual and indeed unknown violence. He took entire possession of the Doctor, not merely of his arm, as others did, and the Doctor said he felt an almost uncontrollable inclination to strike me, and to commit acts of violence, and he felt the controlling power of my will over and over again, so that af-ter catching my eye once or twice, he could not again lift his eyes to mine.

FRIDAY, July 29th, 1853. This evening we met by appointment at Dr. Dexter's. Present, the Doctor and Mrs. Dexter, Mr. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Sweet, and myself.

The communication began as follows, from Swedenborg, through the Doctor:

He is here, and in quite a different mood from

last night. He is actuated by two opposing feel-ings toward you, Judge. He is vindictive, and yet struggling with a newly-awakened desire, of which feeling he has had no knowledge before. It was then written in large, coarse characters Now, what do you want to-night!

I told him that last night he had said that had been sent here by those opposed, to worry and annoy me, and had promised that to-night he would tell us all about it. He answered:

tell us all about it. He answered:

Well, I can talk better.

I told him he might talk to us through Mrs. S. if he would be gentle with her.

He said he would, but then acted through the Doctor with great violence. He grasped my hand, and squeezed it with a violence that caused me pain for several hours. I asked him why he did so

He answered:
I don't know. I feel you have injured me. I told him I was unconscious of having done so, and he knew better than I did whether he had been unjustly convicted.

The effect this remark made upon him was very

great. He immediately ceased his violence, and seemed to withdraw his influence from the Doctor. The Doctor said the influence upon him was, that, whereas he had felt very hot before, now a cold chill ran all over him. Swedenborg then wrote:

The Spirit is silent and astonished. Now we will permit him to influence Mrs. S.

but we will guard him, so that he cannot do other than gently to move her. He may say many things undoubtedly through her, but he cannot disturb her, other than the impress of an unprogressed spirit; but in your efforts for truth and good, you should not object to come in contact with such a

Then, after a good deal of a struggle, he got possession of Mrs. S., and for more than an hour talked to us through her. I endeavor to give a general view only of the manifestation; all its particulars would occupy too much room. He began by saying : That is dammed hard work.

And after a while, he said :

Well, what have you got to say? I replied: You said just now that I had injured

I am not conscious of it. Wherein did I do so That is a pretty question to ask, too. You had no right to do as you done in regard to me.

But you were dealt with according to the laws you had violated.

Yes. I know; but I'd been here yet but for you and the laws. Damn the laws! I liked the world, and do vet. But do you not see something better than this

ing to leave it; and I am bound now to st torment a good many, you among the rest. I was I can go back and bring them up. Well, I will do happy enough when they took me away.

more attractive than that!

Before me! My God, before me! Thunder!
Do you think I look before me! No; damned if I lo. I belong away down where it is so dark. Mr. Sweet asked him about his childhood.

What do you know about me when I was a child ! Nothing, said Mr. Sweet; but I suppose that you were then innocent and happy.

Well, then, said Mr. S., don't you want to bring

back those happy days!
I aint a fool. No; I am not. As a child I was innocent, but I don't want to be a child again. I have become a man, and am a man yet.

As he said this, he arose and stood erect before me, looking at me with an air of fierce defiance. I said, That may be; but do you not want to make your manhood as happy as your childhood

Don't I want what I can't get? But you can get it, that I know.

Yes; you say you do. You wouldn't talk that way with me before—but now I'm a spirit. Then was a poor guilty wretch. That's what you done. Then walking backward and forward before me, ith an impatient stride, he exclaimed :

Now I am as good as you, if you are a judge.

Are you sure of that! At least, you are not as

happy. That won't go down. I was happy enough when I lived here, and would have been happy if it had not been for you. 'Twasn't my fault I was so bad. Myself had nothing to do with it. Did I make my haracter! 'Twas as much as I could do to get

saw of it yet.

Seek it now, then, and you can obtain it; and I will help you, if I can do you any good.

