be directed, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. F Advertisements making less than one square in end three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massac Pennyivania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auhorised to receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY LORING, EDNING QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILDRICK, and WESDELL PHILLIPS. James of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of

erery question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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

HE U.S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.' Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding ords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their

No Union with Slaveholderal

assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to DURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER FUGITIVE SLAVES—an ngagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinal; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons . . . . . In fact, the oppressor representing the oppressed! . . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; AND THERENY TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.'- John Quincy Adams.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

WHOLE NUMBER 1125.

VOL. XXVI. NO. 4.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1856.

THE TWENTY - SECOND NATIONAL

ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR. a brief history of this institution, which is to cooperate for the extinction of slavery until its abolition, by funishing the American Anti-Slavery Society with nears for the promulgation of its principles, may at be unacceptable to our new and numerous co-

In 1829, Garrison first feit the indignant swell of heart which prompted him to devote his life to the mancipation of the American slave, -to the redempof his country from slavery, -to the freedom of the arld In 1831, he established THE LIBERATOR, and in 1833, founded the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIErr. The principles he enunciated were the same then slopted and ever since acted upon by that Society ;the sinfulness of slavery, and the justice and necessity of its immediate abolition, without the expatriation of in victims. The measures adopted were the ones universally employed in America for the furtherance of peral undertakings-to wit, the press and the rostrum

both requiring funds. The leading Managers of this twenty-second Bazzar were among the first to experience this need of money for the instruction of their country on a subject so long kept out of sight by venal statesmen and more venal charchmen, (whose respective constituencies were deeply interested in the continuance of slavery,) that the vhole existing generation had grown up in ignorance of its duties and responsibilities, and even of the very

It was in 1834 that the first Bazzar was put in operation, in the little hall of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, 46 Washington street, now called Stacy Hall Mrs. Child and Mrs. Ellis Gray Loring were the moving and the leading influences, and the proceeds

The efforts and example of these beloved friends sirrel many hearts to come up to their help, whose labors were to cease only with life ; and I call to mind to-day the feelings with which I quoted the following loss, as I bule them farewell at night, after their first

'Speed thee! speed thee! Liberry lead thee!

Many this day shall hearken and heed thee ! " And the prophecy has been fulfilled. The movement his gone on over since with continually increasing effi-

The pert year, 1835, was the year when the women of this Association were mobbed for exercising their right to associate, to publish and to act, like others, afterstarry had forbidden it. Vital as was their cause to the honor and welfare of the nation, and as far tranrending all other claims and causes as the foundation ta elifice exceeds in importance the ornaments Becon then failed to perceive it. It was not a prayerbeering that was mobbed. It was the second annual beting of the Society, for the transaction of anti-slabry business, and for the promotion of the cause as we pigel best ; though its having been opened with praysecording to the general custom of anti-slavery herings, probably led to a misapprehension in some Counts of it. Of course, the next Bazaar was a servee of danger. It was held at the house of HENRY CHAPxis, 6 Chauncy place; and I now recollect what Garalsox then said to the heads of that devoted household, ever since faithful through all the stress of the times, the hour that laid them in their honored graves :-Whatever light may break upon our cause hereafter, wican never forget who they were that stood by it in as hour so dark as this."

The proceeds of this year's effort were \$600.

The next year, 1837, the scene of action was the 'Artists' Gallery,' so called, in Summer street, near the spot now occupied by that munificent and devoted friend of the cause, CHARLES F. HOVEY. It was the cely hall that could be obtained, through the terrors and the hatred of the owners of that kind of property; and we owed it to the Free-Thinkers, (the infidels, as the community who mobbed us called them.) of Abner Keeland's congregation ; and we felt that they came bearer, on that occasion, to the character of Christ, that the churches that prophesied in his name. This year we raised \$800.

In 1838, the Bazzar was held at the Mariboro' Chapel Hall, now the premises of the Lowell Institute. Up to this time, we had received but little foreign aidonly the denations of our beloved friend Elizabeth Peace, then of Darlington ; now, the wife of our esteemed friend Dr. Nichol, of the Observatory, of Glasgow. We raisel, however, the sum of \$1100, and over the space appropriated to each town in Massachusetts that time to our aid, floated the banner pertaining to its ell E glish name, with an appropriate anti-slavery detoe, expressive of its continuance in the same free principles that guarded and graced its ancestral histo-

The Birrar of 1839 was held, as on the previous Just, at the Marlboro' Chapel, and now an attempt vas begun to break up the American Anti-Slavery Sotiery. Southern Doctors of Divinity, and slaveholding Professors of religion, seeing all their professions distridited, and all their sanctified, selfish worldliness taleagered by the holiness of our cause, began to play apon the comardice and selfishness of Northern doctors and professors, and through these on Mr. Lewis Tappan and others, whom we had in all confidence elected the Pretions year to serve as Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society. Thus acted upon by the Northern tools of slavery, Mr. Tappan and others of that faithless Committee fell away from the body of the constiuents, calumniated Gannison, and strove is dejiver the Society, with all its funds and machine-7, into the hands of men more in sympathy with slavebolders than with abolitionists. Abolitionists were, however, awake to the emergency, and none more so than ourselves. We instantly refused, though at the has moment, on learning the evil intentions and the recreases of our New York Committee of that year, to tarry on the Bazaar of 1839, which we had already tranine); for we saw that our funds would be used to divide and dishonor the cause. Thus we gave a timely hote of warning to all the members, scattered over the had; the schismatics were exposed and weakened; and then, in 184), the American Anti-Slavery Society held in annual meeting, that faithful body turned out of

able disgrace, took the most decided partisan ground less cordial and grateful acknowledgments. in behalf of these dishonest men. They proved them- Let us now proceed to give to these and all our

mersure for the great issue.

hands feel its touch.

mar was held in Amory Hall, corner of West and Washngton streets. It was here that the Earl of Carlisle To Miss WESTON : theerfully engaged in the seemingly trifling but really cheerfully engaged in the seemingly trifling but really scribed on the cover to me in your own hand-writing all-important duty of the hour, and never since has his This attention from a lady who has for many years bee voice of cheer been wanting to them in their land or an object of high respect and affectionate interest to his own. There it was that his sister, the Duchess of myself, is truly gratifying: nor had I ever thought my Sutherland, came in the spirit and by her words of sympathy, because it was impossible not to do whatever might possibly be of use,' and because she felt 'impelled to stretch her hand across the Atlantic to a band And so she has ever cherished it : and shall not this cause of human nature be, to her latest hour, peace

The pecuniary receipts of these years in Amory Hall stand thus :-

2641 1844,

After 1844, the Bazaar was held in Fancuil Hall with the following results :-1845. 88754 | 1848,

4525 1849, 4800 1850, At Assembly Hall, hear the Worcester Railroad :

8125 | At Horticultural Hall, School street :

4052 | 1858, 1852, Winter street Hall, No. 15: 5011 | 1855, 1854.

For their constant, sympathetic, devoted and abundant cooperation, during all these toilsome years, we feel how much we owe our honored and beloved asso-

ciates in Great Britain.

To our beloved and honored friends, the Webbs, Allens, Haughtons and Elmundsons of Dublin—the Wighams of Edinburgh—the Patons of Glasgow—the Glasgow—the Company of Science Armisteads, Baineses and Luptons of Leeds-Mesdames that I am not now able to give anything but my since Reid, Massic and Sturch of London-Miss Estlin and wishes for success ln your humane endeavers. friends of Bristol-Miss Whitlegge and friends of Man-chester-S. Alfred Steinthal of Bridgwater-George Thompson-Mr. Bishon and friends of Liverproducts. Thompson-Mr. Bishop and friends of Liverpool-the ry members as an exception to the general rule, of Sturgeses of Northfleet-with all their numerous, and fact of which I have proofs,) I do not hesitate to expres to us unknown friends, whom (as the tribes inscribed on his breast-plate by Moses,) 'we bear continually on be the latest to support the cause according to my our hearts, though we know not their names,'-to each and to all of these we gratefully offer the assurance of our deep sense of personal obligation for the CAUSE's sake. Their confidence shall stimulate us to more ef- and great value of the gifts from France, (which, in fective labors (more sincere or more devoted we cannot common with all the others, shall be more particularmake) for this magnificent and boly cause ;-our ly and fitly acknowledged to each individual donor cause-their cause-the cause of the whole world : the when the time and occasion serve,) one, which I recause which rewards so abundantly all who give them- St. Hilaire, merits peculiar gratitude. It is a complete and congratulation goes forth from our ranks to meet its but which, in all its little component parts, tells every fresh adherent; alike from the hearts that have more plainly than words could do, that the bereaved left their early dead upon its battle-field, and from the heart of some peasant mother found relief in sendhands that have borne the brand, the prison and the ling the little garments, no longer needed in her own chain :- from the voices still constant, though too much home, to be given to some slave mother, a fugitive from broken by their winters of service to be so strongly up- her own birth-place, that her child may be born in lifted as of old, but which still utter words of hope and free land. I showed to Mrs. Srowz, who was often cheer; from the homes where heroic and self-suffering present with us on this occasion, this affecting proof of poverty witnesses against the wealth that comes of her influence; and I pledge myself to that maternal wrong, by trampling for a life-time upon all its oppor- heart in France, that its pious intention shall be fultunities and temptations :- there are they whose daily filled. blessing is with you, friends of freedom in the British

