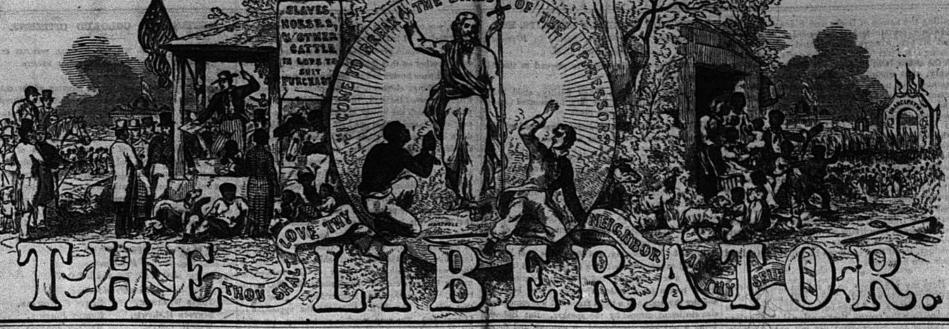
tances are to be made, and all letters to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to d, (rost PAID,) to the General Agent. dertisements making less than one square in bers times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massach is and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are aued to receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial ne, but are not responsible for any of the debts the paper, viz :- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray EDREND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and

latic dumas of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of estion are impartially allowed a hearing.

TH LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR. VOL. XXV. NO. 52.



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

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1855.

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.'-John Quincy Adams.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders!

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

EF 'Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding

lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions ro

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

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PUGITIVE SLAVES - SH

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

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor repre-

senting the oppressed! . . . To call government thus con-stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of

mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the 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

WHOLE NUMBER 1121.

SELECTIONS.

Iron the National Anti-Slavery Standard. THE NEW INDIAN WAR.

Harney has signalized his advent into the Sloux his may man signatured the novement into the Sloux by by one of the most gallant and complete victors detained over an Indian enemy. The victory is sugh as to strike terror into the whole of the though as to strike terror into the whole of the san tries in that extended portion of our country.

There was a running fight of ten miles. At a sed rocks the Indians are said to have made a stand in his fought with great desperation; but they manuferely routed, having seventy or eighty men fiel and fifty women and children taken prisonera. It is said, fought furiously. successpeak of the engagement as a gallant affair, much have been to kill so many men, and copture man and children.—St. Louis Republican.

fecull ourselves a ' great country,' and yet we as great batchery of the small remnant of the disgreat batchery of this soil, the hospitable and saviors of the Pilgrim Fathers, 'a gal-

ere are people who are so peculiar as to ask this new scene of carnage has been enacted. a slone has power to make war, and of cours public document informing the people of hostilities. We have not even a roclamation from Frank Rierce : in fact, ation to the country on this deplorable busi-How much better or more dignified is our in than that of Russian serfs, if we may be ned and driven off by a sergeant with a cane, to and be killed at the will or caprice of one man!
see if we must look helplessly on, see rivers
the (it may be innocent) flow, and then pay wayers, without asking any questions, or getberties, we are in imminent danger of being niel lower than those who have lost them. It an fir better for our spiritual health, our dignity still respect, to be fettered and gagged, than to sunliberry of speech and action, and yet do and unranthing for arresting this blind and irrespon

this been stated, under the proper signature man whose knowledge and position render him mining competent to testify in the case, that rel, this army, and those new regiments, ed at an expense of two and a half millions, are swindle; and that the ulterior and only serierpose is to prepare a well-trained corps, a well-deshed swords, to support the Southern at filibusters, which the Administration holds the kash, and means, at the first safe moment, is statesman and soldier of forty years' ser-ist the midst of slavery; and whatever else be said of him, he is better acquainted with intrigue, duplicity and plotting of slave-breedand slave-drivers than any man in the country, er. We ought to be grateful to him for havten, though we be too slothful or too de-Jong prostitution to the Slave Power

this deliberate massacre of men and women long conscious baseness keeps the cowards from pig so.) what are the pretexts as they reach us

a the summer of 1854, an encampment of three Mailes below Fort Laramie, within the Indian britory, for the purpose of receiving the annuivaited nearly a month for his lordship, the an agent!-the goods in which the annuities on payable being already arrived, and stored on

lame cow, belonging to a party of Mormon emignate, fell behind the train, strayed to the camp, and was taken up and killed by an Indian, who had lide there, but did not belong to the tribe.

The Mormons made complaint to the officer in manani at the Fort, 2d Lieut. Hugh B. Fleming.

The person had no authority whatever to inter-in in the matter. The laws of the land, and our coules with the Indians, requires that, in all cas-ts of the taking, stealing or destroying of property by an Indian or Indians, or of personal violence, see nucler of whites, complaint shall be made to sperintendent or agent, who, being furnished that the facts and documents, and with the interiors of the Presidents of the United States. full make a demand upon the tribe in which is locian or Indians belong, for satisfaction. when the tribe refuses to make amends, does me responsible, and even then, for every inby to properly, the remedy to which the governtom the next money payable to the same tribe. sdian, unless, having committed any of the of-ts above mentioned, he is found within the in of a district or State of the United States; a he must be arrested on civil process, like a, and the cause tried by a judicial court. Sian camp was not within a district or State. had been, Fleming would have had no right de any more than Gen. Scott has with the less of the Recorder's Court.

less, with that military presumption regames which have become a great and ingel, breet sub-Lieut., twenty-nine men, an ter, a twelve-pounder, a horse, a howitzer, then a lieute a twelve-pounder, a horse, a howitzer, the mules, with discretionary orders to sladian, if the sub-Lieutenant should think And bere it is to be noted, that this was and bere it is to be noted, that which in every limit out only a subject of civil damages, and that nt, and bring him, dead or alive, into the an action of trover; and that ries of the great west, it is the custom dians and whites to take up and kill, or to use, any stray cow, ox or horse, only re-eg and paying for the same, when the owner sweets. Here, then, was a fatal error in a silicary youth. youths, even had they been acting

e legitimate sphere.
dition, thus badly begun, was worse.
Brevet sub-Lieutenant Grattan marchder's, named Gratiot, at one extremity of ent, about six miles from the Fort. les from the other extremity, occupied isson of the Siouzs, among whom the oflitidual had his lodge. At the former of course in the face of the Indians, bot fail to spread the tidings, the mustannon were loaded. The march was med toward the fact of the indians. ed towards the fatal ground. The comtrading house of a Mr. Bordeaux, a very man, who advised the sub-Lieutenant rocure the surrender of the man through of the chiefs. He did so, and t

self, but he refused. It does not appear that they exerted their authority to coerce him, probably because he did not belong to their trife, or it may be that they would in no case have done so, knowing perfectly well, as they doubtless did, that the government and people of the United States were precluded by treaties, by their own laws, and by the independent position of the Indians within their own territory, from proceeding in any such manner. It is certain, however, that they used their good offices to keep the peace, and to aid the American party to accomplish their object. Failing that, they offered to pay for the cow, double, triple, quadruple her value. The head chief, called Marto-i-owa, surnamed also the 'Logan of the West,' a very noble Indian, entreated Grattan to go back, and he would bring the man to the Fort. But no, the military upstart, as we learn by a sort of defence of him by Major Winship, who was not present or near the seene, would not submit to the 'mortification' of going back without the glory of leading in triumph a captive. Grattan requested Bordeav to show him the lodge of the offender, which being done, the detachment marched into the centre of the camp, and drew up in a line with their cannon, ten or twelve rode from said lodge.

An Indian, and above all an Indian of the independent and roving tribes, regards it as a life-long infamy to be taken and held in custody as a prison-

pendent and roving tribes, regards it as a life-long infamy to be taken and held in custody as a prisoner. He prefers death to that indelible disgrace. Such is their education, and such the demand of their public sentiment. To all applications and entreaties to give himself up, he replied that he would not be taken to the Fort a prisoner, that he wanted no protection from the tribe, wished to implicate none in his fate, and requested all to keen plicate none in his fate, and requested all to keep away, but that he was armed, and would die rathr than be taken.

In this state of things, there was no obstacle to the arrest of the man except the danger of his sin-gle-handed resistance, for all idea of the tribe's gle-handed resistance, for all idea of the tribe's giving, or his accepting protection, had been mutually disclaimed. It only remained (if a lawless and absurd proceeding must be persisted in) to seize the individual and to carry him off. For some reason, which is left to conjecture, the brevet sublicutement did not think proper, in the discretion with which he was invested, to do that: but, with equal rashness and cowardice, he ordered his men to fire upon an innocent, and for aught that appears, a friendly crowd. The distinguished chief and warrior, who had exerted himself to the utmost and to the last to prevent a collision, fell murdered by three balls. He employed the few minutes before he expired in exhorting his young men not to avenge his death upon the poor emigrants, and two witnesses say that he enjoined it upon them not to return the fire, for perhaps the soldiers would now be satisfied, and go away; but cannon and small arms were all emptied, and the brother of the same chief was severely wounded. The unfortunate soldiers would now the computations upon the property of emitured many depredations upon the property of the furth. On the 19th pages, the transite on their route to Oregon and Utah. On the 19th pages, and Utah. On the 19th pages, the transite on their route to Oregon and Utah. On the 19th pages, and Utah. On the 19th pages, and the 19th pages, and the 19th pages, and Utah. On the 19th pages, and Utah. On the 19th pages, and Ut

from the Military Academy of West Point, an institution where contempt, hauteur, inhumanity
and unchastened love of power, are learned by the
young men as effectually as on a slave plantation.
Several days before the affair, he was heard by white witnesses to say, that he 'wanted a muss with the Indians.' In all probability, Fleming, it contained, though there were 'from 1,500 to 2, another alumnus of West Point, was cognizant of this purpose, and approved it. At Gratiot's, after the men had loaded, Grattan addressed them to the effect that, 'he did not believe they would have there were only ten men left in the Fort! There were only ten men left in the Fort! There were only ten men left in the Fort! There were only ten men left in the Fort! the effect that, 'he did not believe they would have there were only ten men left in the Fort! There to fire a gun, but he hoped to God they would have is not the slightest doubt that the Indians would a fight—that they were to obey only his orders, or those of the sergeant,' adding, 'When I give you the order, you may fire as much as you d—d their resentment, and restrained their people at please.' He employed a drunken, swearing interpreter, in opposition to the advice and solicitation. breter, in opposition to the advice and solicitation of Mr. Bordeaux, that he would leave the creature on his (Bordeaux's) house, and get a sober man; and he permitted the world the world he would be to the committed many depredations on the property of emigrant; &c. Whitfield says: nd he permitted the wretch to retain his whiskey the poor maniac upon the Indians. Among other more than savage taunts, he told them, 'the Lieu-

the Indians culpable in these transactions? Even they never altempted to touch! The lie was as shalled Indian agent, John W. Whitfield, a personage low as it is now deep dyed in blood. Except devoted to the powers that be, whether they be at Washington or on the Missouri border, the delegate of 'the border ruffians' in Congress, and the author, in an official report to the Government, of the humane and Christian advice 'to give all the tribes from Texas to Oregon a genteel drubbing,'—even this creature says:

It is now deep dyed in blood. Except that it has taken the form and dimensions of an army and ten miles of slaughter, we should be inclined to say to the Secretary, 'You had better try again. You can invent something less discreditable to your understanding, and more decent for the gaze of the world.'

It is the duty of the people to arise and arrest his creature says :

· I regret that the demand for the offender had not been postponed until my arrival. If it had been, I could have settled the whole without the least trouble. To have prevented a collision, I have no doubt the Sioux would have prid any number of horses; for I was told by several reliable gentlemen, that they offered to pay for the cow; and if the intercourse law is to be obeyed nothing more could be required.

The agent might have added, that not even this the agent might made such that out of the upon the tribe for satisfaction, 'after being furnished with all the facts and documents, and with the instructions of the President of the United States.' Again the agent says:

. It is evident the Stoux Indians desired no trouble; and even after one gun had been fired and one Indian wounded, the chief begged the young men not to fire, that perhaps the soldiers would go away."

Again he says:

The head chief and others went into the village to And yet again :

. The Sioux, or the bands of the Platte, have herete ofe been regarded as the most peaceable and friendly indians on the prairies.

Mr. Bordeaux, whose statement is dated . Fort aramie, Aug. 29, ten days after the event, and s confirmed by seven other witnesses of the outage, and of its most just and epecdy retribution,

'The first fire was made by the soldiers, and there was one indian wounded; and then the chiefs harangued to the young men not to charge upon the soldiers, that teing, they had wounded one Indian, they possibly

' The Indians seem desirous of strictly performing their respective engagements. And what have we on the other side! We have

" During the past year, the Sioux Indians have com-

chief was severely wounded. The unfortunate sol-diers never fired again. Before they could reload, President Pierce, rides Dobbin, commands the ar-

diers never fired again. Before they could reload, they, with their miserable interpreter, and more miserable commander, were laid dead, with a single exception, and he escaped through the generosity of an Indian, who told his comrades that if they killed the white man, they must kill him (the Indian) first. This poor soldier was, however, so badly wounded, that he died two days after.

To aggravate these incidents, so conclusive of the guilt of our own officers and agents, and of the Government which educates, appoints and sustains such men, it appears that Grattan set out with a device of the forter of the forter as to the entire absence of any previous wrong, preparation or premeditation on the uch men, it appears that Grattan set out with a de-ermination to have a fight. He was but a short time part of the Indians—see the transparent deceit of

This is the only case I have ever heard of their dis

bottle, which he had brought along with him, and to continue his tippling until he was mad with if the Mormon had gone into the village, he could have timulation. Then, when it was too late, (but not got his cow without any trouble, but he took fright and or his purpose.) he took the bottle away and set left his cow.

more than savage taunts, he told them, 'the Lieutenant, with thirty men and cannon, was come to eat their hearts raw.' Lieut. Col. Hoffman, the regular commander of the Fort, but absent from his post at the time in question, declares that—

'There is no doubt that Lieutenant Grattan left the Fort with a desire to have a fight with the Indians.'