If you can do me good, just do. Now, I tell you, I am in a very bad state. Ob, my blackness

you, I am in a very bad state. Oh, my blackness evening, with a revengeful air of defiance, Sweden-within! I could do any thing to be revenged on borg wrote through the Doctor:

Judge, command him to observe the regard due man who made he was t am.

ness of my heart, my bad passions to purity and to God and to the laws respecting man.

I did so, and from that instant his manne goodness! Oh. no! Mr. Sweet asked him if he could not forgive!

Oh, if you only knew all the injuries I have to forgive, you would not think it so easy.
I said, Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive

I knew that when I was a little boy. If I only had the pure heart I had then, I would not be here breathing revenge and despair. If you could look around and see my blackness compared with the brightness of those spirits, you wouldn't say I could ever be like them. I am a foul blot compar-ed with them. I forgot all the charity and good-ness I ever knew. I feel it, and see it, and hate myself. my black, degraded myself. Why didn't God cut me off years ago! Why leave me to become so black a plague-spot, and in hell, too! for I am in hell. The turments I endure are so agonizing that I know I am in hell. Would you like to see the place I dwell in !

I told him, No; his description satisfied mo.

Thank your God for that. I wouldn't wish my worst enemy to know it: to hear their cursing and wrangling in the fury of their black passions, made blacker still by indulgence. Reptile as I am. I feel that I must fly from that bad place, but Fly to the aid and protection of the brighter sirits around you. See you not many here!

you think those bright beings would touch me, covered as I am with darkness and iniquity! When I touched them, I would leave a black spot on their

Fear not; you cannot taint them, but they can brighten you. You have but earnestly to wish it.
Yes, I see them smiling; but they smile at my
filth and misery. I may be an object of curiosity
to them. I am out of place, like the man in the
play, and when the curtain falls, I return to my

d state again. We told him he need not return, if he but earn-

estly prayed to be delivered.

It is a long time since I prayed. Many miles from here is the place where I learned to say a

Who taught me! My mother, my mother.

Do you not wish to see her again?
Of course I do; but I am so far separated from You can diminish the distance, if you please.

I would I could only believe it.

But look around you, think of what you have seen, and judge for yourself, if it is not so.

Yes, yes; I've seen many strange things since I've been here and I have seen them led off far way from us, and, as we were told, to a better

Well, you ask and strive, and so it may be with

Well, I will, if I can. I tell you what, I have friend who is a good deal better off than I am And I believe be interceded for my that I might b permitted to come here to learn a lesson. But after all, it is only preaching, and bad as I am, I have heard good preaching in my day.

But I have, and can have, no object in mislead-

Well. I don't know as you have; I was told you meant kindly by me.

By whom? I was told so by a stranger, who sent for me and rought me here.

I haven't seen him, but should like to. Oh! i any body could certify to me that I should not re-turn to that dismal, hellish place that I left! You

turn to that dismal, hellish place that I left! You say, I must pray to get out of my misery! Is not that the way! I don't want to go back among those vicious, miserable black devils. I'm bad enough, but I don't want to go back there.

He then fell upon his knees, and carnestly prayed to God and the bright spirits not to let him go back. When he arose from his knees, he said:

You can tell me more than I know, and can assist others who are with ma. You can come near-

sist others who are with me. You can come near er than the bright spirits. He then paused a few minutes, and gazing intent

One of them comes near me, and says all you have told me is true, and that if I am willing to like guidness and purity better than my wretched companions and evil passions, he will lend me a helping hand. But he can't get as near as that yet. Be patient, and persevere. He will come ye it is your own will alone that keeps them off.

Judge, if I only thought they could come near me—if I only could get over this—yea, yes—this stubborn wickedness — could only get on — they would come near me. I am stubborn, I always was. I'll tell you what it is, I never undertook

was. I'll tell you what it is, I hever undersoon any thing but I went through it.
Yes, that we know. Enter, then, on this work with all your energy, and see how fast you will go.
Years ago I had better feelings, and now see what a man I became, and what an end I made of it. Well, Judge, you have been very patient with me, more than I expected. I came here with all the ugly feelings I left the earth with. But I don't know as it amounts to much after all. But I should like to have people overlook my faults, and pity me. I did not have so had a heart. But they made me mad, and I drank rum, and it made m crazy, and I went on from bad to worse. No mat-ter, that's over now. I want a friend, I want friends in the spirit-world.