office its dishonest servants. They had robbed it of its, and Lady McCarkill, (whose names appear for the first lions of persons in this self-styled land of freedom. It, cy, this effort to lift human beings from the pit of slanewspaper, the Emancipator-they had paid the roan time in our report,-naves dear to multitudes of the was Mrs. Jane Johnson; and all our friends present very on the Sabbath day. With the Sabbatarian quesnewspaper, the Emancipator—they had paid the roan time in our report,—naves dear to multitudes of the expenses to Europe, calling thems lives falsely its deleexpenses to Europe, calling thems lives falsely its delesuffering and oppressed in their own land,) receive our throngel round to welcome and thank her—the stronghearted woman, who, smid the thousand paralyzing

money in maligning it in Great Britain—they had To our excell at Irlends in France, and the Stäels of on the Med case, in 1836, and claimed her freedom to surrender the cash book or any of the counting room Paris, the Guepins of Names, the Girauds of Angers, cooks. Meanwhile, the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery and the friends occperating with them in the South of Committee in London, to their own infinite and inefface. France and in Switzerland, we would express no

selves unworthy the confidence of the British abolition- ored co-laborers some slight sketch of this Twenty-Secists, by receiving with honor, at the Convention of ond National Anti-Slavery Bazaar, which they have so 1840, the men whom, for their own credit's sake, they effectually promoted. It opened on the 19th of Decemshould have sent home disgraced. They refused to re- ber, 1855, continuing exactly a fortnight, to include ceive that most honorable body of persons composing New Year's day. We never attempt to deny that these the actual delegation of the American Anti-Slavery are most fatiguing occasions; for the constant vigi-Society; and from that hour they lost the confidence of lance and activity required to do justice to this amount the abolitionists of Great Britain. Whatever is done for of property entrusted to us under such conditions, ought the cause there, has been done apart from and over them. to draw deeply, and to the utmost, upon all the powers The abolitionists of Great Britain, despising their inert- of brain and body. It is the unbounded confidence of ness and pretence, took the only way of coercing them the donors, -it is the sacred and august cause, -it is n the way of duty, by advancing so rapidly in alliance the grand and ennobling principle that invests every with us, that for shame's sake, and in order not to lose penny trifle with importance, and makes us watch with their cloak of pretence, the British and Foreign Commit- unremitting intensity over the smallest in common with tee are obliged to follow painfully and unwillingly in the the largest contributions. The habit of buying at the ath we mark out for them, while secretly strengthen- lowest possible rates, so strong in even the most thoughtng any and every adverse influence which serves as a less purchasers, makes them occasionally forget what cover to their hypocrisy. It is because they have con- they ought ever to remember, that the American, of all trived to keep some good men of their number igno- others, should never ask to have the slave's property rant of these things that we are thus constantly explicineld cheap. The interests of our clients, the honor of t. The scene of it may be far away, and the time may our cause, and our credit as its advocates, above all bid be long ago :- but whatever concerns moral rectitude us demand the highest market prices for what the blind, s forever at the ethical judgment-bar; and the history the infirm, the aged, the infant, the poor, the invalid, of the past must always be used in explanation of the have contributed from their physical or pecuniary reproblems of the present. From 1840 dates the constant sources; and the less value their generosity is disposed aid we receive from Great Britain. The abolitionists to place upon their gifts, the more are we in honor of the United Kingdom then turned their backs upon bound to place a high estimate upon them. We make this non-descript confederacy in Broad Street, whose ourselves not merchants, merely, (no very 'heavy first wish has since been not to offend the slaveholder, descension in a land whose merchants are princes,) and whose first idea, the substitution of some trifling but servants of servants for the sake of the cause; but while doing so, we constantly remember that we are Having supplied the places of our recreant Commit- not hampered by the conditions of ordinary traffic to toc at New York, we proceeded to establish the Nation- make our sales meet our payments. The gifts inscribed al Anti-Slavery Standard, an instrumentality of un- 'From my children, from John Bowkett, a working equalled value to the cause, as well of a character whitesmith'- From Mary Wright, a minister of the unique in the world. As the Liberator is alone and Society of Friends in her hundredth year - From an unparalleled in its vindication of personal freedom, so invalid gentleman, the work of his best hours during the Standard guards the freedom of associated the year'- From the children of a charity school'action. Therefore it is that, while, as individuals, we 'From young ladies at school '-' From the inmates of sustain the Liberator, its great Editor with us sustains a blind asylum'- From your aged friend '-may be

the Standard, and would deem the sums we raise to assured by our earnestness in discharging aright the keen its folds affoat, an economical expenditure for the sacred trust they confide to us, that we, at least, lay race of man, though, instead of thousands of subscri- to heart the noble lesson they are teaching to the rich, bers, it had not one. The white 'flag at the fore' is strong, clear-sighted, hard-hearted tyranny of the but a little thing, but it guides and leads the fleet, as United States. This seems the proper moment to thank the single hand on the helm is but one, and yet all the venerated lady who has so greatly cheered us by

bought the abelitionists where they were to be found. MY DEAR MADAM-I return many thanks for your humble offerings were worthy of your individual re

\* Their brightest part Must be,-they issue from a fervid heart.'

I was born in America, but left it, with my family, near to every sympathy of her heart," and because 'from when not three years old, while the struggle for Inde-youth this cause had come between her and her peace.'

And so she has ever cherished it; and shall not believe we are distant relatives of the late Judge Jo seph Story of Boston, whose son William corresponded with me while in Paris this year, and acknowledged the and joy and continual consolation, as in all affliction it kindred. Indeed, I expected him in England at this

I am now very aged, very ill, lingering on life's brink and, as my hand-writing testifies, nearly blind; but, while the dim light allows, I rejoice to assure you of my admiration for yourself, and my ardent wishes for the ultimate success of your most noble and pious enterprise: -- wishes which were fully sympathized in by every member of my family, not one of whom remains: for I am now wholly alone on the earth.

Believe me, dear Madam, Yours faithfully and affectionately,

MARA STORY. Kindest regards to Mr. Garrison.

Another touching letter from a resident foreigne whom the readers of our last year's report will not fail to recollect, is here subjoined :-MISS ANNE WARREN WESTON :

MISS ANNE WARREN WESTON:

MADAM—A year ago I ventured to pay my respects to the Anti-Slavery Bazaar, by sending a little present, which found your approbation, indicated by mentioning it in the Anti-Slavery Standard, and in your pamphlet, for which kindness I respectfully thank you. It would give me great pleasure to sacrifice on this altar of humanity again this

my feelings and wishes for success again; and if for-tune should smile on me once more, surely, I shall not

Madam, your humble servant,

While dwelling for a moment on the exquisite taste cause so vital and fundamental to human nature : the ceived through the lamented Madame Isidore Geoffroyselves to bear it onward, that one note of joyful acclaim trousseau for an infant, without name or inscription;

Such a slave mother came into the hall while we were thus engaged in raising funds to abolish the system Will our new contributors, also, Lady Blackburne that bears down with a power so deadly upon four mil- gratefully accepted, as of special anti-clavery effica-

gates to the London Convent on—they had spent its warm's acknowledgmen's for their exquisite gifts? hearted woman, who, amid the thousand paralyzing money in maligning it in Great Britain—they had To our excell nt friends in France, also—the Mo- influences a slaveholding nation brings to bear upon under it. We met her not as one we were to condescend to and patronise. It was a profound satisfaction to us to take by the hand, as our co-laborer in the cause, one whom neither threats nor cajolery could overcome, but who swore, in the face of the world, for the truth, for her children, and for the man in prison on her account, that the miserably contemptible United States Minister to Nicaragua lied when he said she loved slavery, and was happy to return to it. Our beloved and honored friends, LUCRETIA MOTT, SARAH PUGH. RESECCA PLUMLEY and SARAH McKIM, who gave the support of their companionship to Mrs. Johnson, when she was confronted with Wheeler, will rejoice to hear that she is comfortably settled in the midst of us, our friend and neighbor; and that 'we shall want ere she wants!

the newly-admitted pupils to the public schools. They receive no insults, they say, on account of their color, and all their families look back with us upon the abolition of the marriage law in Massachusetts, which we obtained in 1843, under a roar of scotling and blasphemy, as one of those great legislative landmarks which prophecy the advance of a nation in civilization.

Space would fail us to recount the interesting con versations and interviews which took place during these fourteen days. The great blessing of the occasion is, that it brings together friends long parted, and as 'iron sharpeneth iron,' they are thus fitted for the evere encounters yet to come. Neither did we fail to remember the absent-the members of our Committee in Rome, in Florence, in Paris, and the fellow-laborers in the Western, Middle and New England States. We take this occasion to convey to our valued friend and representative in England, PARKER PILLSBURY, the assurance of our grateful and faithful regard. The photograph of him sent by the friends in Edinburgh was rapidly disposed of among the many American friends desirous to possess a memorial of him. The

copies brought \$3.00 each.

We must not forget to mention the photographs of our dear Edinburgh co-laborers, Mrs. and Miss Wigthe cause through the long course of years that it has Duxbury, Scituate, Oakland, Ohio, Albany, Rochester, struggled in America against ruffianly violence,-in Leominster, Hopedale, Manchester, Mass., Portland, England against indifference and neglect,-in both Concord, Mass., New Bedford, Hingham, Providence, every heart. We first knew the name of JANE SMEAL in glass and tin ware, which was highly appreciated. the earlier days of our conflict, when, with that of ELIZ- We must not close our Report without an attempt at the venerated lady who has so greatly energed us of the venerated lady who has so greatly energed us of Darlington, it came, encouraging least to express our gratitude to those who have so escapelisting may be diffused as widely as possible:—

us to persevere, at the head of an address from a sentially helped us in reducing the expenses, decoratmultitude of Englishwomen. Now we see her, in ma- ing the hall, and supplying the refreshment table. We turer age, in company with her daughter and her are most truly obliged to Mr. Wellington and friends friend, -Miss Eliza Wigham and Miss Estlin. We for the supply and arrangement of Christmas green; were never tired of explaining the tie that had to David Middleton, of Andorer, for flower seeds; to bound these women's hearts to ours during twenty Edmund Jackson, for \$62.50 worth of soap-sold inyears of anti-slavery conflict. The picture was pur- stantly; to Mrs. Watson, for her unequalled bronze chased by subscription of the most devoted and beloved leather work; to Mr. Thomas Groom for stationery, friends of the cause, and by them presented to ANNE and twenty-five copies Hall's Sermons, with twelve Al-WARREN WESTON, whom a severe family bereavement manacs; to Mr. Marsh and Messrs. Crosby & Nichols Bazaar of this year.