And now, we put it to every honest man: were the Indians culpable in these transactions? Even As to the stores accummulated ' near the post,

the gaze of the world.'

It is the duty of the people to arise and arrest this war, not only for what it is, (which is enough) but also for that to which it is intended to lead.—

It is time that the vulgar brutality of rooting up, tearing and scattering the remains of a great and once happy race, whom most and all women admit to have suffered cruel wrongs at our hands, should cease. It is high time to try the effect of contact with them through men of disinterestedness, philanthropy and peace. Let us seek some men venerable for years, approved wisdom, integrity and humanity. Where is the Fenelon of the Church, the Franklin of the State, the Penn and Wilberforce of both! Let us entreat the Father Wilberforce of both ! Let us entreat the Father of mergies to save our victims from us, and us from ourselves. Let us lay even our respectful petitions before the man at whose sole behest the bloody gates of war are opened, and at whose behest alone (if Congress is constitutionally a cypher in this case,) they can be shut. Let us, at least, importance him with millions of control of the case, in the case, it is the case of the case, it is the case of tune him with millions of signatures to show us and the world the justice of his policy, if he is re-solved that the crimson tide shall flow on.

Fortunately for us, the Indian does not write the history, but he does hand it down. Though he cannot have the world for audience and sympathizers, he has his children and his children's chilren. They listen with an intensity the greater in roportion as the bosoms in which their indignaproportion as the bosoms in which their indigna-tion is pent are fewer, and the hope of justice more desperate. Deceit, fraud, circumvention and vio-lence form very nearly the som total of what they have experienced and may expect from us. The inevitable consequence is, that access to their soul is denied to us, and unless a great and speedy change takes place in our conduct, will continue to be denied, until the last Indian wraps himself in

the unsurpassed tragedy of his race. One of the most terrible penalties of injustice is to forfeit the privilege of repairing it.

States to abolish institutions which existed when the States were admitted into the Union. Mr. Pillsbury declared the Constitution of the United States, in so far as it affected the subject of slavery,

for three days, when she died. She was lacerated and mangled in so horrible a manner that the Jury

leath by wounds inflicted by William S. Harney."

Turning to the United States Official Register we Iurning to the United States Official Register we find, at page 170, the following entry: 'William bly this part of his address. He also spoke of the mobs and violence which Brig. Gen. Brevet, born in Louisiana.' Thus it is many had encountered, suffering at times great

fact, had interested her first owner to save her from the dreaded fate of being sold down South. Of course she would have told, if she could, where the keys were, and saved her life, and those days of unutterable horror of which she had no witness,

The husband of this victim, a man unsurpassed n the city of St. Louis for piety and industry, became also 'suspected' of whispering to the neigh-hors his apprehensions of what was going on. Thereupon the murderer commenced torturing him also, and persisted in the accumulated crime and from his hands, rushed into the Mississippi, and drowned himself. This case appears to have been considered so trifling that no jury was summoned, which indeed would have been an empty formality, for we do not know that the verdict in the previous case had any result whatever, and we do know too well that Harney remained and is still at large.

From the Newcastle (Eng.) Daily Express, of Nov. 29. MR. PILLSBURY IN NEWCASTLE.

On Friday evening, Mr. Parker Pillsbury, an ac ive and well-known member of the American Anti-Slavery Society, delivered a very interesting address on the above subject. The occasion was one of the usual monthly meetings of the Ladies' So-Unitarian congregation of this town. The ladies of this society having contributed largely to the Annual Boston Anti-Slavery Bazaar, are very much interested in the progress of the American Anti-Slavery Society. Mr. Pillsbury being in the town

casion be open to all of either sex, there was a considerable increase of the usual attendance.

The Rev. George Harris, pastor of the congregation, occupied the chair, and after shortly stating the objects of the Ladies' Society, and mentioning some of the works of charity which it had carried on, or assisted, (among which was the American Anti-Slavery Society, by sundry, frequent, and handsome contributions to their Bazaar.) he very heartily, and in terms expressing high personal respect for Mr. Pillsbury, introduced him to the meeting.

meeting.

Mr. Pillsbury, on rising, expressed his satisfaction that this meeting was not one exclusively antislavery in its character and objects; but that it was a meeting of a benevolent association, which had for its chief object the amelioration of the continuous of this country. We are often

most terrible penalties of injustice is to forfeit the privilege of repairing it.

It is not for one race that we speak, but for all, and most for our country. In the pollution of crime sprouts the penalty. Reason and all experience tell us that they are and must be co-extensive. It is impossible that the great and persistent neglect of the many, and the rascality of the few, in managing the protectorate and guardianship we have usurped over the Indians, should pass without bringing upon us at some day a signal retribution, one in all likelihood affecting the foundation of our National character and existence. Rome became covered with a tetter of corruption, and sunk into a depth of degradation and woe, marvelbecame covered with a tetter of corruption, and sunk into a depth of degradation and woe, marvellously proportioned to the extent and atrocity of her tyranny, cruelties, robberies and usurpations. The old Greek poet found out as well as the Hebrew prophet, and Christian apostle, that—

'When the field is sown with wrong.

The ripened fruit is death.'

'The women fought furiously.' Yes, and more justifiably than our mothers would, had they mingled in the battle of Bunker Hill.

'The advent of Gen. Harney!' This is very well said. Let Churches and Missions improve upon the hint, and teach their Sioux disciples to commemorate it along with that other Advent, which the hint, and teach their Sioux disciples to commemorate it along with that other Advent, which sounds of peace, mercy and relief of the weary and heavy laden.

To let our readers see further what sort of an 'advent' the Missouri editor proclaims, we lay before them the following particulars touching the character of this Gen. Harney.

Twenty-one years ago, he was stationed at St.

Touis being then, as now, an officer in the United the articles of the Constitution. Now, as they could not themselves ever take such an oath, neither the articles of the Constitution. Now, as they could not themselves ever take such an oath, neither States Army. He was the owner of two slaves, a man and his wife, the wife having been sold to him from motives of humanity on the part of the seller, to keep her from being sent below. The master or mistress suspected her of hiding a bunch of keys, which was missing, and to compel her to confess the offence, he tied her up and commenced a process of tortures which he continued or American, might properly engage.

or American, might properly engage.

Mr. Pillsbury then proceeded to describe the character of the anti-slavery cause. He contrasted of inquest were unable to determine whether it was done with whips or with hot irons. The general opinion was, that it was done with both.

The verdict of the jury was published by the paper which now reports Harney's progress in cruelty, (if progress be possible,) in the following words:

An inquest was held at the dwelling-house of Major Harney, in this city, on the 27th inst. (June, 1834,) on the body of Hannah, a slave. The jury, on their oaths, and after hearing the testimony of physicians and several other witnesses, found that said slave came to ber death by wounds inflicted by William S. Harney.'

character of the anti-slavery cause. He contrasted the present with the past position of the movement. While, he said, it still required much self-sacrifice and inconvenience, and incurred much obloquy to maintain the character of a consistent abolitionist—so much so, that he doubted, if his hearers were transported to America where the anti-slavery atmosphere was very different from what it was in this country, whether they would prove themselves any more faithful than were Kossuth and Father Mathew—yet it was, nevertheless, a very different country, whether they would prove themselves any more faithful than were Kossuth and Father Mathew—yet it was, nevertheless, a very different country, whether they would prove themselves any more faithful than were Kossuth and Father Mathew—yet it was, nevertheless, a very different country, whether they would prove themselves any more faithful than were Kossuth and Father death by wounds inflicted by William S. Harney.' gave some account of his own experience as an Anti-Slavery missionary, which illustrated admira-

seen that deliberate and barbarous murder is no obstacle to promotion under this Slave Oligarchy; on the contrary, it is quite likely that it accelerates it. The woman was the mother of a number of children, and bore an excellent character, which, in fact, had interested her first owner to save her from with the object of consolidating and increasing their power. The most famous of their successes had been the Fugitive Slave Bill. The provisions of this bill, he said, directly contravened the law of God, and it was doubtless as impious and blasphe mous a document as was ever drawn and acknowledged by any body of men. The law of God re quired us to succor and protect the destitute stranger. The Fugitive Slave Law made it perilous to attend to such an injunction. It required that we should refuse to relieve his necessities, and that we should betray him again to suffering and bondage. Christ declares that the blessing and re-ward of the righteous were bestowed for just such service as the fugitive required at our har was a stranger, and ye took me in; I was an hun-gered, and ye gave me meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink; naked, and ye clothed me.' The Fugitive Slave Law visits with find and imprison-ment the fulfilment of these merciful precepts and he hoped, therefore, it would not be a matter of wonder to his audience that there were now many men and women at the North, who freely de clared themselves rebels to its atheistic and di clared themselves receis to its attensite and discon-ical provisions; many, indeed, who had already suffered, and were now suffering, for noble actions done in defiance of it, and which sternly proved their fidelity to the higher law of God. It now is probable that the operation of this law will, in the end, defeat its own object; for its provisions are so glaringly informan, as to force people to be rebels against its action.

Among the various agencies which were employ-

ed in support of slavery, he thought none was more efficient or more active than the American Church interested in the progress of the American Anti-Slavery Society. Mr. Pillsbury being in the town on a visit to a friend, was invited to attend their meeting as a representative of that society. It having been announced that Mr. Pillsbury would attend the meeting, and that it would on this occasion be open to all of either sex, there was a concaiderable increase of the usual attendance.

The Rev. George Harris, pastor of the congregation, occupied the chair, and after shortly stating the objects of the Ladies' Society, and mentioning some of the works of charity which it had carried on, or assisted, (among which was the American or, or assisted, (among which was the American). He showed, at some length and with much effect were members of Dr. Gannett's congregation; and Dr. Gannett, the successor of the late venerated Channing, apologized publicly for the deeds of his parishioners; and Dr. Dewey, one of the most eminent of Unitarian ministers, declared publicly that, to save the American Union, he would consign his own mother to starery. We made him ashamed of that, said Mr. Pillsbury, and he afterwards publicly explained or apologized by declar-ing that he said BEOTHER, and not MOTHER!! We, in this country, could therefore operate in favor of the abolition movement, by regulating our conduct towards the American churches with which we was a meeting of a Denevolent association, which had for its chief object the amelioration of the condition of the poor of this country. We are often told, said Mr. Pillsbury, that on this side of the water you neglect your own poor and ignorant, to sympathize with the American slaves. But I can and will go home and declare—not from what I have here seen this evening only, but as well from many other circumstances with which I have had the pleasure of becoming acquainted, since I came to your country—that those who chiefly aid the American abolitionists, are also those who at home in England are ever the foremost in works of charity and mercy, and who actually lead in all unselfish and philanthropic enterprizes.

Mr. Pillsbury described the anti-slavery movement, not a political one; and, consequently, it was a proper field for the action of foreign philanthropists. He said that the Constitution of the American States made slavery a Sute, and not a given the abolition movement, by regulating our conduct towards the American churches with which we might have connection, so that it should very plaintowards the American churches with which we might have connection, so that it should very plaintowards the American churches with which we might have connection, so that it should very plaintowards the American churches with which we might have connection, so that it should very plaintowards the American churches with which we might have connection, so that it should very plaintowards the American churches with which we might have connection, so that it should very plaintowards the American churches with which we might have connection, so that it should very plaintowards the American churches with which we might have connection, so that it should very plaintowards the American churches with which we might have connection, so that it should very plaintowards the American churches with which we might have connection, so that it would them our connection. So that it should very plaintowards the American churches with the

from the churches of this country, in aid of their mission in Turkey. This American Board is a long way from being sound as to the question of American slavery; and it is much to be hoped that the religious public of this country will steadfastly re-fuse co-operation with it, or its agents, until it has effectually purged itself of its present foul condi-

Dr. Greenhow proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, expressing very strongly his sympathy with the cause, and the feelings of pleasure which he had experienced in listening to the address of Mr. Pillsbury. Many points of the subject had been touched which were quite new to him, and which had given great interest to Mr. Pillsbury's

which had given great interest to Mr. Pillsbury's effective and earnest speech.

Dr. Hayle seconded Dr. Greenhow's motion, which be said he did with considerable feeling, for he had himself been a slaveholder. Dr. Hayle's speech was a brief and beautifully spoken expression of his respect for Mr. Pillsbury, and his strong wishes for the success of the anti-slavery enter-

The CHAIRMAN, on formally putting the motion, again expressed in carnest and well-chosen language the feelings of interest which he felt in the success of the American Anti-Slavery Society. He said his life had been, from youth, devoted to the cause of freedom, in one form or other. He had taken an earnest interest and part in the movement for the abolition of British slavery in the West for the abolition of British slavery in the West Indies, in the progress of Catholic Emancipation, and in upholding the rights of religious nonconformity. He trusted that none of those present would fail in co-operating to the utmost of their power in the righteous cause which his friend, Mr. Pillsbury, and his coadjutors had espoused, and hitherto so manfully championed.

Mr. Pillsbury, in acknowledging the vote of thanks which had been so heartily accorded, alluded to the Boston Buzaar, thanked the ladies for their noble deeds towards it in time past, and asknowledging the control and contro

their noble deeds towards it in time past, and ask-ed a continuation of their sympathy and co-opera-tion. He also recommended the circulation of the Anti-Slavery Advecate, in doing which, he paid a high tribute of respect to the late John Bishop Estlin, of Bristol, through whose generous munifi-cence it was established, and who lived to see it become a most valuable anti-slavery agency in this

country.