Look around you, then. They are at hand if you will but merit their aid.

will but merit their aid.

They brought me here to hear a good lesson, and now I could profit by it, if any body would help me to do what's right. I suppose I must tell the truth here. I hate the place I was in enough, if that is all. I am tired of it, if I could only get rid of it. I'll struggle to do so. He says I need not go back so far. How that cases me. You are very kind to me. They told me you would be so, but I did not believe them. After all, I am a poor, helpless wretch. I hope, Doctor, you will forgive me for my violence. I came here with revengeful feelings. I wanted to let you know I had some power as well as the bright spirits. If you only knew how much better, I feel because I have not to go back there, it is such a dark, dark place. See. But do you not see something better than this world, which you can obtain?

Nothing I can get at very handy. I tell you what it is: I led a jolly good life, and wasn't willing to have it will I me hound only to stay and happy enough when they took me away.

But, said I, can you not see something before you more attractive than that!

Mark that I am not as bad as I was. W my heart that I am not as had as I was. Well, that is glorious, and I am not dreaming. I have never had a pleasant dream since I have been in that dismal, gloomy place. Oh! how pleasant it seems to me to be out of that dreadful place! Oh, these wise, majestic-looking people begin to smile upon me. They becken me, and speak kindly to me. How lovely it looks over yonder! I am getting readly to go there it is so beautiful. Is it a ting ready to go there, it is so beautiful. Is it a dream of heaven! I could never dream of any thing so beautiful! When I was a child, I used to dream of such things. But this! Oh! this is something real, and I feel it. Why, what a calm light seems to come from that place! O! bright spirits, do not let me turn back, but assist me to look that way, that I may go even whence that light comes. Can it be possible that such a wretch as I was, ever existed? I am not the same person I was when I came here. Why, I look different. The roughness that covered me as a garment is gone. I am more refined. I feel so humble. Can it be that I am changed from so loathsome a being

to being fit to mingle with pure spirits! Am I so suddenly transformed! Oh! forget me. Judge, as the miserable being whom you condemned to death for raising my against the life of a fellow-heing. Think of against the life of a fellow-heing. Think of me only as the humble, the penitent, the grateful spirit, who, through your kind assistance, has come out of the blackness of despair and death, and who is now beginning to walk in a smooth and pleasant path, with his face toward the sun. Oh! my heart is very thankful. I humbly beg your pardon for any thing I have said amiss.

character? Twas as much as I could do by enough to eat. Twasn't always I got that, and then folks said I stole; and I did. I say I did, and would do it again.

But surely such feelings cannot give you happiness.

Talk about happiness! It is very little I ever of his mind can be as well understood as if I had written also what we said to him. I have recorded his language as if spoken with written also what we said to bim.

There are one or two things which I may men-

tion here as well as in their order.

When he was talking in the earlier part of the

changed.

He swore several times at the beginning. Byand-by, in one of his fits of impatience, he said:

I want to swear, but they won't let me. Later in the evening, he said : I had like to have sworn, but I'll never swear

Once, in describing the horrors of his home, with an intense look of agony, he said : that the horrible scene of his death on the gallows was ever be fore his eyes, was painted there, and was constantly acted out before him by his companions to amuse themselves, and they laughed at the agony it caused him to suffer.

At length it was written, through the Doctor : Let him now retire. You can call him again some other time, that he may literally repor-I said so to him ; and he replied :

Oh! yes, I have no desire to stay, I am so anx on! yes, I have no desire a say, I was going to ask permission to come again. Good-night. The way before me looks so bright; I have left the darkness all behind. I now can see. I once was blind. Then, through the Doctor, it was written;

My friends, you have the lesson; improve the eachings in your own cases and others. Goodnight.

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