The 'Liberty Bell' of the present year is the four-

the cause, desirous to make their file complete, have his arrangements for making tea and coffee, with donainquired the years of publication, that we take this op- tions of goods; to Mr. Sumner for loan of China ware: portunity to give the history and purpose of this little to Mr. Ditson for loan of plane forte. anti-slavery annual. The first volume, a duodecimo of May we be permitted to thank our dear friends Mrs. 100 pages, printed in 1889, should have borne on the title page the date of 1840, to avoid a seeming break. Bedford, for their ample supplies of excellent cake, The second volume bears date 1841, and the series was (for part of which poet Cowper's Mrs. Unwin furuninterrupted till 1850, during which year the publi- nished the receipt ;) to Dr. Whitcomb, and to Mesars. cation was omitted, as also in the years 1854 and 1855. Philip and Edwin Scarborough, we are greatly in-It is proposed to continue the publication, for it pro- debted for barrels of apples, cheeses, and roasted chickmotes our principles, by presenting them in an attrac- ens and turkies for the refrshment table. tive form, adds to the treasurer's receipts, affords an opportunity to eminent writers for an expression of of our Cause-one to whom we pay the passing tribute of expressing our sense of services rendered in the ence, do the true Abolitionists of the United States owe cause, and of conveying our sense of fraternity with it that there is not a village in Great Britain where those whose course commands that feeling on our part. their mere names do not secure them sympathy and Hence no mere indifferent litterateur, however highly welcome, -we need but name HARRIET MARTINEAU. gifted, nor any known enemy of the cause or its advo- it is somewhere said by her, 'It is generally in quescates, has ever been permitted to occupy its pages. tionable taste to mention demand and supply and heav-Hostility, however cautiously manifested or unwittingly enly-mindedness in the same breath.' Let her honored proclaimed, and treachery, however loudly denied, are name stand, then, between us and this charge; for it shut out from this joint work of 'the Friends of Free- is precisely of this too prevalent earthly-mindedness, in opinions or measures, in the treatment of the sub- speak before we close. We have been wont to end our ject, (unavoidable as the taste of the soil in wines,) is reports of the two and twenty previous years with some gladly hailed as giving zest and variety, and as cher-statement of our objects, our principles, and our meaishing liberality of feeling and a sacred respect for the sures. They are now so well known that we may feel accept all the gifts of our friends 'of such as they appeal to the right-minded, the true-hearted, the dishave,' we are reminded to make a suggestion which may promote the interests of the cause. It is that gifts inspiring cause. With us, let them avoid pretence tarian interest. Yet biographies of eminent founders of osophers or historians, good sermons on occasions of children's books, the best books, in short, of all denominations and of no denomination, will prove saleable ; ons of all denominations and of no denomination. This year might have been seen upon our book-table s orresponding variety of publications, from Jonathan Edwards' 'Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God,' metaphysics. It is not variety, but unsaleableness, Friends for his very profitable and acceptable donation, different false pretences, the disinterestedness that reas well as the friend in Ohio, who forwarded a most bukes his own mean selfishness; and each of these precomplete little wagon, valued at twenty-five dollars, and sold for that sum, made from conscientious motives on the first day of the week. We are happy to add that

our Sabbatarian no less than our anti-Sabbatarian friends respected the donor's conscientiousness, and

tion in general, we have, as Abolitionists, nothing to do: to the use of the day for the slave's redemption, we can none of us, as such, object. ' Orare est laborare. Among the contributions from abroad was found a sheaf of embossed leaves, bearing the following lines:

'I slept, and dreamed that life was beauty ; 'I slept, and dreamed that life was beau I woke, and found that life was duty. Was thy dream, then, a shadowy lie? Go on, sad heart, courageously, And thou shalt find thy dream to be A noon-day light and truth to thee.'

These beautiful lines, written by Ellen Hooper, (Miss Sturgis,) went originally from Boston, and were returned to us from Britain; like the winged seed, bearing fruit wherever the chance wind lifts them.

Another of these 'leaves of healing '\_bore the noble expression of the Earl of Carlisle touching American

crowning evil-th capital danger—the mortal plague-spot-slavery. Whilst it lasts, it must continue, in addition to the suffering and wrong it entails on the enslaved, to operate with terrible reaction on the domi-nant class, to blunt the moral sense, sap domestic virtue, degrale independent industry, check the onward march of enterprise, sow the seeds of suspicion, alarm and tengeance, in both internal and external inter-course, distract the national councils, threaten the permanence of the Union, and leave a brand, a hy-word and a jest on the name of Freedom. -The Earl of Carlisle's Lecture on America.

Such testimonies as this, with the heart-searching one of Mrs. BROWNING in the 'Liberty Bell,' do honor to England, and cover a multisude of ignobly selfish sins on the part of some of her sons and daughters, who abjure their individuality and nobility of soul by putting themselves on a level with singing men, singing women, and business travellers; seeking to entertain or be entertained, to gain money or popularity, instead of properly discharging their responsibility as persons of character and consideration. One word of explanation is due to those who ask-

Where are your home contributions? for all we see seems foreign.' It should be remembered that the contributions of some of our Managers are mostly expended abroad, principally on the Continent, and hence are not distinguishable from the foreign contributions; and that others supply the refreshment table, always an indispensable addition to the general arrangements. But special acknowledgments are beside due to the HAM, who have so gently and so bravely stood by Salem friends, to the Portsmouth friends, to those in countries, against hypocritical pretence. There was R. I., Troy, East Hampton, Conn., and Boston. Mesers. omething in this picture that awakened an interest in Morey and Ober furnished a very profitable table of

prevented from taking her accustomed place at the for stationery; to Mr. Prentiss for his donation of printed tickets of admission; to Mrs. C. Vinton for milk and cream and loan of tables ; to Mrs. Meyer for eenth number issued, and so many of the friends of similar kind accommodation ; to Mr. Waterman, for

Brooks, of Concord, and Mrs. D. Ricketson, of New

It was once said by a most revered and devoted friend pointion, and furnishes ourselves with a suitable mode of saying, that to hers, more than to any other infludom ; while every incidental expression of difference the main support of slavery, that we feel impelled to rights of opinion. And here, while we most gratefully released from such a duty. We need but confidently interested, of every land, to take part with us in this of books, to meet a ready sale, should (other things despise hypocrisy; abjure dilettanteism. Let them rebeing equal) consist of books of general, and not of sec- member that there is no such distracting variety of schools, branches and parties of Abolitionists to choose sects, writings of their popular and standard divines, phi- from, as they may have been told. Differences there are-but they all resolve themselves into different great public interest, able treatises on subjects of uni- degrees of disinterestedness; and we dare not invite rereal ocnoern, old and curious books, autographs, the fresh volunteer to any but the unpaid ranks. No man has a right to dishonor a holy cause by trying to make it a profitable one. He may easily rise to for among our members and our purchasers are per- power and place, if he will be perjured,-that is one school or branch of Abolition, so called. He may de-clare the Constitution of the United States anti-slavery, -it is a second school of Abolition, of similar value to the Cause. He may protest against the aggressions to the latest productions of Unitarianism, philosophy, of the Slave Power upon the rights of the North, or seek to restrict the extension of slavery-this constithat we object to. We must, however, thank the tutes a third school, having no reference to the liberafriend who sent us the standard works of the Society of tion of those in bondage. He may attack, upon a dezen tences shall be called by the reluctant spirit we are exercising a branch or 'school of Abelition. We lay the are to the root of all such mischievous growths,

We know they may; and it is the shame of our

United States Constitution, that its tendency has been, generation after generation, to make men moral dolts, at fir t it made heir ancestors moral cowards. It is sincerity that brings men into bad company ; of sinners, shom their presence not converts, but so notion .

For our own parts, it is to a companionship of toil and ren neiation that we feel morally obliged to invite men ; but a cause like this shall strengthen in weakness, comfort in affliction, and steel against calamity. It shall save men from the shame of living on the side of the oppressor, and the ignominy of dying in the silent support of wrong. It shall secure their children from such an inheritance of grief and shame as the emembrance that their parents were drawn into disraceful sympathy with the enslaver, when the moral attle was fought out in the United States for the freeom of a race and the honor of a nation. And though so selfish inducements exist, we are yet able to assure such as will renounce all part and lot in slavery, whether political, ecclesiastical or social, that no man shall lose friends, or houses, or lands, or business, for right's sake, but shall, in the added vitality and power of his own being, receive a thousand fold of nobler re-

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, 6 Chauncy Place. Boston, Jan. 18, 1856.

MERCHANDISE Received for the Twenty-second National A. S. Ba-

One box from Leeds, by Wilson Armistend One do. from Glasgow, by Andrew Paton. Two do. from Elinburgh, by Jane Wigham. One do. from Dublin, including Cork and Waterford,

by Mrs. Elmundson. One da. from Dublin, by R. D. Webb. One dc. from Manchester, including Warrington and Sheffield, by Miss Whitelegge. One dc. from Bristol, by Mrs. Thomas.