A good number of subscribers were procured at the close of the meeting.

From the Free Presbyterian. TWO SLAVEHOLDERS-ONE AN INPIDEL AND THE OTHER A PROPESSED CHRIS-

Twenty years or more since, Mr. John Allen late of Ripley, Brown county, Obio, settled in the town of Dover, Ky., on the Obio river. Although from Pennsylvan ia, he purchased a slave woman, who, afterwards, while he owned her, became the mother of two male children. From an Infidel, he became a professor of religion in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He at length became dissatisfied with alwayshelding, and determined to leave fied with slaveholding, and determined to leave Dover and settle at Ripley. Instead of setting his slave woman and her children free, as he should have done, he sold them to a brother Methodist, O. Sullivan, commonly known as Buck Sullivan, who, as Mrs. Allen says, was a very warm professor of religion, and much opposed to slavery. The two boys were to be free at 28 years of age; the freedom of the mother was not secured. After the wobecame the mother of six children, and these, of course, were slaves for life. One of these, a girl of fifteen years old or more, Sullivan sold more than a year since. The two boys were to be free within three years or less. One of them had married a slave wife, belonging to the late Anthony Fose, an Infidel, who a few months since sold her and her children to a slave driver, and thus he was robbed of his wife and children, and, consequently,

was in great distress.

A few weeks since, Sollivan sold both the boys that were to be free, and all the remainder of the children of the woman bought of Mr. Allen, except the youngest one; and he also sold a grand-child, with its mother, whom Mrs. Allen says he sold from her husband. All, it is said, seven in number, were tied and sent to Maysville, and some days since they passed Ripley, in irons, going down the river to market. Whether Sullivan sold the two boys for the remainder of their time, or for life, is of no consequence, as it respects their freedom. They will doubtless be placed beyond redemption. Sullivan, it is believed, is now a member of the Methodist Church South, and has a son preaching in that Church, and teaching his hearers that sla-

ory is right. Sullivan lives on the banks of the Ohio river, in full view of the town of Ripley; and Fose lately decrased, lived within two miles of the same town—a region where public opinion throws the strongest restraint upon slavery; and yet there are two neighbors, one an avowed Infidel, and the other a professed Christian, and the father of a professed Christian minister, and each of them has torn a wife, with her offspring, from the bosom of her husband; but the Christian has outdone the infidel in crime. He betrayed the confidence his brother placed in him, and sold the boys that had been committed to his care for freedom. This exhibits the true spirit of the slaveholding system.—
Its tendency is to turn men into devils. Slaveholders, whether they profess to be Christiaus or Infidels, do the same borrible things. JOHN RANKIN.

SEWARD'S ORATION AT PLYMOUTH. Extracts from an Oration delivered by Hon, WILLIAM . SEWARD, at Plymouth, on the anniversary of Forefathers' Day, Dec. 21, 1855 :--

fathers' Day, Dec. 21, 1855:—

There is abundant excuse for the popular neglect of peaceful, social reforms. Either they are engaged in apparently idle and visionary speculations, or else occupied in what seems even more absord, an obstinate contention with the prevailing political philosophy of their age. These speculations assume the consistency of science—that contention, the dignity of knowledge—only when in some later age the principles they announced have been established. In the mean time, they pass for malcontents and fanatics. The rude taste of society generally delights in themes and characters which are sounding, marrellous, and magnificent; and prefers the march, the camp, the siege, the surprise, the sortie, the charge, the battle, with its quickly vibrating fortunes—the victory, the agonies of the night which follows it, and the pomp and revelry of the day which banishes the humanitarian's placid studies, or the bewildering debates of polemic politics.

Excusable, however, as the injustice which I have described is, it is nevertheless unwise and injurious. Its is nevertheless unwise and generous efforts, and is chief among the bulwarks of superstition and despotism. The energies of men can never remain stationary. A nation that

will not tolerate the activity of intellectual energy will not tolerate the activity of intellectual energy in the pursuit of political truth, must expect the study of that truth to cease. A nation that has ceased to produce original and inventive minds, restless in advancing the landmarks of knowledge and freedom, from that moment has begun to recede towards ignorance and slavery. Every stage backwards renders its return more hopeless.

I am sure that this great error will not last always, and yet I do not think it is near its end. How long it shall endure, is known only to Him who, although be commands us to sow and to plant

How long it shall endure, is known only to him who, although be commands us to sow and to plant with undoubting faith, that we shall reap and gather the fruits of our culture, reserves to himself, nevertheless, not only the control, but even the knowledge of the forthcoming seasons.

It is because I am unwilling to forego a proper

occasion for opposing that error, that I am here to celebrate, over the graves of the Forefathers, on celebrate, over the graves of the Forefathers, on this day devoted to their memories, the virtues, the labors, and the sufferings of the Puritans of New England and Old England. My interest in the celebration is not like your own, a derived, but only a reflected one. I am not native here, nor was I born to the manner of this high and holy observance. The dogmatical expositions of the Christian scheme by the Puritans have not altogether commanded my acceptance. I shall, therefore, refrain from even an approach to those finer parts of my great theme, justly familiar to your accustomed orators, which reach the profoundest depths of reverence and love in the bosoms of the lineal descendants of the founders of New England. A few years after the death of Napoleon, I stood before the majestic column in the Place I stood before the majestic column in the Place Vendome, that bears his statue. When I asked who scattered there a thousand wreaths of flowers freshly gathered, that covered its base, the answer came quickly back, 'All the world.' So I, one only of the same vast constituency, cheerfully lend my voice to aid your noble purpose of erecting here a more worthier and more deserved monument to the memory of the Pilgrims. It is, indeed, quite unnecessary to their fame; yet it is, alas only too necessary to correct the basis of the world's dgment of heroic worth. Make its foundation broad as the domain which the adventurers of the May Flower, peacefully, and without injustice. rescued from the tramp of savage tribes! Let its material be of the imperishable substance of these everlasting hills! Let its devices and inscriptions be colossal, as becomes the emblems and tributes which commemorate a world's ever upheaving deliverance from civil and religious despotism. Let liverance from civil and religious despotism. its shaft rise so high, that it shall cast its alternate shadows, changing with the progress of the sun in his journey, across the Atlantic and over the inter-vening mountains to the Pacific coast! It must oven then borrow majesty from the rock which was shores, instead of imparting to it sublimity.

The Puritans were a body of obscure religious sectaries, men of monastical devoutness, yet retaining the habits of domestic and social life; simple, but not unlearned, unambitious; neither rich enough to forget their God, nor yet poor enough to debase their souls; content with mechanical and agricultural occupations in villages and rural districts, yet conscious of the liberty with which Christ had made them free, and therefore bold enough to confront ecclesiastical and even royal authority in the capital. Serious as became their religious profes sion, they grew under persecution to be grave, for-mal and austere. Chosen emissaries of God, as mai and austere. Chosen emissaries of God, as they believed, they willingly became outcasts among men. Divinely constituted depositaries of pure and abounding truth, as they thought, they an-nounced, as their own rule of conduct, that no article of faith, no exercise of ecclesiastical author ity, no rule of discipline, and not even a shred o ceremonial or sacrament, should be accepted, un less sanctioned by direct warrant from the Scrip tures as interpreted by themselves, in the free ex ercise of their own consciences, illuminated by the Holy Spirit of God, although a benevolent Father was yet, as they believed, jealous towards disobe dience of His revealed will, and would punish con scious neglect of its commandments. These were the Puritans. They came into the world to save it from despotism; and the world comprehended them not. They refused to acquiesce in the com-promise, because it involved a surrender of natural rights, and a violation of principles of duty toward God. Nevertheless, they were true Christians, and therefore they declined to set up their own convic-tions as a standard for others who subscribed to the Christian faith, and freely allowed to all their fellow subjects the same broad religious liberty which they claimed for themselves. They persist-ed in non-conformity. The more hardly pressed. the more firmly they persisted. The more firm their persistence, the more severe and unrelenting was the persecution they endured. More than an was the persecution they endured. More than an hundred years virtually outlawed as citizens and subjects, and outcasts from the established church. the Paritans bore unflinchingly their unwavering testimony against the compromise, before magis-trates and councils, in the pillory, under stripes, in marches, in camps, in prison, in flight, in ex-ile, among licentious soldiers and dissolute companions in neighboring lands; on the broad and then unexplored ocean, when the mariners lost their reckoning, and the ship's supplies became r seams opened to the waves; on unknown coasts, homeless, houseless, and famishing in the leafless forest, surrounded by ice and snow fearful of savage beasts and confronting savage men. The compromise policy failed. Civil and religious liberty was not overborne; it rose erect; it triumphed; it is still gaining new and wider and more enduring triumphs; and tyrants have read ancw the lesson, so often wasted upon them before that where mankind stand upon their convictions of moral right and duty, in disobedience to civil authority, there is no middle course of dealing with them, between the persecution that exterminates, and the toleration that satisfies. The Puritans were not exterminated, they were not satisfied. The Puritans thus persisted and prevailed be

cause they had adopted one true, singular, and religious liberty of conscience. They knew too well the weakness of human guaranties of civil liberty, and the frailties of civil barriers against tyranny. They therefore did not affect to derive the right of toleration from the common law, or the subject in every State has a natural right to the statutes of the realm, or magna charts, or even from that imaginary contest between the sovereign and the subject, which some publicists had about that time invented as a basis for civil rights, They resorted directly to a law, broader, older, and more stable than all these—a law universal in its application and in its obligation, established by the Creator and Judge of all men, and therefore paramount to all human constitutions. Algernon Sidney, Locke, and Bacon, and even Hooker, chosen and ablest champion of the Church of English Sidney, Locke, and Bacon, and even Hooker, chosen and ablest champion of the Church of England, demonstrated the existence of this law, deriving the evidences of it, and of its universal nature and application, from natural and revealed
religion, in the high debates of the seventeenth
century. Blackstone, Vattel, and Montesquieu,
have built upon it their respective systems of municipal law, public la and government; and our
own Congress of 1776 bank into the same enduring
foundation the corner-stone of this vast and towering structure of American freedom. The Puritans could therefore lay no claim to the discovery of this great principle, or to the promulgacovery of this great principle, or to the promulga-tion of it. But the dis 'nguished glory of having first reduced it from speculation to actual and ef-fective application, as a conventional rule of polit-ical conduct, is all their own.

This great principle was not only a disturbing, but it was also an offensive and annoying one. It was an appeal from the highest sovereign power in the State, to a sovereign power still higher, and therefore was thought additious. It of course encountered then the same ingenious sophistry, which, although often overthrown, has not even yet been sileneed. It was argued, that if individual conscience may rightly refuse to acquiesce in the results of the general conviction collected by the State and established as law, it may also rightfully resist the law by force, which would produce disorder and lead to anazehy. It was argued, also, that insomuch as civil government is of divine appointment, it must be competent to act as an arbiter between conflicting consciences, and that implicit obedience to its decrees, as such arbiter, is therefore a religious duty. As might well have been forceson, there arose, on the side of the Poritans, contestants worthy of the majestic principle they defended, contestants whose voices, then silenced by persecution or drowned by public clamor, have reached this more congestal age, and are now gising form and condensation to the whole science of political ethics. Not again re-This great principle was not only a disturbing

calling the names of Locke and Sidney, there was Edwards, profoundest metaphysician of all sees, and Milton, always discontented and distristed among men, but familiar with angels, and learned in the counsels of Heaven. It was their sufficient reply, that unenlightened and unsanctified consciences will never disturb despotism with heir remonstrances, and that consciences illuminated and purified cannot be perverted to error: that God has dedicated to no human tribunal authority to interfere between Himself and the monitor which he has implanted in the bosom of every moral being, and which is responsible to its Author alone; and that the boundaries of human authority are the boundaries of eternal justice, asceptained by the teachings of that monitor which, where it is free and fully awakened; must always be the same. They answered farther, and with be the same. They answered farther, and with decided energy, that traditions and compacts, subversive of freedom, were altogether void, because the masses of man living. the masses of men living at one time in a State must always have supreme control over their bwn lectures. You remember he says that all the lyceu conduct, in all that concerns their duty to Godand lecturers held a meeting, and found, as a matter their own happiness

Here my reflections on a subject infinitely suggestive come to an end. They will not be altogether fruitless, if I have been at all successful in illustrating the truths, that continual meliorations of society and government are not only possible, but certain; that human progress is slow, because it is only the unfolding of the divine mayidence concerning man; that the task of directing and aiding that progress is rendered the most difficult of all our labors, by reason of our imperfect knowledge of the motives and principles of human con-duct, and of countless unforeseen objects to be enand will go on, whether favored or resisted: that boys, and followed the martial music, our steps keeping it will go on peacefully if wisely favored, and through violence if unwisely resisted; that aeither stability, nor even safety, can be enjoyed by any State, otherwise than by rendering exact justice, which is nothing else than pure equality, to all its members; that the martial heroism, which, invoked after too long passiveness under oppression and think in that channel. Who can get his mind away misrule, sometimes achieves the deliverance of States, is worthy of all the honor it receives; but the speak-speak and a state of the speak and a state of all hereion resolutions are that the real authors of all benign revolutions are torch, and pointed out the significance of each age? All those who search out and seek to remove peacefully the roots of social and political evils, and so avert the necessity for sanguinary remedies; that the suggested by that train of thought.