One do. from Perth, by Mrs. Morton. One do. from London, including Upper Clapton and Northfleet, by Mrs. Massie. Five de. from France, by Mrs. Chapman and Madame

Keller. One da. from Bridgwater, by Mr. Steinthal. By M. W. C., through Mrs. Aifred Higginson, (par-cels delivery from Derby, name of donor un-

known,) one small parcel.

By M. W. C., through R. D. Webb, from Miss Mary
Ireland, one braided cushion—one pair lace
sleeves, (guipure d'Irlande)—1 set embossed table mats—1 paper of autographs.

CASH DONATIONS. Lynn friends, byRuth Buf- | P. Pillsbury, by F. Jackson. Thomas Brown \$15 00 2 00 5 00 fum. lvan Ward, Alvan Wasser, 10 00 Richard Clap, 10 00 Amory Battles, 10 00 Margaret Andrews and sisters. Dr. C. C. Field, Rev. Amory Battles, Ladies in Manches-Mrs. Mary D. Sprague 8 00 ter, Eng., from Mrs. Whitlegge, through

WilsonArmistead, by M. W. C., £280 MONEY Received and expended in France for the Bazaar, by Mrs. Chapman.

Mrs. Anna Shaw Greene ...... 500 

M'lle Wild ...... 20 Received by Anne W. Weston, for the publication of

Mr. Joseph Ricketson \$5 00 | Mrs. A. O. Mandell 5 00 | Mrs. & Mrs. W. Phillps 10 00 | Mrs. Edwin Chapman,

Mrs. H. C. Fifield 5 00 by Mrs. Follen, 25 00 Mrs. Daniel Ricketson 5 00 Miss S. C. Cabot 1 00 Mrs. David Joy 10 00 Portsmouth Ladies' A.
Hon. J. G. Palfrey 3 00 S.S., byMrs. Hatch26 00
Mrs. Geo. R. Russell 10 00 Mrs. Jas. M. Robbins 5 00 Mrs. Geo. R. Russell 10 00
Mrs. F. G. Shaw 10 00
Mrs. E. G. Shaw 10 00
Mrs. Ghapman 5 00
Mr. Chas. F. Adams 5 00
Mr. Andrew Robeson 10 00
Mr. Francis Jackson 20 00
Mrs. L. Walker, 3 00
Mrs. L. Walker, 3 00
Mrs. Chas. F. Hovey 20 00
Mrs. EllisGrayLoring10 00
A friend 2 50
Mrs. E. L. Follen 10 00

Mrs. Lydia S. Dennett 5 00 Mrs. E. L. Follen 10 00 Mr. Wm. C. Taber 500 Mrs. Clarissa G. Olds 200 Concord Ladies' A. S.
Society 800 Mr. Nath'l Barney 1000 Mrs. M. M. Brooks 200 don £500 MONEY, LETTERS AND PARCELS,

Received in Bazoar boxes, and forwarded to address In London box-from Mrs. Reid, for Bazaar, £5. In Edinburgh bx-letters for A. W. Weston, James Martin, H. B. Stowe, Mrs. Pillsbury. (By M.

W. C., S. Pugh, A. W. Weston. Parcels-2 W. L. Garrison, 1 Mrs. J. B. Syme, 1 S. May, Jr., 1 Mrs. Pillsbury, (with small one attached,) 1 S. Byerly. Glasgew Box-1 percel for H. C. Wright, 1 do. for

Miss Fanny Garrison.
Liverpool Box—1 parcel for Rev. J. H. Allen, 1 do. for
Rev. W R. Alger, 1 do. Helen Pillsbury.
Bristel Box—2 parcels for P. Pillsbury, 1 do. Phila-

Dublin Box-1 parcel for W. W. Brown, 1 for Theodore E. Suliote, I for Mrs. Pillsbury; copies of Mr. Haughton's Plea for the Maine Liquor Law, in-scribed to W. L. G., S. M., Jr., H. C. W., L. Mott, and S. J. M.

eeds Box-1 parcel for Miss S. Pugh, 1 for Philadel-

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES. We lately noticed the ad-

ARTI-SLAVERY LECTURES. We lately noticed the address given by Mr. Pillsbury on the Anti-Slavery question in the United States. Before leaving Jedburgh, Mr. Pillsbury held a conversational meeting in the vestry of the Independent Chapel, and took occasion to enter on some other features of the subject not discussed in the address referred to—very much to the information of those present. At the conclusion, Mr. Robert Oliver, merchant, conveyed the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Pillsbury for his interesting addresses, and proposed his willingness to aid, along with others, in advancing the interests of the subject which had been so powerfully brought before the meetings. Mr. Pillsbury has left this part of the country for the precent, but purposes to return, when he will in all likelihood give addresses in Kelso and Hawick. We may commend the gentleman to the attention of the inhabitants of both towns. He is not of the showy class of speakers, yet possesses a full and copious delivery, united with all the marks and resources of a powerful mind. His visit to this town was sourcely in the capacity of a lecturer, yet he has produced a lively interest in behalf of the anti-slavery cause, and had the meetings been more widely announced, crawded houses would have responded to the appeal.—Kelso Chronicle, Nov. 30.

The New York Herald makes the losses by fire in the United States last year \$12,0,00,000.

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Extract from the recent message of Gov. CHASE to

the Legislature of Ohio :-The terms of the Missouri Compromise were these: That Missouri should be admitted with slavery; that slavery should be forever prohibited in the territory acquired from France, north of 36 degrees 30 minutes, except Missouri; and that Congress should refrain, for the present at least, from legislative prohibition of slavery south of 36 de-grees 30 minutes. This last term was only im-

grees 30 minutes. This last term was only implied: it was not expressed.

This compromise, in substance and effect, was a compact between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding sections of the country, and was universally so regarded. It yielded to slavery absolutely the territory occupied by Missouri, and it left without the protection of prohibition all the residue of territory acquired under the French treaty south of 36 deg. 30 min. As the original policy of the 36 deg. 30 min. As the original policy of the country, and the true principles of the Constitu tion, required the exclusion of slavery from the whole of this territory, it was to be expected that this adjustment would be received with much dissatisfaction in the free States. It was so received; but, after a time, for the sake of peace, and in the full belief that its stipulations, in respect to the territory north of 36 deg. 30 min., would be faith-

Inly observed, the people generally acquiesced in it. Concession invites aggression. Having succeeded in establishing slavery in Missouri, the Slave Power soon insisted upon the implied term of the compromise as a positive stipulation for the allow-ance of slavery south of 36 degrees, 30 minutes; not only in the territory acquired from France, but in all other territory, whenever and however acacquisition. This interpretation was tacitly admitted; and under the compromise, thus interpreted, Arkansas, Texas and Florida, came into the Union as slave States, and the small remainder of

the territory south of 36 degrees 30 minutes, was allotted to slaveholding Indian tribes.

All the territory south of the Missouri line, whether acquired before or after the date of the Compromise, was thus incorporated into slave States, or otherwise appropriated to slavery under the slaveholding interpretation of the compact. Nothing was left to freedom or settlement by nonslaveholding freemen, except the territory north of the Missouri line. The freedom of this territory, it was thought, was firmly secured. Guaranteed by the Constitution, protected by original policy guarded by a compact, in the fulfillment of which so much had been yielded that it seemed impossi ble for slavery itself to ask more, the people of the free States never dreamed that it could be in-vaded or endangered. But this anticipation proved illusory. When the time arrived for the organization of government for this territory with a view to open it for settlement and cultivation, the coun was astounded by the demand of the Slave Power for the abrogation of the Missouri prohibi

At first the demand was heard with incredulou amazement, and then with unavailing indignation It availed nothing to appeal to plighted faith nothing to appeal to ancient policy or constitu-tional guaranties. The great dominant power of slavery demanded the sacrifice of freedom, and the oblation must be made. The Missouri Prohibition was repealed; the Compromise of 1820, performed to the letter, and far beyond the letter, by the free states, was broken up and destroyed by the slave states to avoid the fulfilment of its only stipulation

in favor of freedom.

The pretences under which this wrong was per petrated, give additional keenness to the sense of injury.

It was boldly asserted that the prohibition was

unconstitutional. The power to prohibit territorial slavery had been exercised by the first Congress under the Constitution in the act providing for con-tinuing in full effect the ordinance of 1787. The Constitution, in express terms, had conferred on Congress the power to make all needful rules and regulations concerning the territory of the United States. This provision had been uniformly regarded as authorizing all necessary territorial legisla-tion. Almost every Congress had exercised the power, and almost every President had approved its exercise. The very persons who denied the power to prohibit slavery, asserted the power to establish territorial governments and to define their departments and powers, and therefore, in denying the power of prohibition, were reduced to, the necessity of denying that the greater includes the ed as authorizing all necessary territorial legisla-

less.
Under these circumstances, after the prohibition had remained unquestioned for more than the third of a century, the denial of its constitutionality rather provoked indignation than excited doubt.

It was, also, insisted that the doctrine of popular sovereignty required the repeal of the prohibition.

This was a mere abuse of terms. The true idea of popular sovereignty demands, as a primary essen-tial condition, the recognition of inalienable personal rights. There can be no genuine popular sovereignty where a portion of the population is enslaved. The prohibition of slavery is therefore a necessary prerequisite to the real sovereignty of the people. In the sense of the apologists for repeal, popular sovereignty signifies nothing but the right of a portion of the community to enslave the rest. It begins by the denial of the natural rights of man. It must end in the total subversion of the fundamental principle of American institutions. For a free and independent people, it would substitute a community of masters, dependents and

Such is the repulsive theory. In practical operation it has not proved more attractive. As em-bodied in the Nebraska-Kansas bill, it has been fruitful of nothing but evil. It has not conferred a single substantial benefit upon the settlers of either territory. In no respect are they distinguished from the settlers of Minnesota, where slavery is prohibited, except by exposure to its evils. The sole special effect of the Nebraska-Kansas act upon the territories organized under it, is to open the to the introduction of slaves. In one of them it has led to desperate attempts to effect that object -to invasion, usurpation, violence, bloodsh Crimes like these are not the legitimate fruits of that doctrine of popular self-government, to the maintenance of which our fathers pledged their lives, their fortunes, and

their honor. In all these things, our own state has a deep and peculiar interest. Our own history furnishes the most complete vindication of the policy of slavery prohibition. We occupy, in part, the soil pro-teeted from the blight of slavery by the ordinance of 1787. For more than half a century, the people of Ohio have been accustomed to regard that ordinance with mingled emotions of gratitude and pride. Conspicuous among its provisions, and in it companionship with its sacred guaranties of religious freedom, of liberality towards immigrants of the inviolability of private contracts, of the security of private property, and of universal education, stands the great interdict against slavery, acknowledging and impartially protecting the rights of man as man. The words to which we always recur, when seeking in the ordinance the peculiar springs of our wonderful prosperit and progress, are those which embody this prohibi

Never did the noble pioneers who laid the foun dations on which we now joyfully build, complain of that interdict as an abridgement of any rights, personal or political. On the contrary, they have ever spoken of it as the pillar of fire by night and of cloud by day, which guided and protected them in the wilderness. More than any other state. Ohio, as the first-born of the ordinance, and indebted to the ordinance for her proud position as the third state of the confederacy, and first among the new states, is bound to cherish and defend its great and beneficent principles. In so doing, we shall be fellow-workers with its illustrious framers, in their own declared policy and purpose of 'ex-tending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, whereon these republics, their laws and constitutions, are erected, and fixing and establishing those principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions and governments which forever hereafter shall be formed in' American' territory.'

No political duty appears to be more urgent than The question of slavery, it is almost universally onceded, transcends in present importance all other political questions of a national character. The repeal of the Missouri Prohibition, abrogating the Missouri Comprise, opens anew the whole subject of the relations of slavery to the Union, to the states, and to the territories. In determining the true line of duty, under these circumstances, it seems to be the part of wisdom to recur to the acts

of the founders of the republic, and to the principles of the constitution. To me these guides seem to indicate a plain path. It leads back to the original indicate a plain path. It leads back to the original national policy. That policy, I have already remarked, while it sanctioned no outside interference with slavery within slave states, contemplated no extension of it beyond slave limits. It regarded slavery in all its relations as subject, exclusively, to state legislation, and absolved the general government from all responsibility for its extension or continuous.

or continuance.

Our return to that policy should be signalized by the restoration of the guaranty of freedom to the territories, which have been deprived of it by the retrograde legislation of Congress. Had the policy originally adopted been persistently pursued, the question of slavery would have ceased long since to vex our repose and disturb our councils. Should that policy be restored, may we not confidently expect the restoration, also, of those relations of the restoration of the relations. tions of harmony and good will which characterized the era of its adoption, and that, through repeal of all national legislation in support of slavery the constitutional action of state governments, the ardent desire of our fathers for the deliverance of the whole country from the great evil, may at length be fulfilled! No worthier objects than these, in my judgment, can engage the united efforts of freemen. Frank and cordial co-operation for these freemen. Frank and cordial co-operation to the public ends excludes all invidious and unjust dis crimination on account of birth or creed, endangers no right of any individual or any state, but promises the happy result of a more perfect union, established upon the solid foundations of exact justice and equal rights.

### Correspondence of the Dover Morning Star. LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS.

New York, Dec. 31, 1855. My Constant Star:—The Landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock has wonderfully metamorphosed (I cannot say improved, nor yet developed) in its way down from 1620 to 1856—and to New York. The New England Society here, celebrate it every year; by a public meeting and oration on the day of the Landing, and a 'feast of '-all substantials and delicates of the eatable world, if not of 'Reason; and 'flow of '-bowl, if not of 'soul.' This year the meeting and oration were at the church of the Puritans, in Union Place, and the feast and wine at the Astor House. The gorgeous temple of stained glass and brilliant gas, velvet seats and airs of summer warmth from an artificial, invisible sun beneath, peopled with cushioned Ease and current Fashion, was a strange mutation from the wintry coasts of savage woods that for ages had their giant branches against the ocean winds,' with their wild native people, and the refugees from beyond the seas, seeking 'freedom to worship God.' And the fare and spirit of the expenses. feast, as the accommodations at Astor House, a change from those of the early settlement. But the scenery was not more dissonant to the original, than the preacher here and now, to whatever preacher was then and there. Oliver W. Holmes, whose chies motoriety lies in an epic in seven stanzas of eight lines each, of his boyhood's Sun-day Breeches, taken off the laundry drying-line on wash-day, by a great gale, was this preacher for the Pilgrims here and now. As concerns any properties of the Pilgrim-stock or Pilgrim-interest, boy might as well have been in the trowsers so Hon. Edward Everett presiding, and chief orator It had not been a more erratic wind than this that has blown him here, orator for this Courier, occupy no less than ten columns. In point occasion—one of the most unaccountable of 'a' of glorification of the fallen Webster, they recall the chief burden of this orator, brought to the occasion. was, opposition to the law for stopping liquor, and when 'Herod, arrayed in royal apparel, sat upon his favor to the law for catching slaves. Mr. Pierpont throne, and made an oration unto them. And the peofollowed this labor of love (for rum and slavery,) with a Poem of opposite bearings on both these interests, so that it was estimated that the account was balanced, or more than that. But this balancing was strangely anti-balanced by four lines of small wit which Mr. Pierpont chalked on the Worshir, intense and all-pervading, characterises all side of the tap and bull-dog account, at the Astor House part of the 'Landing,' the next night—four lines of ten syllables each and two rhymes in all, to the effect that 'our brother Holmes' wit' is the gad-fly's sting, and the hisses at his rum and greatness, no moral discrimination, no appreciation of slavery plea in his oration the previous night, the spirit of freedom, which is ever in conflict, and ever progressive. All is blind, besotted, idolatrous, this could be in Pierpont, is among the mysteries At this, however, we do not marvel. Grapes are n this could be in Pierpont, is among the mysteries of weakness in strong men, and wrong in right men. Yet a key may perhaps be found for unlocking this mystery, in the heavy dose of flattery which Holmes administered to the poet who was to follow him, in the conclusion of his oration, and what it is all worth. Why should not Mr. Everett, the the known temptation of wit to its possessor to upholder of chattel slavery upon Scriptural authority the known temptation of wite 18 to 18 secretary the known temptation of wite 18 to 18 secretary temptation of wite 18 secretar ing characteristic of our poor human nature. Altogether, the cause of the Pilgrims travelled in the wrong direction in the New York celebration of it this year. At Plymouth, the bona fide ground of the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth, who, in the Landing, as reports show, it went better. If 1837, suggested that no discussion of the subject of sla that shore itself sent what the Tribune calls 'a very should be countenanced or tolerated—the trimme State (the city cannot claim him) sent a full man-orator to speak there. Curious exchange this, of Seward and Holmes. If ever the Yankees made a Kansas, and the nation and world through Kansas at the Plymouth celebration, in connection with oration that was an oration, may more effect of making their oration a gad-fly, and the mingle? large portion of the auditory disapproving his rum and slavery, geese and scrpents. So taking these together, Yankeedom holds her own, so far as these

### two of her sons are concerned. THE PRESIDENT AND KANSAS.

It is nothing to the 'federal executive ' that an territory of the United States, with the publicly avowed purpose of murdering its inhabitants. It is nothing that the officers of the 'federal executive ' are urging on this infernal mob to their devilizens call for aid in the name of Law, Liberty and character and career of him whose fall was like that of ish work. It is nothing that those beleagured citthe Constitution. It is only 'some acts prejudicial to good order, which will not justify the interposition of the federal executive.'

The truth is, Franklin Pierce is morally as guil-

ty in respect to all the outrages committed in Kan-sas, as are Atchison and Stringfellow. But for the knowledge that the 'federal executive' would not interfere to thwart or punish them, not one of the outrages with which that territory has been filled, ever have occurred. A single carnest word from the 'federal executive' would have made them shun Kansas as they would shun the halter from the 'federal executive' they so well deserve. No word has been spoken. On the contrary, the acts of the 'federal executive,' which speak louder than words, have told them to lies buried at Marshfield,' and declare as his 'firm be

What but a proclamation to this effect was the removal of Governor Reeder, and the appointment of Shannon, the miserablest doughface in all the North! What else was to be understood by the removal of Judge Johnson, the only other Free State man appointed? What else meant the retention in office of S. H. Woodson, as Secretary of the territory—a man who was implicated in the election frauds, and whose whole conduct has shown him capable of committing any crime necessary to the establishment of Slavery in Kansas? What meant the accumulation of every territorial office in the hands of the 'ruffians' and their abettors! It meant that slavery was to be established there at all hazards, and by any means him with the renown of the country'! Stave-ortchin within the power of violence, ruffianism and fraud; Mr. Lord regards as a very patriotic service; an that they were not molested in their hellish

work.

No occasion for 'the interposition of the federal executive!' Of course not. The 'federal executive! And why should not tive 'authorities are the head plotters and confresh from his descoration tive 'authorities are the head plotters and conspirators in the most atrocious scheme of blood known in modern history. Nor is Franklin Pierce the least guilty of these conspirators. On his skirts, to-day, rests the blood of the men murdered by those bandits in the employ of his tools. Before God and his country, he is the head and front of that conspiracy which was intended, in the language of the 'ruffians,' to 'wipe out' Lawrence, and leave it but the grave of its brave defenders.