Puritans of England and America have given the How true it is that the Puritans of highest and most beneficent illustration of that conservative beroism which the world has yet witnessed; that they have done this by the adoption of the Academy sounded on and on to the utmost dept social reaction, and gave a new and powerful im-pulse to human progress; that tyranny is deceit-life, and Athens was quiet-it was all speculation ful, and mankind are credulous, and that therefore political compromises are more dangerous to liberty than open usurpation; that the Puritan principle, which was so sublime and so effective, was the passer-by faltered, it came close to action, and impasser-by faltered, it came close to action, and imthe performance of personal, social, and religious in the streets of Jerusalem. What the Puritans gave duties; that the principle includes the absolute the world was not thought, but acrios. Europe had Europe, while it has brought into existence repub- with native pluck, launched out into the deep se Europe, while it has brought into existence republican systems, more or less perfect, throughout the American continent, and is fixing and shiping such institutions wherever civilization is found; that hindrances, delays and reactions of political progress are nevertheless unavoidable, but that they also have corresponding benefits; that it is our duty to labor to advance that progress, chiefly by faith, constancy, and perseverance—virtues which can only be acquired by self-renunciation, and by yielding to the motives of the fear of God and the yielding to the motives of the fear of God and the ove of mankind.

Come forward then, ye Nations, States, and Races -rude, savage, oppressed and despised-enslaved, stalwart branches, I do not see a broad tree here. Mr. or naturally warring among yourselves as ye are. President, we are to show it to him. The glory of the upon whom the morning star of civilization hath fathers is the children. My friend, Mr. Winthrop (if either not yet dawned, or hath only dimly broken he allows me to call him so) says the pens of the Puriamid clouds and storms, and receive the assurance that its shining shall yet be complete, and its light be poured down on all alike. Receive our pledges that we will wait and watch and strive for the full-they are to write that defence in the broad, legible steps ness of that light, by the exercise of faith, with of a life whose polar star is Duty, whose goal is Liberty ness of that light, by the exercise of men, and whose staff is Justice. [Enthusiastic applause.] patience and perseverance. And ye reverend men, and whose staff is Justice. [Enthusiastic applause.] whose precions dust is beneath our unworthy feet, The glory of men is not what they actually produce pilgrims and sojourners in this vale of tears no longer, but Kings and Princes now at the right hand of the throne of the God you served so faithfully Bacon, as he takes his proud march down the centuries when on the earth—gather yourselves, immortal may lay one hand on the telegraph and the other or and awful shades, around us, and witness, not the the steamboat, and say, 'These are mine, for I taught useless honors we pay to your memories, but our you to invent.' And the Puritan, wherever he finds a which arise out of the contemplation of the benefi-cent operation of your own great principle of conduct, and the ever widening influence of your holy that rests upon his memory, for he taught us these. teachings and Godlike example.

THE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON, DECEMBER 28, 1855.

PATRONISE THE BAZAAR!

The Anti-Slavery Bazaar, at PARK HALL, 15 Winter Street, continues to hold out brilliant attractions to the lovers of the beautiful and artistic, and to all who take any interest in the struggling cause of freedom in our land. Its tables present the richest variety of ornamental and useful articles, -a generous proportion of which comes from the old world, the gift of philanthropic spirits which are universal in their scope. There will be speaking at the Bazaar every eve-

ning this week, commencing at half past 8 o'clock.

The box of beautiful de la Rue STATIONERY has arrived, and will be opened, probably, the present week. The Bazaar will probably remain open until the close of New Year's Day. Give it a lift.

We have received a copy of the new work just published by John P. Jewett & Co., of this city, entitled Glances and Glimpses; or, Fifty Years Social, including Twenty Years Professional, Life; by Harriot K. Hunt, M. D.'-and have only room to say of it, in our present number, that it is excellent in its style and matter, full of suggestive thought and lively incident, and worthy of high commendation. It cannot fail to secure a wide circulation.

Among the articles reluctantly deferred till next week, is a notice of the late anniversary of the Penn- Imitation is not discipleship. When some one sent sylvania Anti-Slavery Society at Philadelphia, at which cracked plate to China to have a set made, every piece we had the privilege to be present, and which was truly in the new set had a crack in it. The copies you see strengthening. No less than thirteen columns of the last Standard are occupied by a report of the proceed- large, too. Thee and Thou, a stationary hat, bad ings, made by that most accurate and successful report- grammar and worse manners, and an ugly coat, are er. Mr. WILLIAM H. BURR.

To the exclusion of various articles designed for our present number, we give with pleasure the report MAN. Neither do I acknowledge, sir, the right of Plyof the proceedings of a highly interesting meeting held mouth to the whole rock. No, the rock underlied in the Rev. Mr. Grimes's church, in this city, on the all America; it only crops out here. [Cheers.] It has evening of the 17th instant, at which an elegant gold cropped out a great many times in our history. You watch (valued at \$150) was presented to Mr. WILLIAM watch (valued at \$150) was presented to Mr. WILLIAM may recognise it always. Old Putnam stood upon it C. Nell, by his colored fellow-citizens, for his-long-continued and successful efforts to secure Equal School

Don't fire till you see the whites of their eyes.' In-Rights in Boston. It will be read with pleasure.

FOREFATHERS' DAY. The anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims was celebrated on Friday last at Plybouth, by the delivery of an able and philosophical pration on the characteristics of the Puritans, by Hon. WM, H. SEWARD, (some extracts from which may be found in preceding columns,) -and by a public dinner. &c. &c. We have copied from the Bee a report of the speech made at the table by WENDELL PHILLIPS, as taken down at the time by Mr. J. M. W. YERRINTON, whose phonographic skill is not surpassed by any reporter in the country.

We ask the special attention of all our readers as well as of all editors, to the timely article on our first page from the eigorous pen of DAVID LEE CHILD, Esq., which first appeared in the Anti-Slavery Standard, relative to the unprovoked and exterminating war now going on against the Indian tribes, under the present lawless and filibustering administration. The heart sickens in the contemplation of such atrocities. Are they to be committed with impunity?

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESO. At the Dinner of the Pilgrim Society in Plymouth, December 21, 1858.

Mr. Phillips was called upon to respond to the fol-The Pilgrim Fathers—Their fidelity, amid hard-hips and perils, to truth and duty, has secured to their lescendants prosperity and peace.

On rising, the distinguished orator was received with

enthusiastic cheers. He spoke as follows :-

Mr. Parsident,-History tells us that the Pilgrin at this season of the year were very hungry, alo starring, but certainly their descendants must be for more insatiable than they were, if, after all the nobl things they have heard to-day, they can ask for mo It seems to me we are in the condition of that man fectures. You remember he says that all the lyceum universal experience, that at a certain period in every lecture, a man went out, and each one assigned a different reason for it. One thought it was business another the heat, and a third fancied it was some offer sive sentiment uttered by the speaker. But Holmes being a physician, performed an autopsy, and found the man's brain was full. [Loud laughter and ap plause.] Now, sir, I certainly think I may claim that reason for sitting down. After that eloquent and profound oration, and all we have listened to since, surely our brains must be full.

Why, who shall say any thing after all we have countered; that this progress, nevertheless, must heard? Do you not remember, sir, when we were little we can do is to utter some little reflection-something

How true it is that the Puritans originated no ne truth! How true it is, also, Mr. President, that it is of a single true and noble principle of conduct, of the Academy sounded on and on to the utmost depth and by patient and persevering fidelity to it; that of philosophy, but Athens was quiet. He called around they thus overcame a demoralizing political and him the choicest minds of Greece, and pointed out the nothing else than the truth that men retain in every mediately they gave him hemlock, for the city was state all the natural rights which are essential to turned upside down. I might find a better illustration equality of all men, and therefore tends to a com-plete development in pure republican systems: ideas, but she was letting 'I dare not wait upon that it has already modified the institutions of would, like the call in the adage. But the Puritans

> -THE OAK. [Cheers.] The Edinburgh reviewer takes up the acorn, the Mayflower, and says-'I do not see tans are their best defence. No, the Winthrops of to Bacon, as he takes his proud march down the centuries. free altar, free lips, av. and a free family, may say-These are mine!' No matter for the stain of bigotry

> I think, Mr. President, that the error in judging of sets right. We are to regard them in posse, not in esse -in the possibilities that were wrapped up in this day 1620, not in what poor human bodies produced at tha time. Men look back upon the Carvers and Bradford of 1620, and seem to think if they existed in 1855, they would be clad in the same garments, and walking i the same identical manner and habit that they did in 1620. It is a mistake. The Pilgrims of 1620 would be, in 1855, not in Plymouth, but in Kansas. [Loud cheers. | Solomon's Temple, they tell us, had the best system of lightning rods ever invented-he anticipated Franklin. Do you suppose if Solomon lived now, he would stop at lightning conductors? No, he would have telegraphs without wires, able to send message both ways at the same time, and where only he who sent and he who received should know what the messages were.

Do you suppose that if Elder Brewster could come up from his grave to-day, he would be contented with the Congregational Church and the five points of Calvin No, sir; he would add to his creed the Maine Liquo Law, the Underground Railroad, and the thousan Sharpe's Rifles, addressed 'Kansas,' and labelled Books.' [Enthusiastic and long-continued applause.] My idea is, if he took his staff in his hand and went of to exchange pulpits, you might hear of him at the Music Hall of Boston, [where Rev. THEODORE PARKER preaches,] and the Plymouth Church at Brooklyn [Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER's]. (Renewed applause.)

We should bear in mind development when we crit icise the Pilgrims-where they would be to-day. In deed, to be as good as our fathers, we must be better. commonly of 1620 and 1787 have the crack, and ver not George Fox in 1855. You will recognise him in any one who rises from the lap of artificial life, flings away its softness, and startles you with the sight of graham had it for ballast when he put his little eloop between two Austrian frigates, and threatened to blo them out of the water, if they did not respect the broad eagle of the United States, in the case of Kozzta. Jefferson had it for a writing-desk when he drafted the Declaration of Independence and the 'Statute of Reli-gious Liberty' for Virginia. Lovejoy rested his musket upon it when they would not let him print at Alton, and he said, 'Death or free speech !' I recognized the clink of it to-day, when the spostle of the · Higher Law ' came to lay his garland of everlasting none a better right than he-upon the monument the Pilgrims. [Enthusiastic cheering.] He says he i not a descendant of the Pilgrims. That is a mistake There is a pedigree of the body and a pedigree of the mind. [Applause.] He knows so much about the May flower, that, as they say in the West, I know he wa thar.' [Laughter and applause.] Ay, sir, the rock cropped out again. Garrison had it for an impostone when he looked in the faces of seventeen mil

inch, and I will be heard. [Great cheering.]

Sir, you say you are going to raise a monument to the Pilgrima. I know where I would place it, if I had a voice. I should place one corner-stone on the rock, and the other on that level spot where fifty of the one hundred were buried before the winter was over. In that touching, eloquent, terrific picture of what the Pilgrims passed through, rather than submit to com-promise, which the orator sketched for us to-day, he omitted to mention that one half of their number went down into the grave; but the remainder closed up shoulder to shoulder, as firm, unflinching, hopeful, as ever. Yes, death rather than the compromise of Elizabeth. [Loud applause.] I would write on their mon-Country !' and over the graves of the fifty, ' Death, rather than Compromise! Mr. President, I detest est in the proceedings.
that word. It is so dangerous, I would not have it The meeting was called to order by Mr. L. N. Pm took him from the emigrant ship hurried him to the swearing-booth, and thence to the ballot-box, urging him to vote the true Democratic, government ticket, 'The government! I never knew a government that was not the devil. Give me the opposition! [Laughter.] The very word is misleading—out with it! I would never have a compromise for any thing

My friend, Gov. Boutwell, says the Puritans had po taste in architecture. I remember the first vote passed after they landed; it was, that each man boild his own house. [Cheers.] I am for having each man build his own mental house now, without having 'too much uniformity in the architecture, and at any rate, keeping clear of compromises and smothering phrases, and all

What did the Pilgrims do? Why, sir, it was a great sestion at that day which course to take. Cromwell the Pilgrims, and taking their measure-where does he plause.) get his yardstick? He gets it from the very institutions they made for him. [Applause.] He would never have known how to criticise, if their creation had not

Mr. President, I have already detained you much longer than I would. I think to-day the Puritans have ceived their fit interpreter. We know them. Their great principles we are to carry with us : that one dea, persistency—that was their polar star, and it is the key to all their success. They never lost sight of it. They sometimes talked for Buncombe; they did it when they professed allegiance to Elizabeth. Our fathers did it when they professed allegiance to George the Third-it was only for Buncombe! [Laughter.] But, concealed under the velvet phrase, there was the stern Puritan muscle, that held on to individual right.

The Puritans believed that Institutions were made for Man. Europe established a civilization, which, like that of Greece, made the State every thing, the man nothing. The Man was made for the Institutions; the Man was made for the clothes. The Puritans said. No, let us go out and make clothes for the Man ; let us make Institutions for Men!' That is the radical principle, it seems to me, that runs through all their nistory. You could not beguile them with the voice of the charmer, 'charm be never so wisely;' but down through all the weary years of colonial history to the period of the Revolution, the Puritan pulse beat in unquailing, never-faltering allegiance to this principle of the sacredness of man. Let us hold on to it; it is to

Mr. President, the toast to which you called upon me to respond, says our fathers have secured prosperity and peace. Yes, 'secured' it. It is not here; we have not yet got it, but we shall have it. It is all ' secured, for they planted so wisely, it will come. They New England, and gave it room to grow. Their great care was, that it should grow, no matter at what cost. Goethe says, that if you plant an oak in a flower vase either the oak must wither or the vase crack ; some men go for saving the vase. Too many now-a-days have that anxiety; the Puritans would have let it crackso say I. If there is any thing that cannot bear free thought, let it crack, There is a class among us so conservative, that they are afraid the roof will come down if you sweep off the cobwebs. As Douglass Jerrold says - They can never fully relish the new moon, out respect for that venerable institution, the old one. (Great merriment and applause.)