Thanks to the gallant men and heroic women of Thanks to the gallant men and heroic women of that doomed city, the conspirators were over-awed and the conspiracy failed. Lawrence still exists—in still inhabited by freemen, and is not yet enslaved.—Concord, N. H. Democrat.

# No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, JANUARY 25, 1856.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The Twenty-Third Annual Meeting of the Massa-HUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will be held in Bos ton, at WILLIAMS HALL, corner Dover and Washing ton streets, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, January 24th and 25th-commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continuing its sessions through each day and eve-

Auxiliary associations, and members and friends p the Society, are requested to make early and sure arrangements to be strongly represented on the occasion

The fact, that a most encouraging change has taken place in the public sentiment of the Commonwealth and also of the entire North, on the subject of slavery instead of inducing a state of repose or a lack of vig lance, should stimulate to greater activity and more de termined effort for the utter overthrow of that foul and hideous system, which is the curse and shame of the country, full of danger and wo, and ' the sum of all villanies.' A more glorious struggle the world has never witnessed. Its successful termination, in the liberation and enfranchisement of FOUR MILLIONS OF CHATTEL SLAVES, will be an irresistible blow struck for the freedom of the human race, now kept in thraldom by the unparalleled hypocrisy and base apostacy of this pseudo 'model republic.' Once more then, to the onset, with a self-sacrificing spirit and heroic determination which shall laugh to scorn all the threats and machinations of the Slave Power! We cannot be defeated.

Among the speakers at this meeting, the folowing may be confidently expected : Wn. LLOYD GAR-RISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, EDMUND QUINCY, CHARLES LENOX REMOND, STEPHEN S. FOSTER, ANDREW T. FOSS, WM. W. BROWN, CHARLES C. BUBLEIGH, Rev. D. A.

The meetings will be held in WILLIAMS' HALL at the corner of Washington and Dover Streets, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continuing through each day and evening. At each eveni session, there will be an admission fee of 10 cents, to help defray the

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

# MAN-WORSHIP.

On Friday evening last, a private banquet, in con memoration of the birth of DANIEL WEBSTER, was given at the Revere House, in this city, at which there were present one hundred and seventy-six guests .the occasion. The proceedings, as reported in the incident related in the twelfth chapter of the Acts when ' Herod, arrayed in royal apparel, sat upon h ple gave a shout, saying. It is the voice of a God, and not of a man. And immediately the angel of the Lord smote him, because he gave not God the glory : and h big bargain out of the Yorkers, it has been in this went for slave-hunting on the soil of the Pilgrims big bargain out of the lorkers. It has been transaction—if they can afford such a draft on their character for intelligence and morals. Their their prejudices against acting the part of two-legged Phillips' cracking of Sharpe's rifles for Freedom in bloodhounds, and madly waged war upon the antislavery movement for its utter extinction? Can the stream rise higher than its source? Is the idolator to than offset their Pierpont's crack of wit here to the be presumed better than his god? Do not affinities

So, too, in regard to one whose absence from banquet, by reason of illness, was deeply deplored-Rusus Choate, the harlequin in rhetoric and litera ture, in morals and politics, in professional service and patriotic pretension, to whose cunning and unscrupulousness rogues of every grade are prone to look for a armed mob of blood-thirsty marauders invade a safe deliverance whenever within the grasp of the law, provided they can give the requisite fee-why should he not pour forth a flood of 'words, words, words,' as 'empty as the whistling wind,' and sentences as involved as the windings of a labyrinth, in laudation of the

And why should not GEORGE S. HILLARD, the and puppet of Boston hunkerism, who once tried to speak manly words in defence of the very agitation

ant statesman? And why should not George Ashmun, miscalled Honorable,' of Springfield, whose pro-slavery spirit in Congress, and out of it, made him a favorite an the Southern cradle-plunderers-why should he no join in fulsome eulogy of "the great heart that now which speak louder than words, have told them to lies buried at Marshbeld, and declare as his 'firm bego on, repeating their ontrages—to stop short of
no murderous deed necessary to expel Liberty and
plant Slavery in that covenanted 'home of the which was cherished in his heart with so much rever ence as the character of Daniel Webster '?

And why should not Oris P. Lond, of Salem. (what Mr. Hillard described him to be) 'a good Webster man, dyed in the wool'? Self-conceited and au dacious, the despiser of the colored race, a political demagogue, morally incapable of distinguishing between his right hand and his left as to what concerns the true interests of the republic, surely, it was quite fit ting that he should eulogize the infamous speech of Mr Webster, 'on the seventh of March,' as making that day 'immortal in the calendar,' and as 'association him with the renown of the country '! Siave-q tching 'federal executive' would take care there is nothing to indicate, either in his internal con dition or external appearance, any reluctance on h

> And why should not OLIVER WENDELL HOLNE fresh from his descoration of Forefathers' Day, at New

> fool of the Slave Power, send his letter of sympath and condolence, lamenting that Mr. Webster is living to arrest the growing sentiment of freedom at the North, and insulting Massachusetts by insinuating that

she has assumed a dishonorable position towards the national government, because she has dared to give additional security to the personal liberty of her own

This is to be personal; but personalities, which are truly descriptive, however pointed, are sometimes necessary; and never more so than when attempts are made to elevate to the respect and admiration of the world, those who have been false to freedom, and anomalies in perpetuating 'the sum of all villanies.' The banquet itself was personal; the speeches and letters were personal; and our analysis of the actors is unavoidably personal. To be true to the sacred cause we have espoused, we must be no 'respecter of persons.' We shall never allow scholarly culture, nor literary taste, nor intellectual ability, nor persuasive eloquence, nor personal refinement, to atone for a disregard of human rights, or to hide treachery to the principles of justice and humanity. The more conspic-This is to be personal; but personalities, which are but where is HENRY CLAY? principles of justice and humanity. The more conspicuous the transgressor, the more dangerous is his example, and the more need to make him a target for the arrows of truth. Those who voluntarily step forth publicly to endorse him must be rebuked before all the people, and admonished that persistences in the states of the states, except in record. publicly to endorse him must be rebuked before all the people, and admonished that persistence in such a course will assuredly be visited by an unsparing public arraignment.

This annual eating and drinking to the memory of this annual eating and drinking to the memory of the people, and admonished that persistence in such a feet of the agitation of the question in the free States will first destroy all harmony, and finally lead to disminon—perpetual war—the extinction of the African race—ultimate military despotism.

But the great aim and object of your tract should be, the property of the person in the free States against the states are proposed of by the recursive terms and the proposed of the states, except in regard to fugitives, direct taxes and representation. Show the agitation of the question in the free States will first destroy all harmony, and finally lead to disminon—perpetual war—the extinction of the African race—ultimate military despotism.

This annual eating and drinking to the memory of Mr. Webster, on the recurrence of his birth-day, is not simply a desire to pay him a personal compliment, but it evinces a disposition to baffle the efforts of those who are endeavoring to break the galling chains of the enslaved in our land. Its object is idolatrous on the one hand, and pro-slavery on the other; and, therefore, doubly wicked. We pronounce those who engage in it to be demoralized in their nature and criminal in their action, whatever may be their standing in the community.

At a banquet like this, we should naturally expect to find, in the various speeches delivered, a frequent reference to the Union as worthy of lasting regard. Mr. Everett referred to 'the golden chain which binds this Union together,' when he ought to have said the chain of the slave. Mr. Choate sent a toast, expressing the

clared, 'The Union, sir, will ever exist' -so there need be no more Union-saving. He said it is 'cemented by revolutionary blood '-and, we will add, by the blood of four million slaves, without which it could not hold sent a letter to the Legislature of Virginia, accompanytogether one hour. He spoke of it as 'bound around ing the Resolutions on Slavery passed by the last Verby the affections of twenty-millions of freemen,' but he did not tell us how it is regarded by other millions who . No Union with Slaveholders ! Read !are clanking their chains in hopeless servitude. He said, 'if there is a place on earth which should bend all its energies to preserve the Union, it is Boston'forgetting that he had, a moment before, declared it would ever exist! Mr. Lord gave his word for it, that there is no danger of a dissolution of the Union.' There is but one simple answer to be given to declarations like these, and that is- Your covenant with death shall be annulled, and your agreement with hell shall not stand.' That these idolatrous worshippers of the Union have no abiding faith in its perpetuity, is manifested by their continual asseveration that it must righteousness.' Its immediate dissolution is required Executive. to free the people of the North from their guilty consti-

#### THE BONDMAN AND HIS DAUGHTER. BIOGRAPHY OF AN AMERICAN BONDMAN, by his Daughter. Boston : Published by Robert F. Wallcutt, 21

This Biography is 'the strange, eventful history' drawal of representation, and that the most potent cause of our widely known and every where respected friend and coadjutor, Williams Wells Brown. Born a slave How long Virginia shall be kept waiting for organiin that relation until the year 1834, when he succeeded be kept waiting on disorganization, to avoid doom, exchange of masters, stripes, hunger, grief, of calm, collected dignity, and of patient and forbearing separation from his mother under heart-rending circumstances, recapture after once before seeking his and our posterity, I implore you.' liberty by flight, &c. &c. After having lectured in the anti-slavery cause for more than five years, Mr. Brown, having been invited by many friends of the slave in the 1849. There he publicly labored in behalf of the slave Cardner, as follows :to great acceptance, and received the most flattering testimonials to his ability and worth. He was a regular delegate from the Peace Society in America to the Peace Congress in Paris, where he received distinguishjournals, on various subjects, and also published two or three works which met with a ready sale. He has had five different biographies published, during the last seven years, two in the United States and three in Great Britain. The present is by his younger daugh-Great Britain. The present is by his younger daughter, Josephine, who, having obtained (with her sister) an excellent education in England and on the Continent, is now accompanying her father in the lecturing not this a sign of progress? It is a precedent which

we hope will be followed in many other instances. This Biography makes a neat pamphlet of 104 pages, and is very creditable, in every point of view, to . the read the following scurrilous paragraph :daughter of a bondman."