Why, Sir, the first Constitution ever made was framed the Mayflower. It was a very good Constitution, parent of all that have been made since-a goodly family, some bad and some good. The parent was laid aside on the shelf the moment the progress of things required it. I hope none of the children have grown so strong that they can prevent the same event befalling themselves when necessity requires. Hold on to that idea with true New England persistency—the sacredness of individual man-and everything else will evolve from it. The Phillipses, Mr. President, did not come from Plymouth, they made their longest stay at Andover. I will tell you an Andover story. One day, a man went into a store there, and began telling about a fire. county of Essex. A man was going by Deacon Pettin- tified ;-you, who were never weary or disheartened gill's barn, and saw an owl on the ridge-pole. He fired at the owl, and the wadding some how or other getting which you aimed seemed almost unattainable; even inside the barn, set the hay on fire, and it was all dethen you persevered, and those who met you, from day stroyed-ten tons of hay, six head of cattle, the finest rise in the country,' &c. The Deacon was nearly crazed by it. The men in the store began exclaiming and commenting upon it. 'What a loss!' says one. Why, the Deacon will well-nigh break down under it." says another. And so they went on, speculating one after another awhile. At last, a quiet man, who sat spitting in the fire, looked up, and said : 'Did he hit the owl?' (Tumultuous applause.) He was made for that sturdy reformer, of one idea, whom Mr. Seward described.

No matter what the name of the thing be; no mat No matter what the name of the thing be; no mat. for his untiring efforts in behalf of Equal School ter what the sounding phrase is, what the tub to the Rights, Dec. 17, 1856. whale, always ask the politician and the divine, Did he hit that owl? '-Is Liberty safe !- Is Man sacred ? They say, sir, I am a fanatic, and so I am. But, sir, we have not yet risen high enough. Afar off, I see Carver and Bradford, and I mean to get up to them. [Loud cheers.]

AFFLICTING BEREAVEMENT. Our beloved friends. JAMES S. and ABBY H. GIBBONS, of New York, have been called to experience the deepest grief in the sudden death of their only son, WILLIAM GIBBONS, a me ber of the Sophomore Class in Harvard College, and a grandson of the late revered Isaac T. Hoppen, in the 22d year of his age-a noble and ingenuous youth. full of glorious promise, spotless in character, genie and loving in spirit, an apt scholar, and warmly be loved by all who knew him. The sorrowing parents and relatives have our tenderest sympathies in this time of trial; for the blow has fallen with the sudden-

An Address on Slavery will be delivered in th North Bennet Street Free Will Baptist Church, Boston, on Sunday evening next, at 7 o'clock, by FRANCES E.

MEETING OF COLORED CITIZENS.

PORTS IN BEHALF OF EQUAL SCHOOL RIGHTS.

Agreeably to previous notice, a meeting of the co litizens of Boston was held in the Southag Street procuring the opening of the public schools of the city to all the children and youth within its limits, irabeth. [Loud applause.] I would write on their mon-ument two mottoes; one, 'The Right is more than Our crowded by a finely-appearing and evidently intelligent audience, all of whom appeared to take a lively inter-

even in matters of expediency. As the Irishman said KINS, at half past seven o'clock, and organized by the in Jefferson's day, when the 'true-blue' Democrats choice of the following officers:choice of the following officers :-

President, JOHN T. HILTON.

Vice Presidents, JONAS W. CLARK. EDWIN F. HOWARD, ROBERT JOHNSON, SIMPSON H. LEWIS, WILLIAM JOHNSON, WM. H. LOGAN, GEORGE W. LOWTHER, LEWIS HAYDEN, ROBERT MORRIS, Esq., JOHN WRIGHT, J. V. DEGRASSE, M. D. PETER HAWKINS. J. S. BOCK, M. D. HENRY HATTON.

Secretaries, NESTOR P. FREEMAN, GEORGE L. RUFFIN

Prayer was offered by Rev. CHARLES W. UPHAM (editor of the Christian Watchman,) after which the President briefly addressed the assembly, alluding to the various efforts which had been made for the overnd Hampden stood on one side, Carver and Bradford throw of the obnoxious and disgraceful caste school, on the other. Which could best reform the English to the shameful abuse with which these efforts had too government, staying at home or going away? History often been met, by members of School Committees and answers which did the most. Which has struck the others, and to the persistent and patient labors of the heaviest blows at the English aristocracy, the efforts friends of the movement, which had at last been brought others, and to the persistent and patient labors of the of those who stood nearest, or the sight and example of to a triumphant termination. Among those who had America, as she loomed up in gigantic proportious? remained faithful to the end, (he said,) might be nam Mr. President, they say that Michael Angelo once en- ed WILLIAM C. NELL, (applause); who, like Moses of tered a palace at Rome where Raphael was ornament- old, would not be put off, but, seeing the suffering and ing the ceiling, and as Angelo walked around, he saw hearing the sighing of the children of his brethren. that all the figures were too small for the room. He was moved in his inmost soul to receive that they stood on one side and drafted an immense head propor- should not suffer the shame much longer, if any devoioned to the chamber; and when his friends asked tion and energy on his part could accomplish their dehim why, his reply was, 'I criticise by creation, not by liverance. With this determination, he went forward, finding fault. Carver and Bradford did so. They making all the efforts necessary in the case, until suc came across the water and created a great model State, cess had crowned his labors; and the meeting that eve and hade England take warning. The Edinburgh re- ning was for the purpose of presenting to him a testiviewer may be seen running up and down the sides of monial of their appreciation and gratitude. (Loud ap-

Mrs. Canoline Butler Lewis then came forward an sang a floral invocation, which was repeatedly applauded, and at its conclusion, Master FREDERICK LEWIS, in behalf of the children who have been so highly benefitted by Mr. Nell's labors, addressed him as follows :

*Champion of Equal School Rights, we hall thee ! With unbounded gratitude we bow before thee! Our youthful hearts bless thee for thy incessant labors and untiring zeal in our behalf. We would fain assist in swelling thy praise, which flows from every lip, but this were a tribute far too small. Noble friend ! thou hast opened for us the gate that leadeth to rich treasures ; and as we pass through, ambition lendeth us a hand-ay, she quickeneth our pace; and as, obeying her, we look through the vista of future years, we recognise bright Fame in a field of literary glory, her right hand extended with laurels of honor, to crown those who shall be most fortunate in gaining the platform whereon she standeth ; while before her is spread the banquet, with viands rich and rare, that our literary hunger may be satiated. To this we aspire. To gain this, we will be punctual to school, diligent in study, and well-behaved; and may we be enabled to reach the goal, that, in thy declining years, thy heart may be gladdened by what thine eye beholdeth, and it shall be like a crown of gold encircling thy head, and like a rich mantle thrown around thee, studded with iewels and precious stones.

. Kind benefactor ! accept, we entreat thee, this simple token,-emblem of the bright, gladsome years of youthful innocence and purity, and as thou hast befriended us, so may we ever prove faithful friends to thee. May the blessings of Heaven attend thee through life's ever-changing scenes and intricate windings, is our prayer.

Long live Wm. C. Nell, the noble champion of

Equal School Rights! (Prolonged cheering.) On the conclusion of his address, Master Lewis pre sented Mr. Nell with a beautiful bouquet, and several bright-eyed lads and misses came forward, each bearing a similar offering. This scene was an exceedingly pleasant one, and the audience expressed their gratification in repeated cheers.

PRESENTATION OF AN ELEGANT GOLD WATCH.

Mrs. Georgiana O. Smith then, in the following well-spoken address, presented to Mr. Nell a very fine and costly gold watch, as a token of the regard and esteem of his friends, in whose behalf he had so perseveringly labored :-

MR. NELL, -DEAR SIR, -It is with feelings of the greatest emotion, that I, in behalf of the colored citizens of Boston, appear before you this evening, to present you this watch, as a token of our esteem and respect, for your untiring exertions in securing Equal School Rights for the colored children of the city of

Sir, it would be difficult for me to describe the heartfelt feelings of respect and gratitude our colored friends of Boston entertain for you ;-you, who were never known to swerve from your course, but were always ready when an opportunity occurred to plead and battle for the rights of the people with whom you are iden even when the battle raged flercest, or the object 6 to day, saw Hope seated upon your brow, and its light irradiating your countenance. With you, there was ' no such word as fail.'

And now, knowing these things to be so, I present to you this token of our respect; and may the citizens of Boston always feel a warm regard for this our tried and valued friend, and may the name of WILLIAM C. NELI be handed down to posterity as the champion of Equal School Rights. (Loud cheers.)

The watch bears this inscription :- A Tribute to WILLIAM C. NELL, from the colored citizens of Boston,

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen .- The strug

gle for Equal School Rights, which for so long a series of years has taxed our hearts, our heads and our hands having, through the aid of many friends, at length been triumphantly successful, it was but natural that the gratitude of parents and children should desire to make some record of the emotions awakened by such a signal and public good. With partial kindness, you have been pleased to make me the recipient of these conors, in recognition of the humble services it was my privilege to render the cause we all have loved so well Any attempt to express the feelings which swell my neart at this, the proudest moment of my life, it is no affectation to say, would be wholly unavailing. Your own bearts can best interpret mine. To be urrounded by such a constellation of friends from various walks of life, comprising those who have known me from early boyhood, and those of but recent acquaintance—realizing the fact that this is their united testimonial, approving my course in so for abilities far transcending any that I possess. I should be doing injustice, however, to my own sense of right were I to allow the occasion to pass without

referring to others whose words and deed, is proof the movement, should engrave their har upon the tablets of our memory.

To secure accuracy of names and dairs, I have be mitted them to paper; but, anticipating the tension feast in reserve for us from the distinguished feast who have graced our meeting with their Proma will be as brief as the circumstances will teles.

Otis, then Mayor of the city, accompanied Ros. 8. Woodson and myself were pronounced catalal a highest reward of the Mr. Armstrong gave tach us der on Dea. James Loring's Bookstore for the Day der on Dea. Sanklin. This is the copy I reco The white medal scholars were invited guess he The white metal remains a boy's curion h a Fancuil Hall dinner. Having a boy's curion h a spectator at the 'feast of reason and the fow of any made good my court with one of the walter, y I made good my to serve others as the fee fee and allowed me to seeing then with me selection myself, the physical mount in product in the Mr. Armstrong improved a product in view in the mount in view i pering to me, ' You ought to be here with the other pering to me, boys.' Of course, the same idea had neer that me boen mine, but his remark, while witnessing the la been mine, only segmented to white scholars, only segmented sysors awarded to more, by the intuitive inquiry was I eagerly desired to express 'If you think to, my have you not taken steps to bring it about? The impression made on my mind, by this daying.

able result. In the year 1840, Wm. Lloyd Garra Wendell Phillips, Francis Jackson, Henry W. William and myself signed a petition, asking the City Govern ment to grant equal school rights. Of course, but he tle if any progress was made at that time. Is the part 1846, another petition was forwarded from Georgia nam and eighty-five others. In 1849, Jones W. Cad and 227 others renewed the appeal, which was and citizens, until, in May, 1854, George F. William, Se submitted an able report to the City Government, w ommending equal rights and equal privilege is also children. His efforts, responded to by a fer seeing of each branch, paved the way for that action is the succeeding Legislature which accomplished the lapwere circulated, and though but to a limited must, number, I had the honor of obtaining 311 is her, which was augmented by 87 through the surries of ious to mention two places in the Commentally via earlier and successful struggles in the same sin prompted their ready and cheerful cooperation vin a Wesley Berry headed the one from Nantucket, and the name of Hon. Stephen C. Phillips, with the lesdar to gymen and officials, graced the other from Sien eff 114 names -- a success achieved by the just bland Patnam, formerly of this city. John B. Bullet will ter Randolph in Charlestown were faithful appliers and the exertions of white anti-slavery friends le Bridgewater, Lexington, Bolton and Leoninstry no less praiseworthy, some towns, including and Haverhill, sending 300 names and upwards

These petitions were promptly responded to byth Legislature. In the House, the bill was ordered as third reading with an affirmative shoot, not now he half a dozen voting audibly in opposition. The Sun as readily cooperated, and the Governor placed him manual to the Bill, April 28.

To the honor of that Legislature be it recordel, fal equal school rights found there a best of street al vigilant supporters ; among them, Mr. Kinball, d'slem, and that trio, including the member from les, so like a Prince in defending Humanity's cisin, to eloquent and Swift witness against those who wall despoil us of our rights, and that other last mention now, but more prominent then than all, who was wet Sluck in fulfilling his promises, and whose effects to tinued until they were crowned with brilliant score

The City Government, inspired by the State's lands tion of their predecessors, and acceded to the propertion suggested by one influential member, who many ed that the colored people had in effect obtained in school themselves, and it would be absurd in mining to pass the order; and the vote was sustained by Year to 6 Navs : thus confirming that saying of a ris man, 'There are no limits to the power of as into gent and determined people.' Fortunately, the find who superintended at the city educational alter pair ed his willing heart and hand to secure to sur chies what the letter and spirit of the law government

D'Aubigné, in his History of the Referenties, an Opinions make their progress like the sties is trickle behind our rocks, and loosen then finds mountains in which they rest; suddenly the spenis is revealed, and a single day suffices to lay let is work of years, if not of centuries.' How bestily this truth has been illustrated in the mich will evening meet to celebrate !-- an accumulation of me and deeds dotting its whole history to its culminate

The two extremes of opinion on the Anti-Surf question have met in this discussion. Sene lane pressed opinions legal, and othergise favorable at right, who also had no affinity with the Assess cause. We have profited by both.

Hon. Richard Fletcher, Hon. Charles H. Tom John A. Bolles, Esq., Hon. Stephen C. Pailips, I mund Quincy, T. W. Higginson, Rev. Danie Feet. Rev. E. A. Stockman, Hon. H. Wilson, Hon. C. 7.15 sell, acted in unison in promoting this desirable and Hon. Geo. S. Hillard and Rev. John T. Sarge, a one occasion, were the only test in the School Books vote in our favor ; and Mr. Hillard, on several at

sions since, when his legal duties required obers has volunteered his acquiescence in our speal Benjamin F. Roberts, who in 1849 instituted gainst the city for excluding his child from the pa chools, so nobly defended by Hon. Charles Sees whose argument, though not then informing the preme Bench, had a most potent bearing on the bers of the Legislature which granted our rights sociated with him in this case was Robert Morris, b whose very presence is a colored member of Massachusetts Bar was a living protest aguist

The brothers Francis and Edmund Jackson. those other brothers, Henry L and William L Rosen each pair like Dickens's brothers Cheeryble, sent cially active, rivalling each other in these kind

John A. Andrew, Esq., with a keen eye to the gency, amended the legislative bill, making same

Wendell Phillips, Esq., who, from the men signing the first petition with Wm. Lleyd Garries,

him has always been ready, in and out of sesse, his rich gifts of voice and pen, before legisting other committees, to advocate our claims; Rr. no dore Parker, who, side by side with Wendel Parker. in those memorable struggles to rescue Thomas Sa Anthony Burns from the hell of American state? nide by side were their names appended to the better petition for equal school rights, and, but for side perative engagement, they would have been sub train here this evening to receive our unfeigned that their abundant labors in this cause.

William J. Watkins also buckled on his arms. did most efficient service; and yeu, Sir, of Chairman, your shite plume, like that of Hery at the battle of Kararre, was always seen at list

where the blows fell thick and fast in our defence. I am swars how notorious it is that the good man shrinks from the open proclamation to his face of really his good qualities. But while the friends assembled will not doubt my verseity in these statements, they and these who have helped rear for us and our children the Temple of Equality, will indulge me on this special ocession, in view of the past, present, and future history of school rights. Let us not forget to duly honor those who, by their exertions, have secured to us these bless-

while I would not in the smallest degree detract from the credit justly due the men for their conspicuous exertions in this reform, truth enjoins upon me the pleasing duty of acknowledging that to the women, and the children also, is the cause especially indebted for suc-

In the dark hours of our struggle, when betrayed by traitors within and beset by foes without, while some men would become lukewarm and indifferent. despairing of victory; then did the women keep the fame alive, and as their hopes would weave bright visions for the future, their husbands and brothers would rally for a new attack upon the fortress of colorphobia. Yes, Sir, it was the mothers (God bless them !) of these little bright-eyed boys and girls, who, through every step of our progress, were executive and vigilant, even to that memorable Monday morning, (September \$, 1855.) the trial hour, when the colored children of Boston went up to occupy the long-promised land. It was these mothers who accompanied me to the various school-houses, to residences of teachers and committeemen, to see the laws of the Old Bay State applied in

An emnipresent consciousness of my own experience when a school-boy, and how my heart would have leaped in the enjoyment then of equal school rights, has proved a strong incentive to my interest for your boys and girls ; for, having none of my own, I took the liberty of adopting them all as my children, -and the smiles of approbation with which so many of them have greeted me in their homes and the highways and by-ways of life, have imparted to me a wealth of isspiration and encouragement not obtainable from any other source. He that makes glad the heart of a child, receives in return whole volumes of benedictions, and is richer far than if upon his brow were entwined a monarch's diadem.

These mothers have also labored at home to instit into the minds of their children the necessity of striving to obtain as also to appreciate these rights-emulating that New England mother, who was said to mingle instruction in her children's bread and milk, and put good morals into their apple pies! With commendable real, the boys and girls have endeavored to profit by

On the morning preceding their advent to the public schools, I saw from my window a boy passing the exclusive Smith School, (where he had been a pupil,) and, raising his hands, he exultingly exclaimed to his companions, 'Good bye forerer, colored school ! To-morrou

In my daily walks, I behold the companionship in studies and healthful glee, of boys and girls of all colors and races in these temples of learning, so justly s theme of pride to every citizen; sights and sounds in deed to me chief among ten thousand, and altogether lovely; and since the 3d of September to the presen time, the sun, moon and stars are regular in their courses! No orb has proved so eccentric as to shoo madly from its sphere in consequence, and the State House on Beacon Hill, and old Faneuil Hall, remain as firm upon their bases as ever.

This union of mothers and children with husband and fathers has contributed vastly to the great result, They have been the allied forces, which conquered our

To the colored boys and girls of Boston it may now i truth be said, the lines have fallen to you in pleasan places; behold, you have a goodly heritage-may i stimulate you to greet the voice of wisdom, as she sweetly offers the choicest treasures of her gathered

*With eager hand the glowing page to turn, To can the earth and cleave the distant sky, And find the force that holds the planets in their spheres.

Do not waste your spring of youth in idle dalliance but plant rich seeds to blossom in your manhood, and bear fruit when you are old. The public schools of Bosten are the gateways to the pursuits of honor and usefulness, and if rightly improved by you, the imagination almost wearies as future prospects dawn upon vision; for,

. Hills over hills, and Alps on Alps arise.' In response to your floral tribute, so pleasing an acceptable, allow me to say, that I needed it not as an eridence of your satisfaction with the rights obtained, or my participancy therein, for the pleasure of the service has abundantly rewarded me. Endeavor to retain the impressions made upon your memories by this meeting, for, after all, you children are the parties benefitted. Your parents have labored to achieve this good for you, and to them you must ever render due honor. The three children of an Eastern lady were invited to farnish her with an expression of their love before she went on a long journey. One brought a marble tablet, with the inscription of her name ; another presented her with a garland of flowers ; the third entered her presence, and thus accosted her: 'Mother, I have neither marble tablet nor fragrant nosegay, but I have a heart here ; your name is engraved here ; your name is precious : and this heart, full of affection, will follow you wherever you travel, and remain with you wherever you repose.' I know of no more appropriate advice to boys and girls than to commend their imitation of that child's example; and when a few short years will have rolled away, and all proscription shall have done its work in the land, may

'You love at times to pause, and strew the way With the wild flowers that luxuriant pend From Spring's gay branches, that whene'er you send She by those flowers her winding course may bend,
Back through each twilight and each weary stage,
And with those early flowers wreath the white brow

I could cull from my chapter of experience and ob servation many an unkind and insulting remark utter ed against the rights of colored children in Boston, by school-committee men, editors, and others occupying responsible positions; but, as they can be reserved for fature use, to ' point a moral,' if not to ' adorn a tale,' Let us, in this hour of victory, be magnanimous enough to cover with the charity of our silence, the names of all who have opposed us.

Manan : In accepting this elegant token from your hands, I am not vain enough to monopolize the honor and gratitude so eminently due to those I have mentionel, and others who have promoted this great work. Let it be regarded as a joint offering to them all, to be held in trust by me only so long as I am faithful to the elevation of those with whom I am identified by complexion and condition—the cause of humanity.

May we all Watch each other, that our hands may be diligent-our hours consecrated, each minute, indeed every second in that movement upon our dial-plate indicating a chain of Human Brotherhood. The associations of this evening will be my main-spring henceforward-its recollections more fragrant than choice flowers-ever-enduring as time. Friends, go on !

Oft as the memory of this hour returns,

'Oft as the memory of this hour returns,
May friendship's flame within your bosoms burn,
And, hand in hand, improvement's course pursue,
And, hand in hand, improvement's course pursue,
And, hand in hand, improvement's course pursue,
Then your glad spirits, freed from bonds of clay,
Shall soar triumphant to the home of day—
Where softer dews than Hermon's give perfume
To flowers sweeter than in Sharon bloom,
Eatrancing music breathe in airs divine,
And toil no more the spirit's flight confine;
But ever onwards through its bright abode,
Bask in the presence of its Maker, God.'

Mr. Natt.

Mr. Nell's address was frequently interrupted by applause, especially at the mention of those anti-sia Jery friends who had given their aid to the cause.

CHARLES W. SLACK, Esq., of Boston, was then in-

troduced to the audience, and welcomed with hearty and enthusiastic cheers. He said he should not detain the evening,-their friend, WM. C. NELL,-who, as thus dared to insult them through their represent they all knew from their own observation and experischool rights for colored youth. He (Mr. S.) felt that this was an evening of jubilee; that they ought all to be thankful that one more prejudice was at last driven occasion by the worthy pioneer in the anti-slavery cause, [WM. LLOYD GARRISON,] that when, after long years of toil and sacrifice, a victory has been achieved it has seemed as though no one cared at all for what had been done! . It had been especially so with regard to the colored race. The idea had been rigidly entertained by a large portion of the community, that there was something repulsive in having the little children of color sit side by side with those of white parents in the public schools; but when the reform was accomplished,-when, on the first Monday of September last these bright little ones about us went up, with equal privileges and equal freedom, to the common schools, although, for a moment, there was a slight buzz of astonishment at the unusual spectacle, the next day it had all passed away, and they were met as gladly by on the occasion, [HENRY UPHAM, Esq.,] that the teachers in those schools where the colored children are the more numerous, report that they come as neatly dressed, and are as gifted in application and understanding, as the children of parents who have had in the advantages which wealth, position and culture could give ! (Applause.) Well, this prejudice against colored children in the

public schools has been driven out of sight—thank God for that! (Cheers.) It was another of the triumphs hope, which he has given. If he had not been the nuwhich had marked the struggle for the elevation of the cleus, there would have been no cause; if he had not colored race in this Commonwealth. First came the gone up to the Legislature when it seemed mere imper abrogation of the laws against intermarriage-not that | tinence to go there, nobody would have gone. He (Mr many desired that privilege, but they could not consent P.) loved to have these hours, when they could turn that a mark of inequality should be placed upon either away from the battle, to do honor to the self-devotion race, white or black; then the 'Jim Crow' car was to the life-long energy and true-heartedness of such abolished, and the privilege of travel in every public man. They knew that while many who started with conveyance fully maintained; then the places of amuse- him had been turned aside by professional emolument ment were thrown open to the colored race equally or private gain, he had been true to his race, true to his with the white; then followed, in Boston, the abolition of the 'negro pew' in the City Directory, and the record of all the citizens alike, without distinction of color or race; and now, to crown the whole, we have established the right of the humblest child in the community to all the benefits of our common-school education, equally with the offspring of the proudest citizen in the Commonwealth.

ping stone to other successes. He hoped the time was not far distant when we should see our colleges and higher seminaries of learning graced by the sable business; he would have been a richer man if he had countenances of those who had heretofore been proscribed; and with this recognition of the manhood of he was attending to; it was the foundation of better the colored race, we should have further advancement times he was laying. It was not the want of sense, i in the same direction. By thus recognising their rights was a higher sense. Their friend Nell had invested his in every sphere of life, something would be done towards breaking down that great system of human servitude which is the shame of our land. (Cheers.) He had remarked on a former occasion, that it was a

very singular and somewhat unexpected thing to find many anti-slavery men in the last Legislature. He did not know how it happened, -whether by the providence of God or the accident of politics,-but they got there, and, (having an instinctive consciousness that they might never get there again,) some of them resolved, if there was any way in which they could make their mark on that Legislature, they would do it ! (Lond and prolonged cheering.) Nationally, they thought they had accomplished their mission when they elected HENRY WILSON (cheers) to the United States Senate. That, however, was done so easily, they thought they might try the temper of the House a little further, and so an address was presented for the official decapitation of Judge Loring, for his unseemly participation in the rendition of Anthony Burns. All knew what was the result of that measure; but he believed ter and applause.) The next time he met them, he the power, they would have carried that address through by a two-thirds vote, over the veto of the Governor, as they did, a little later, the Personal Liberty Bill. These measures disposed of, the anti-slavery members cast about for something that should indicate their direct connection with the colored race, and they found nothing that seemed better suited for their advocy, than the measure for securing equal school rights to all the children in the Commonwealth. And when Mr. Nell came up with his huge budget of papers, it was a very simple thing to put the manifold testimony he brought into the shape of a 'Report,' and present it to the House. It was as if an enterprising builder should bring his timber and bricks and mortar into the street, and then, calling in his master-workman, should say to him- Here, I have got all the material and implements ready, and will furnish the capital needed now go on and erect the building.' It would be an the most radical doctrines that could possibly be uttered easy matter to do so. And so Mr. Nell furnished all the materials and the capital in this case, and there had years since 'Pennsylvania Hall,' dedicated to Liberty, risen up under the direction of the master-workman of the Committee, this fair fabric of equality in the torch of pro-slavery incendiaries, merely because education of the colored wouth of this Commonwealth.

In conclusion, Mr. Slack said- Friends! I know you are all pleased. We have done a good thing ; and let us still continue our efforts in the future, ever bearing in mind that we have other duties to discharge in the same direction; and among them, as citizens of a to repudiate the Constitution, and to demand the im boasted free Republic, is, to proclaim, by act as well as mediate dissolution of the Union; and not in any case ence, that 'ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL.' (Loud apparent. (Applause.) This was indicative of a great

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESO.

Mr. PHILLIPS (who was received with loud cheers) said he rejoiced very heartily in the occasion that called them together. It was one of those rare days in the history of a hard struggle, when there was something palpable to rejoice at. Men were always asking -What Judge. A little boy was catechised after this sort : has the anti-slavery agitation done? He was glad they 'Who was the first man?' 'Adam,' was the reply had this answer to make now-It has opened the schools! For he supposed every one would be willing to allow, that without this agitation of the public mind, applause.) on the general question, the doors of the schools would never have been opened. When he first took hold of upon his friend Mr. Nell, and upon the subject of equal this enterprise, he believed the colored people would never obtain equality in the Senate-house until they except most heartily to endorse it all. He had been gof it on the school-bench ; and when they got it on the school-bench, if they improved their privileges, they riod in the anti-slavery movement; and he had ever might clutch what they would from the community. But two things rule in this country-brains, and mon- was a very modest and diffident man; and this would ey (laughter); the brains get the money, too, therefore restrain him (Mr. G.) from saying in his presence, by they are the better. 'The common scho the brains, now let the colored people get the money; his absence. They were now celebrating a victory of farand then they need not ask the white race to let them reaching importance, achieved in a good degree through be equal, for when the white man found the man of Mr. N.'s indefatigable efforts, and tendering to him their the-by, that fellow is fully my equal.' (Applause.)