Mr. Brown, having been ransomed while in England. through British generosity, returned to this country in

Greenwood, South Reading, near the residence of friends J. T. Locke, Ober, and Allen, -who, by the way, are exerting a healthy and vigorous anti-slavery influence in their neighborhood. He was listened to with great attention while he portrayed in burning words the wrongs and outrages committed upon the slave population in the name of Religion and Democracy. He was followed by Mr. Allen, who spoke of the religion of this country as being directly in the way of promised pro-slavery lecture, and the Temple was

Sunday, Jan. 20, at 2 o'clock, P. M., Mr. Brown met few but earnest friends of freedom in the Town Hall at South Reading, and a social meeting of two hours was enjoyed in short addresses from Mr. Brown, Mr. Allen of Greenwood and McIntyre of Reading, and others. The meeting adjourned to meet in the same place at 7 o'clock, P. M.

HENRY CLAY AND ABOLITIONISM.

The following letter from the late HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, to the Rev. CALVIN COLTON, contains as citizens against prowling kidnappers on her own soil? much meanness, malignity, and pro-slavery jesuitism, All this is in character. 'Where the carcass is,' as can be found in the same compass. The anti-slavery cause is marching on, 'conquering and to conquer,'

Union together, when he ought to have said the chain of the slave. Mr. Choate sent a toast, expressing the opinion that the memory of Mr. Webster can perish the Abolitionists, for the purpose of dissolving the Union. &c. You can make a powerful article, that will opinion that the memory of Mr. Webster can person the Abolitionists, for the physics of the union, thus making with the Constitution and the Union—thus making it, according to the signs of the times, very shortlived. Gen. Nye, of New York, very oracularly deform the union of the Union. I am perfectly satisfied it will do great good. Let me hear from you on this subject.

# GOVERNOR WISE OF VIRGINIA.

This half-crazed, rattle-headed braggart has just mont Legislature, of which the following is an extract.

. In the present posture of relations, we can but wait in calm, dignified and patient composure, either for the worst to come to the worst, or for a returning sense of patriotism, reverence for the past, a sacred regard law and order, a love of justice and of peace to be awakened, and to restore a sisterhood of Sates, it affection, its harmony, its glory and strength.

I, therefore, recommend that no action be had taken upon these resolutions by you. It is proper, perhaps, that they should be preserved only as State archives, in proof of the wrong offered us, and of our forbearance; and this, and respect for State sovereignty alone, determine me to notice them as I now do. They are but minor results of the same cause of apprebe preserved, and will stand for ever. They are the lineal descendants of those old deceivers, whose cry was, 'Peace, peace,' when there was no peace. The Union which exists gives over the entire North, all the resources of the country, into the hands of the Slave Power, and is a term 'full of all decrivableness of un- look to its results upon a Vermont Legislature and Our attention is called to Washington city, not to

Montpelier. Parties, affiliated with those of Vermont, tutional complicity with slavery, and to maintain their who have sent to us those resolutions, have grown so own liberties. To seek to perpetuate it is a crime, for strong as to succeed in electing to Congress more than own liberties. To seek to perpetuate it is a crime, for underneath its ponderous wheels lie crushed and bleeding infilions of those for whose redemption no sacrifice of personal interest or political advantage can be too sentatives more chiefly of the Southern States; and the effect is, that the House of Representatives cannot be organized, except upon terms that are subversive of the Constitution and the Union, and the South is distracted and divided against itself. Is the design of the plurality disunion? Is the purpose of the faction division among ourselves? If so, it is time that all people and all interests in our country should be aroused to a sense of the fact, that the eariest step to disunion is a with-

in that relation until the year 1004, when he succeeded in his own in making his escape, he has experienced in his own person all the vicissitudes incident to so terrible a doom, exchange of masters, stripes, hunger, grief, of calm, collected dignity, and of patient and forbearing

# GOVERNOR GARDNER.

The Syracuse Wesleyan (the organ of the Wesleyan Old World, sailed for England on the 18th of July, Methodists) comes right to the point, in regard to Gov.

GOV. GARDNER A TRAITOR .- Massachusetts is well represented in the American Senate. But she is dis-honored in the State House by her Know-Nothing ar delegate from the Peace Society in America to the Governor. Surely, it would seem that he had deter mined to know-nothing of freedom. His message contains no allusion to the contempt Southern States have

nent, is now accompanying her father in the lecturing of the slanderers of the North, by characterizing that a field in this State, and already promises to be an effective pleader for those in bondage. On Wednesday evenue the state and National authority—a violation both of the State and National ning last, she lectured before the Milibury Lyceum, by Constitution-and urges its repeal. We shall see if the express invitation, on 'The Bards of Freedom.' Is heart will obey the head, and beat a back stroke, or maintain its integrity.

To show that the Wesleyan is right, and that Gov Gardner commends himself to the Southern kidnappers,

GOVERNOR GARDNER'S POSITION.—Governor Gardner, of Massachusetts, regular K. N., in his annual message denounces in good set terms the infamous character of the bill passed over his head by the infamous Hiss Leg-1854, and has ever since been advocating the anti-slavery cause with earnestness and ability. A correspondent at South Reading, under date of Jan. 21st, writes to us as follows.—

On Thursday evening, William W. Brown met a small, but attentive audience, in the school-house in

TAKEN IN. On Wednesday evening, last week, th Honorable Mr. Hilliard, of Alabama, who was advertised to lecture before the Mercantile Library Associa tion, was 'among the missing '-a large audience a the Tremont Temple waiting in vain for his appearance and no one being able to account for his absence. On Thursday evening, he was announced to give his long the anti-slavery reform, and was listened to with appa- gain thronged, but Mr. Hilliard was still mysteriously missing, neither letter nor telegraphic despatch having been received from him! In this dilemma, Mr. B. F. Clark, of this city, kindly consented to deliver his ex cellent lecture on Hayti, though a considerable portion of the assembly withdrew in no very pleasant mood. A correspondent of the Transcript makes the following witty and caustic notice of this affair :-

PROGRESS OF THE RACE.—The largest auction In the evening, Mr. Brown spoke on the truly religious character of the anti-slavery movement, and then introduced his daughter, who is very prepossessing in the appearance. Her theme was the reformatory influence of literature: and her apt selections from standard poets and authors clearly proved her extensive acquainfrance with the classics; but the charm of all was her chaste and clear enunciation, which acted like a spell upon that large audience. It is to be hoped that her visit to South Reading may soon be repeated; and I doubt not she would draw a full house.

O.

PROGRESS OF THE RACE.—The largest auction in human flesh that ever occurred on this continent was witnessed at the Tremont Temple last evening. Some witnessed at the Tremont Temple last evening

BUDS FOR THE BRIDAL WREATH MR. GARRISON !

Allow me to invite the notice of your readers to a little book recently published by Crosby, Nichols & Co. entitled, 'Buds for the Bridal Wreath,' The author is a minister whose fidelity to the reform more ments of the age has been constant and outspoken, Those who have accused him of 'preaching one idea, harping all the time on war and slavery,' when their riences were uncomfortably roused by his carrent appeals, will find here what they have often asked for something else.' Those who love and honor a faithful minister of truth will find much to stimulate true love, and to help them make home the nursery of love and truth.

The contents are- Marriage-Home-Love-Dist pline—Heaven.' The truly pious and affectionate pature of the author appears in every page. It does not profess to treat of the physiological relation of the sex. es, but presents in a winning manner, the spiritul, moral and affectional connection between two tunes souls, truly married. It is entirely subversive of those enthralling dogmas which have given undue authority to man, and have so long degraded woman. It app. on page 2, 'Man is not wholly man without woman, Woman to not merely the friend, companion, helpmate, equal, but the complement of man,-the completion of his humanity,—the other half of his heart, without which it could not beat with the pulses of humanity; without which there could be no warm and vital for of human love or reproducing power.' Again, on page 15, 'Marriage is sacred, but marriages may be pro-

fane. Home is of God, but homes may be godless." The chapter on 'Discipline' is of great practical value, embodying ideas often not duly considered The book, though small, is full of noble thoughts, and eminently suggestive. To all who want a beautiful bridal gift which is free from the degrading ideas of woman, now fast getting obsolete, will find this exact. ly what they are looking for.

#### REV. IRENEUS PRIME. Extract of a Letter

Your affectionate letter, my dear Grace, revealing a heart still so full of sadness and tender mourning over the loss of your two precions little children last spring, I got a few days ago in Worcester. As soon as it was read, I inquired, agreeably to your request, at the bookstores there, for 'On the Death of Little Children.' · by Ireneus Prime, but without success. Next week I go to Boston, where I hope I can obtain it for you. It will be an unspeakable happiness to minister to your consolation in any way.