He was glad this reform had been carried for another reason. He was tired of having Mr. Nell coming to under the rebuffs of open enemies, than it is to receive him with his petitions. (Laughter.) He never could the plaudits of generous friends. be met without them. He (Mr. P.) was glad he had Mr. Garrison said that he rejoiced that the prejudic got rid of him, and was quite willing to take free

something else. This struggle reminded him to urge judice, except, for the time being, to identify the victim upon them union among, themselves wherever their to be hated and prescribed. The moment it was brave-

the friends of equal rights knew would not secure their object, and they told the Committeeso. But the Chairman, a Boston lawyer, said—'I know it; but you know, as well as I do, that Boston has determined to them long from the treat which he knew they were anticipating in the addresses of those who were to follow him. He had come there, as they had, simply to express his kindly feeling towards the beneficiary of the work of the follow him. It is not the follow him. It is not the follow him the had come there, as they had, simply to express his kindly feeling towards the beneficiary of thrown a united vote against him, the man who had the averaging that follows the man who had ence, had been long engaged in the cause of equal again; and his absence would have been the best a

The opposition to this movement always came from from the sanction of the city of Boston. (Cheers.) How singular it was, as had been well remarked on another he appeared before a Legislative Committee, when the Chairman came from the Connecticut Valley, and as he (Mr. P.) began to show that colored sch illegal, the Chairman interrupted him by saying-You need not undertake to prove that I have go nose on my face. Show me that such schools exist, and I will report such a bill as you desire.' Nevertheless, his report was worth nothing, for the Boston member opposed it.

The best thing learned by these struggles is, how prepare for another. They were in for the war. should never think Massachusetts a State fit to live in until he saw one man, at least, as black as the ace spades, a graduate of Harvard College. (Cheers.) He had no notion of such an empire as ours affect

to be, confined to one race—it is too narrow. He did not go for annexing territory only, but for annexing hearts-all sorts of races, all sorts of customs. Let teachers and pupils as any other children. He had bearts—all sorts of races, all sorts of customs. Let a just been told by one of the School Committee present man burn the dead body of his wife, if she desires it! When they had high schools and colleges to which all classes and colors were admitted on equal terms, there he should think Massachusetts was indeed the no representative of the principles that planted her. They were greatly indebted to the young man wh

they had met to honor. These causes are apt to sink when everybody's business is nobody's business. They were none of them willing to give the cheerlers, disheart idea. Emerson had said-' A Tory is a Democrat gone successor of enthusiastic youth. We see it so often, we expect it. When he saw an old man with the lava of his young enthusiasm just as hot, his confidence in the right just as loyal, his determination to stereotype honest pulses into statutes just as fixed, as at nineteen, h was the man whom he would point the young to imitate, He (Mr. S.) regarded this reform only as the step- and the old to try to go back and be like. (Loud cheers.) We say sometimes distrustfully, 'This man has not attended to his own interest; he did not know his own been more stingy.' So be would ! It was our interest capital in the children of his fellow-citizens, in the ideas which will prevail hereafter; and when he goes down to the grave, those whom he has benefitted will remember and honor him, as one who trusted in the honesty of Massachusetts, and who waited to prove she could be

There was another reason, Mr. Phillips said, why h rejoiced in this triumph. Some seven years ago he told the Legislature, when he asked them to go for Disunion that they must not be tired nor frightened, for the Abo litionists would come year after year and ask it, and w should gain it in the end. (Loud cheers.) And his reason was, that they gained all they had ever asked for except Disunion and equal schools. He should only have to make one exception now. It is a fate! The moment a colored man and an Abolitionist sign a petition, it is fated-it will be granted in the end. They might just as well say-these proud legislators, up above the reach of the tide-with the coon- Is this Capt. John Scott ?- for if it i-, I will come down '-be cause they will have to come down in the end. (Laughing, which was another proof he was right. (Cheers,)

SPEECH OF WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

Mr. Garnison was enthusiastically applauded as h took the platform. He said that, having just returned from a long journey, and from unremitted public labor during the past week, he found himself completely jad ed out, in body and mind; but he had promised to be there that evening, and he had gladly come to redeen

In the first place, he desired to report progress, as respected the glorious cause of anti-slavery. He had just attended the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, in the city of Philadelphia. The meetings were characterized by great unity of spirit, and entire order on the part of all who attended, though were proclaimed and enforced. It was scarcely nine Justice and Humanity, was consumed to ashes by the Abolitionists were at that time advocating only the abstract doctrine of immediate emancipation. Yet now with their doors thrown wide open, and with Southern slaveholders and medical students present, they have been able to rebuke the pro-slavery religion of the land. voice, in the language of our Declaration of Independ- was the slightest manifestation of hostility or dissent change in public sentiment in that quarter.

Judge Kane found, in their meetings, and in the city none so poor to do him reverence,' and the stronges denunciations of his conduct, in the case of Pass Williamson, elicited the warmest approval. He had heard an speedote which illustrated how the young ideas were learning to shoot, in regard to that infamou Who was the first woman ? ' Eve.' 'And who was the first murderer?' 'Judge Kane!' (Laughter and

After what had been said by way of deserved culory school rights, nothing further was needed at his hands. familiar with the history of Mr. Nell from an early pefound him true to principle and duty. Their friend ols gave them way of panegyric, all that he might desire to express in r passing him in the race, he would whisper- By- warmest thanks, and also a valuable token of their regard. Such an hour was always a trying one to a unselfish spirit, because it is much easier to stand un

against color was dying out, as a result of the anti-slavery struggle. The victory they had achieved went to prove what the abolitionists had re often affirmed, that This victory over which they had met to rejoice was prove what the abolitionists had ro often affirmed, that indeed a great gain; it was a basis, and would lead to the color of the skin has nothing at all to do with this preupon them union among themselves under their to be nated and proscribed. The inductor was overrights were concerned. He remembered that, on one ly coped with, and the struggle became successful, nono perform the man attempted to appropriate them and if he was determined to drive rou
perform with two or three others, he went up body dreamed of talking about the impossibility of shod over them and their rights, let them, like to
before a Senate Committee, they drafted a bill which whites and blacks mingling fraternally together. When

George Thompson, of England, was in this country, he used to tell an accordate, illustrating this matter of prejudice. While travelling one day in New Hampshire, Some twenty years experience in the anti-slavery he met, in a stage-coach, Hon. Salma Hale, who was one of the Commissioners appointed to determine the boundaries between New Hampshire and Maine. He said that, while engaged in this duty, Mr. Hale and his said that, while engaged in this duty, are riase and his companion had penetrated far into the wilderness, entirely away from all habitations. At length, however, they came to a solitary hut, in which they found a lone woman, her husband being absent in quest of game. As they were both very hungry, they asked the woman if she could give them something to eat. She replied that she could give them some bear's meat. Mr. Hale's companion had a 'prejudice ' against bear's meat, so he asked her if she could give them something else. 'Well,' said she, 'I have got some mince pice.' 'That ored people to take part in it, except on condition tha will do,' said the gentleman; 'I am excessively fond all their rights were granted to them. of mince pies.' So the woman brought on the pies, and the stranger was soon eating voraciously, culogizing the pies in the most emphatic strain. At length, the wo-man, thinking he must be speaking in irony, said, apolored women who send their children to pro-slavery ogetically, 'What can you expect of a poor woman out here in the woods, with nothing to make pies of but bear's meat?' 'What!' exclaimed the gentleman, 'do of color, a great work would be done for the overthrow you mean to say that these pies were made of bear's of American slavery. No pro-slavery Committee or meat?' 'Certainly,' said the woman. 'Well, then,' anti-slavery Committee would then extend an invita-said he, 'I don't care if I take that other remaining tion to slaveholders to address a respectable audience piece." (Laughter and applause.) So, the whites will, by and by, be calling for more colored children, instead of excluding them from our common schools, so ashamed will they be of their ridiculous prejudices. This prejudice is not in nature,—it does not belong to the human race, -and therefore it ought to be put away, at to address public audiences, or feasted and toasted i

fidelity and unfaltering perseverance, and by seeming-ly the feeblest instrumentalities. No great reform was from his chains. ever projected or early espoused by any powerful or- In making these remarks, Mr. Remond said he did s ganization at the outset. It begins in the heart of a in no invidious spirit towards any Committee. He solitary individual; humble men and humble women, wanted the slaveholder made disreputable in the comunknown to the community, without means, without power, without station, but perceiving the thing that power so to act, that any Committee would consider it ought to be done; loving the right above all things, and an insult to their intelligence and patriotism to invite having faith in the triumph of what is just and true, engage in the work, and by and by, the little leaven

In conclusion, Mr. Remond said—' Mr. Presiden gage in the work, and by and by, the little leaven eavens the whole lump ; and this is the way the world the colored people in Boston must resolve to take mor is to be redeemed. We have, said Mr. Garrison, every anti-slavery newspapers; they must resolve to contrithing to encourage us in a firm adherence to principle We have never made an issue, as it regards the cause in which we are engaged, in which we have not at last suc- to make common cause with those who are laboring i ceeded. It is impossible to do a right act, and be de-their behalf, and then the work will be comparatively feated. The enemy may seem to triumph, but it is only light, and we shall accomplish it the sooner. I lool seeming; the truth, in the end, will get the victory.

Among our triumphs, the abolition of all complexion are here to commemorate—is particularly encouraging. The struggle has been a long and severe one with th reconciled to the change as beneficial, right and proper. And this is but the beginning of the end-the prophecy yet be well.' (Loud applause.) of the ultimate extinction of complexional caste throughout the land, and of the reign of peace and liberty universally. To our vigilant and untiring friend, Mr. that had been won, had not forgotten the work that ye Nell, a large share of the credit belongs for this great

In conclusion, Mr. Garrison expressed his gratification in seeing the Chairman (Mr. Hilton) present, who, earnest. The South should be made to understand the he said, had never been found wanting in intelligent dis-crimination as to the best course to be pursued in the Union, then she will make it possible without the Union. anti-slavery movement, and who had ever been ready to do his utmost in behalf of the cause, without cor promise or fear. God grant, (said Mr. G.) that you, then read by one of the Secretaries :my old and cherished friend and supporter, may live to see, with your own eyes, the day of jubilee! And may WM. C. NELL. Eso. we all be permitted to join in that glorious celebration!
Be assured, we will have freedom yet; we will have free soil and free institutions yet. There is no going backnot a hair's breadth; but 'Onward!' is our motto.
We will do to the slaveholders, in regard to our Republic, what Jesus did to the money-changers in the temple: we will take the scourge of truth, and drive them out, and there shall not be a tyrant left on our truck.

WM. C. Next, Esq.

DEAR SIR; —I regret exceedingly that an engagement to lecture at Framingham will deprive me of the pleasure I had anticipated, in attending the meeting of your countrymen and friends, this evening. I hoped to be with them and you on so joyous an occasion. But as it is impossible, allow me to say that I think none of your timuous and modest services to your townsmen and your race, than

THEODORE PARKER. soil. (Loud cheers.)

SPEECH OF CHARLES LENOX REMOND. Mr. Remond (who, on coming forward, was warmly applauded) said that he had come up from Salem for the Mr. Nell received from Mrs. H. B. Stown an elegant purpose of attending that meeting, and he hoped this copy of the illustrated edition of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' fact would be accepted as a slight indication of the in- with the following note :terest he felt in the anti-slavery cause, and as a testimony that he shared in the feelings which had called that large assembly together. To effect this reform in that large assembly together. To effect this reform in the matter of school rights had required a great deal of self-sacrifice and the performance of much drudgery, and he was glad that his friend Nell had been called here harvest.

Solution in that occasion.

May those benefits of education which Mr. Nell has helped to secure for his people bring forth an abundant harvest.

Boston, Dec. 18, 1856. to receive these testimonials at the hands of his colored friends for the work he had performed.

He thanked God for this occasion, and took courage He regarded it as one indication that the colored people were beginning to understand the necessity of adhesiveness and consistency-qualities in which, he thought, they had hitherto been lamentably deficient. The day that should witness union among the colored people would witness strength among them, and a general victory, not only over prejudice but over slavery. (Loud

each other on the victory they had achieved, they should be careful to make it understood that they were not yet satisfied with the state of things in Massachusetts. While he admitted, with Mr. Phillips, that this victory afforded a basis for further efforts, he should continue to feel uneasy in his native State while there was a sinto feel uneasy in his native State while there was a sin- West do. gle act of prescription on the part of the white people Church Hill, against the colored people. They must bear in mind that they were yet excluded from the jury box; and he hoped that the colored people of Boston and of the State would commence a new agitation, and not allow it to day and evening.

N. H. Whiting will also attend the Scituate meeting cease until colored men are seated in the jury box,—at In behalf of the Society, LEWIS FORD. least, on every occasion when a colored man is to be tried. (Prolonged cheering.) In England, when a foreigner was put on trial in a court of justice, one half of

Mr. R. said he hoped that when they left that house they would go away with a firm resolution that where ever there was a difficult duty to be performed in the anti-slavery cause, they would assist in its performance as well as rejoice in the hour of triumph. And when they should do this, they would strengthen the hands and hearts of their white friends. He had no sympathy with the plea that was now made by some, that the col ored people should take their cause into their own hands. He held that the anti-slavery cause was as much the cause of the white man as of the colored man for the moment a white man became thoroughly identified with the cause, he was subjected to the same and the same insults as the colored man. He trusted he should live to see the day when the last shackle should fall from the last slave in this country; but he should not see it until greater sacrifices were made by the colored people, until they should learn to value that which was valuable. A great work was yet before them and they should resolve to do their duty, and if the shed over them and their rights, let them, like the

nen than live slaves. (Loud applause.)

Some twenty years experience in the anti-slavery sause had taught him one thing—to try and be satisfied with his native country, believing that truth, right and liberty will yet prevail. It would be a burning shame, after what the colored people had suffered in this country, if they should turn their backs upon it. They ought rather to remain here, to demand their rights and testify to all the world that, with the recognition o those rights, they dare do all that other men dare do There was a time when he took a pride in the patriot-ism of colored men in the early history of this country but he thought now they made a mistake in fighting for the country at that time, and be thought that, if there should be a war now, it would be a mistake for the col-

Mr. R. said he longed to see the day when it would private, but should be obliged to sneak through the The victories of the colored people and their friends, community, lest it should be known that he was a slave-over the enemies of impartial liberty, had been numer-ous and signal; but they had been achieved by rare the case, he should feel that they were approaching that

munity where colored people lived ; and it was in their

bute more dollars ; they must resolve to honor thes who devote themselves to their cause; they must resolv over England, France, Germany, Hungary, Poland, and I see those who consider themselves down-trodden, al distinctions in the schools of Boston - an event we each and all of those countries, taking advantage of the present agitation on the great question of liberty or sla very, and resolving to do more than before to secur pride, the wealth the aristocratic refinement of the city; their emancipation. Let the colored people of this count these have been vanquished, and all parties are now try be but united under a common principle of action their emancipation. Let the colored people of this cour and resolved zealously to labor in its behalf, and all wi

Mr. GARRISON said he was gratified and thankfu that their friend Remond, while recognising the victor; remained to be done. They ought now to join heart victory; and this public recognition of his efforts is as and hand in an appeal to the Legislature to demand creditable to our colored fellow-citizens as it is worthily that all laws in the Southern States which forbid col ored seamen from the North going to the South, shall be repealed, and in a way that shall show they are i (Great applause.)

The following note from Rev. THEODORE PARKER WA

. The benediction was then pronounced by Rev. L. A. GRIMES, and the exercises terminated.

WM. WELLS BROWN, an Agent of the Mas chusetts A. S. Society, will hold meetings as follows Stoneham, Sunday, Sunday, (morning and afternoon (evening,) Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, illbury. Sunday. Southboro'. Mr. Brown's daughter will accompany him, and speak in some of the above places.

C. C. BURLEIGH, an Agent of the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows:-Friday, Saturday, Marshfield, Sunday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, South Scituate. Jan. Thursday, Friday, Saturday,

THE CAMPAIGN IN MICHIGAN!

eigner was put on trial in a court of justice, one half of the jury were composed of foreigners. They ought to insist here that when a colored man was tried, one half of the jury should also be colored.

There were certain things which, Mr. Remond said, There were certain things which, Mr. Remond said, Slavery Society, will be held as follows:— There were certain things which, Mr. Remond said, he wanted the colored people to do, whether the whites desired it or not. They had been accustomed to refer to the judgment of their white friends; but there were certain questions, upon which the judgment of the colored man was the best, because the peculiarity of his position better fitted him to understand them.

Mr. R. said he hoped that when they left that house, Mr. R. said he hoped that when they left that house, Grand Haven, Tuesday and Wednes, 23 and 3 Grand Haven, Tuesday and Wednes, 24 and 3 and 5 Grand Haven, Tuesday and Wednes, 25 and 25 and

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COETRY.

EVELYN HOPE.
BY ROBERT BROWNING. Beautiful Evelyn Hope is dead ! Sit and watch by her side an hour. That is her book-shelf, this her bed; She placked that piece of geranium flower, Beginning to die, too, in the glass. Little has yet been changed, I think-The shutters are shut, no light may pass, Save two long rays thro' the hinges' chink.

Sixteen years old when she died ! Perhaps she had scarcely heard my name— It was not her time to love; heaide, Her life had many a hope and aim, Duties enough, and little cares, And now was quiet, now astir, Till God's hand beckoned unawares,

And the sweet white brow is all of her.

Is it too late, then, Evelyn Hope? What! your soul was pure and true, The good stars met in your horoscope, Made you of spirit, fire, and dew-And just because I was thrice as old, And our paths in the world diverged so wi Each was nought to each, must I be told ? We were fellow-mortals, nought beside ?

No, indeed ! for God above Is great to grant, as mighty to make, And creates the love to reward the love. I claim you still, for my own love's sake ! Delayed, it may be, for more lives yet, Through worlds I shall traverse, not a few-Much is to learn, and much to forget.

Ere the time be come for taking you. But the time will come-at last it will, When, Evelyn Hope, what meant, I shall say, In the lower earth, in the years long still, That body and soul so pure and gay?
Why your hair was amber I shall divine, And your mouth of your own geranium's red, and what you would do with me, in fine In the new life come in the old one's stead.

I have lived, I shall say, so much since then, Given up myself so many times, Gained me the gains of various men, Ransacked the ages, spoiled the climes; Yet one thing, one, in my soul's full scope, Either I missed, or itself missed me-And I want and find you, Evelyn Hope ! What is the issue? let us see!

I loved you, Evelyn, all the while ; My heart seemed full as it could hold-There was space and to spare for the frank young And the red young mouth, and the hair's

young gold. So, hush !- I will give you this leaf to keep-See, I shut itlinside the sweet cold hand. There, that is our secret ! go to sleep ; You will wake, remember, and understand.

From the Boston Transcript.
THERE IS NEED OF LIGHT. There is need of light ! there is need of light ! To scatter the gloom of Error's night; To cheer these darkened ways of ours, Where the weeds are many, and few the flowers Since the partisan's oath and the bigot's zeal Would force their creeds by the aid of steel.

Since the banner of Peace is trailed in dust,

And the cannon thunders for Power and Lust. And the orphan's cry and the widow's wail Moan in the wave, and shrick in the gale; Since Right is crushed by the heel of Might— There is yet in the world a need of light. Since the rich man closes alike his door And his heart, to the plea of the starving poor Since human beings are bought and sold To quench the feverish thirst for gold, And the Bible is quoted to prove it right-There is need, O, is there not need of light?

Need of a light like that which shone From the mount and cross, and where the stor By the watching angels was rolled aside From the grave of the risen Crucified ! Like Christ's, in the hearts of all below. Portsmouth, N. H., Nov., 1855.

WHAT WOULD I BE? BY W. H. C. HOSMER.

What would I be? Not rich in gold, And with a parrow heart, . Or misanthropic, stern and cold, Dwell from my kind apart : I would not be a man of war, Who looks on death unmoved. Give me a title dearer far : 'The well-beloved !'

I would not wear a laurel crown, Its leaves conceal the thorn ;-Too oft the children of renown Are friendless and forlorn. Oh ! let me lead a blameless life, By young and old approved ; Called, in a world of sin and strife, 'The well-beloved ! '

God grant me power to guard the weak, And sorrow's mouning hush, And never feel upon my cheek Dark shame's betraying blush : And when, at my Creator's call, From earth I am removed, Let friendship 'broider on my pall, "The well-beloved !"

JUDGE NOT. Judge not ; the workings of the brain And of the heart thou canst not see ; What looks to thy dim eyes a stain, In God's pure light may only be A scar, brought from some well-won field;

Where thou wouldst only faint and yield. The look, the air that frets thy light, May be a token, that below The soul has closed in deadly fight With some internal fiery foe,

Whose glance would scoreh thy smiling grace And cast thee shuddering on thy face! The fall thou darest to despise-May be the slackened angel's hand

Has suffered it, that he may rise, And take a firmer, surer stand ; Or, trusting less to earthly things. May henceforth learn to use his wings. And judge none lost, but wait, and see.

With-hopeful pity, not disdain, The depth of the abyss may be The measure of the height of pain, And love and glory that may raise This soul to God in after days!

ALAMAUNC THE PRESS. BY JOHN J. SAXE.

Firm in the right the Daily Pro s should be, The tyrant's foe, the champion of the free; Faithful and constant to its sacred trust,— Calm in its utterance, in its judgment just; Wise in its teaching; uncorrupt ind strong To speed the right, & to denounce the wrong. Long may it be ere candor must confes On Freedom's shores, a weak and , , , all p

THANKSGIVING FOR MY HOUSE. BY HERRICH

Lord, Thou hast given me a cell,

Wherein to dwell;

A little house, whose humble roof
Is weatherproof;
Under the spars of which I lie
Both soft and dry.

Where Thou, my chamber for to ward,
Hast set a guard
Of harmless thoughts to watch and he

But the acceptance—that must be, O Lord, by Thee.

What is the existence of man's life, But open war, or slumbered strife; Where sickness to his sense presents The combat of the elements;

And never feels a perfect peace, Till Death's cold hand signs his release?

Outvies in rage the boiling flood; And each loose passion of the mind Is like a furious gust of wind. Which beats his bark with many a wave, Till he casts anchor in the grave.

It is a flower-which buds and grows,

It is a dream-whose seeming truth

Is moralis'd in age and youth; Where all the comforts he can share, As wandering as his fancies are;

Till in a mist of dark decay, The dreamer vanish quite away.

It is a dial, which points out

The sun-set, as it moves about; And shadows out in lines of night,

The subtle stages of Time's flight; Till all-obscuring earth hath laid His body in perpetual shade.

GOD.

Weigh me the fire ; or canst thou find

A way to measure out the wind; Distinguish all those floods that are

Mixt in the watery theatre, And taste thou them as saltless there

As in their channels first they were.

As in their channels first they were.

Tell me the people that do keep
Within the kingdoms of the deep;
Or fetch me buck that cloud again,
Beshiver'd into seeds of rain.

Tell me the motes, dusts, sands, and spears
Of corn, when summer shakes his ears;

Show me that world of stars, and whence They noiseless spill their influence: This if thou canst, then show me Him

From the Knickerbocker.

THE RAIL.

I met him in the cars, Where resignedly he sat; His hair was full of dust,

And so was his cravat :

He was furthermore embellished By a ticket in his hat.

The conductor touched his arm,

And awoke him from a nap, When he gave the feeding flies

In the yellow-lettered cap.

With allusions to the crups
That along the meadows lay-

Whereupon his eyes were lit By a speculative ray.

All the while the swaying cars

Kept rumbling o'er the rail, And the frequent whistle sent Shrieks of anguish to the gale,

And the cinders pattered down On the grimy floor like hail.

Were bobbing as in sleep,
Adn many babies lifted
Their voices up to weep;
While the coal-dust darkly fell
On bonnets in a heap.

When suddenly a jar,

And a thrice-repeated bump,
Made the people in plarm
From their easy cushions jump;
For they deemed the sound to be
The inevitable trump.

A doom-foreboding twitch,
As the tender gave a lurch
Beyond the flying switch,
And a mangled mass of me
Lay writhing in the ditch.

With a paiplisting heart
My friend essayed to rise;
There were bruises on his limbs,
And stars before his eyes,

And his face was of the hus Of the dolphin when he dies.

Commenced a legal strife; Being thereunto incited By his lawyer and his wife.

In his quiet way, as follows:
That his case came up before
A bench of legal scholars,
Who awarded him his claim

THE PILGRIMS.

Of \$1500!

I was very well content

In escaping with my life, But my mutilated friend

And he writes me the re

The heads of many men

An admonitory slap, And his ticket to the man

So, launching into talk, We rattled on our way,

That rides the glorious cherubit

And withers as the leaves disclose;
Whose spring and fall faint seasons keep,
Like fits of waking before sleep;
Then shrinks into that fatal mould
Where its first being was enroll'd.

Where Thou, my chamber for to ward,
Hast set a guard
Of harmless thoughts, to watch and keep
Me while I sleep.
Low is my porch, as is my fate,
Both void of state;
And yet the threshold of my door
Is worn by the poor.
Who hither come, and freely get
Good words or meat.
Like as my parlor, so my hall,
And kitchen small;
A little buttery, and therein
A little bin,
Which keeps my little loaf of bread
Unchipt, unflead.
Some brittle sticks of thorn or briar
Make me a fire,
Close by whose living coal I sit,
And glow like it.
Lord, I confess, too, when I dine,
The pulse is Thine,
And all those other bits that be
There placed by Thee.
The worts, the pursiain, and the mess
Of water crees,
Which of Thy kindness Thou hast sent:
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And my content
Makes those, and my beloved beet,
To be more sweet.

'Tis Thou that crown'st my glittering heartl
With guiltless mirth;
And giv'st me wassail bowls to drink,
Spiced to the brink.
Lord, 'tis thy plenty-dropping hand
That sows my land:
All this, and better, dost Thou send
Me for this end:
That I should render for my part
A thankful heart,
Which, fired with incense, I resign
As wholly thine:
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Before and after Election

It is a weary interlude—
Which doth short joys, long wees, include
The world the stage, the prologue tears,
The acts vain hopes and varied fears;
The scene shuts up with loss of breath,
And leaves no epilogue but death. Before and after Election Breckinridge to Seward Bethany, Va., Excitement Burning Dead Bodies Blair F. P., Letter of Clergymen and Abolitionists Conquest of Kansas Cass on Instructions Curtis T. B., Letter of Craft Wm., Letter from Congressional Debate Convention at Springfield Convention at Springfield
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