But truth compels me to add, as to Rev. Ireneu Prime, though he may write consoling thoughts upon their death, I have no confidence in his really loving little children, nor in his being a truly good an Christian man. He has been, for many years, eliter of the New York Observer, a paper that not only never has a single word of pity or sorrow for little children sold from their mothers in this country, but openly defends and sustains the borrible and heaven-defring system of human slavery. If Mr. Prime did care for the welfare of children, he would earnestly labor to overthrow American Slavery, that fleudishly doors four hundred new-born children every day to the inheritance of the saddest mothers in the world-date milers :- an inheritance of degradation, of ignorance, and of unutterable outrage. What shall we think of a man who never rebukes the children-stealers of this country-never condemns the baying and selling of children, like lambs and calves, in the market-sene denounces the laws which utterly forbid children is be taught to read the name of Him who took little children in his arms, and blessed them, and said, 'Sofer little children to come unto me, and forbil them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven !!

When Mrs. Stowe wrote ' Uncle Tom's Cabin,' a book inspired with such divine tenderness and Christ-lits sympathy with the suffering slave that none but heart' f stone could resist its power, this Mr. Prime had only insults and reproaches for the Book and its Author.

While Mrs. Stowe was in England, this same Mr. Prime went as a delegate from the American Bible Seciety (a Society that will not send Bibles to the slave, the heathen of our own land) to the meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, but so guilty was be held of the blood of the slave, the English Christians would not receive him. He complained most bitterly. that while he was regarded with rebuking silence is wicked it is to sell children from their mothers, was ceived with the true-bearted cheers of six thousand per-

ple in Exeter Hall. God help us all to remember the slave mothers whose hearts are breaking under the cruel angush sed indescribable sorrow of slavery ! SALLIE HOLLEY.

Brooklyn, Conn., Jan. 14, 1856.

OUR CAUSE AT THE WEST. Extract of a Letter from A. M. Powell to Sanat May. Jr.

Our Ypsilanti Convention was but thinly steeded, and not very much of interest manifested. Free Sol, or Republicanism, has nearly swallowed up the Alelitionists of that and a great many other place, slits in the West and at the East. So, too, large numbers of professed Spiritualists, calling themselves anti-sister, seem to be 'lying upon their oars,' waiting for spirit out of the body to perform the work which we and the ought to do, and 'do with all our might,'-while the Orthodox religionists throw at once upon their Golith responsibility of the oppression of the slave and hads liverance therefrom, and the old line Democrats pripar to erect a Slave Pen at Detroit, as one more prof & their loyalty to the vile system of slavery and the equally vile Government which renders it support as protection ; so that, wherever we may go, the real to true and uncompromising friends of the slare and the right are like angel's visits, 'few, and far between' But the signs of the times are encouraging, and of labors now are attended with much better effect that duong the feverish excitement which secompasied its fall political campaign. The influence of the Espahlcan party, time-serving as it is, is among the serie

with which we have to contend.

Yours, for 'No Union with Startholders, AARON M. POWELL

TO DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS Our delinquent subscribers will pardon us if we mind them that, by the terms of our paper, payment's required in advance. Such as are owing from the first of January, 1855, to the first of January, 1866, " are requested to state by the Financial Committee, will have their paper stopped on the first of February of

suing, unless their bills are previously settled. Friends in different places, who took for all copies of the pamphlet of Proceedings of the Media on the 20th Anniversary of the Boston Pro-Sares Mob," are requested to bring the sale to a close as sale as convenient, and make returns of the same to Saxon May, Jr., 21 Cornhill.

MISS MURBAY'S BOOK IN DEFENCE OF SLATEST D THE UNITED STATES. The New York Eccuing and learns that the Queen would not see Miss Murray, its maid-of-honor, on her return from the United Shis. and signified to her, that if she published a defend slavery, she must resign her place. Miss Murral Mone so, and is no longer a member of the royal book bold. ' God save the Queen!'

De One hundred and twenty ballotings in the C.5 House of Representatives, and no Speaker yet! Os in Know-Nothing faction rests the responsibility.

By Mrs. CHAPMAN's admirable Report of the Ire ty-Second National Anti-Slavery Bazar occupies a

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Evening Post

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IBERS.

ST.

MUSCATINE, Iowa, Jan. 2, 1856. A Happy New Year to you and to yours, and a year

I rappy jon, and of humanity ! ism, and of humanity: f write to say, that no change has taken place in of with regard to the anti-slavery cause. I still reprishrey as the greatest of calamities, and slave-

hiding and kidnapping as the greatest of crimes, I gil regard freedom as the right of man, without regard gal regard arction; and I still feel called upon to to his court of the secure this right to man. Wherever ign I raise my voice, both in public and in private, sginst elavery; nor do I raise it in vain. In many sguns the seen men's prejudices removed, and their pers and feelings changed. The controversy between ne sai lir. Foster was not on slavery, -on that we ger tgree!, -hut on the question, 'Whether political Abilitorists are the greatest obstacles to the anti-slarer care! I did not think they were ; I thought then great helps to the anti-slavery cause. And as I them great as ps to the and nothing in favor of any comsomet of principle; nothing in opposition to the most clus acti-slavery principles; nothing against the right of others to think differently from me on political acin the anti-slavery cause. The only position I underiock to oppose was, that political Abolitionists are the greatest obstacles to the anti-slavery cause. I did he french but the distinct the idea of anti-slavery men disputing with each other. I like to see them gend their united forces in assailing the common ene-But in this case, I had been pressed so long, and si last I was pressed so hard, that I thought it right to pet the terrible charge, and I did so. But now I purper my usual course, pleading the cause of the oppressoland plundered, and striving to enlighten and connert all who take sides with the oppressor. I have no wish to renew the controvery about politi-

al Abelitionists, but I cannot refrain from saying, that p rank such men as Giddings and Sumner, and Chase and Hale, and all such men as think it right, or feel i their daty, to vote for them, with such men as Stepher A Douglas and Henry A. Wise, is neither wise no ist. Still, if they really think that those who go to Congress for the purpose of overthrowing the power of the slaveholders, and those who vote to send them thitter for that noble object, are as bad as those who p to Congress to uphold the power of the slaveholders, and who show themselves ready to perpetrate any crime for the accomplishment of their object, let them say so. Tory may make it difficult for political Abolitionists to work with them, but they will not, I trust, prevent us from doing what we can for freedom and humanity

For myself, I wish to remain in connection and coop gration with you, so far as is practicable, and so far as is consistent with the interests of the Society of which rou are the President. I have no desire for any office eragency in connection with the Society; but I wish. to be understood by the members of the Society as one with them in hatred of slavery and in love of freedom, so that when we may have the opportunity of meeting terether, we may feel as comfortable in each other's society, and work together as harmoniously for the common good, as possible. I am now in Muscatine, Iowa, lecturing on the Bible.

Last week, and the week before, I lectured in Daven port on the same subject, and on the first great French Recolution. Davenport is the largest town in Iowa, I suppose. It is beautifully situated. The view you obtan from the higher portions of the city of the Mississippi and its islands, of the city and towns on the epposite banks, and of the State of Illinois, is rich and beautiful almost beyond comparison. The roll and well and steady flow of the majestic river are truly enchasting. But, best, of all, many of the people are favorable to freedom. They hate slavery. They wish for its abelition. They are favorable to free inquiry even on religious subjects. For four nights in succes sion, the court-house was crowded with people, while I inculcated the most liberal views. Muscatine is a smaller fown, on the same bank of the same great river. But I must close.

Yours, affectionately,

JOSEPH BARKER. THE PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL.

Boston, Jan. 21, 1856.

Legislative departments of our State, to repeal the 'Personal Liberty Bill,' or so to amend as to effectuby remove its real vitality, calls for active vigilance to the part of the friends of freedom.

If, perchance, these Union-saving men (whose gard for the good-will of the South far transcends their devotion to the principle of freedom) succeed in their efforts to bring back the 'Old Bay State' to its former ignominious submission to an usurped Federal authority, and thereby reduce some of its inhabitants to a position of absolute insecurity against the heartless slavecatcher, by depriving them of an indisputable right, under the Constitution, to a trial by jury, it would then seen that the public good required some judicious steps to render more perfect security to the inhabitans of this

As a measure 'promotive of security to personal freelom,' and as a check upon the complete prostration of the primal rights of the inhabitants, the undersigned would beg leave to suggest, through the medium of THE LIBERATOR, that a-committee of correspondence be formed in the city of Boston, whose duty shall be to communicate with known friends of freedom in the various districts of the Commonwealth, to elicit their views relative to the expediency of the immediate formation of Freedom Leagues in all the large towns.

Let each League provide for itself, (out of a general find or from its own resources,) a suitable hall, in which numbers can assemble at proper periods, to acquaint themselves one with another, interchanging opinions relative to the best modes of protecting personal freedem, and, by such means, seek to attain efficient or-

anization.

Let it become the duty, also, of each membe of the League to pledge himself, despite all personal consequences, to cooperate with members of other kindred Leagues in the protection of personal liberty. whenever an exigency shall arise.

For the furtherance of this object, the undersigned would propose the sum of fifty dollars towards the es-'abli-hment of a fund to meet the current expenses of such a movement, and would take the liberty also to suggest his readiness to enrol himself as a member of a Boston League.

GEORGE W. CARNES.

Mone Escares. The Frederick (Md.) Examiner makes the following announcement:-

Six slaves, four men and two women, fugitives fro berses, came to Hood's Mill, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroal, near the dividing line between Frederick and Careal. railroal, near the dividing line between Frederick and Carroll counties, on Christmas day. After feeding their animals, one of them told a Mr. Dixon whence they came; believing them to be fugitives, he spread the alarm, and some eight or ten persons gathered round to arrest them; but the negroes drawing revolvers and bosic-knives, kept their assailants at bay, until five of the party succeeded in escaping in one of the wagons, and as the last one jumped on a borse to flee, he was fired at, the load taking effect in the small of the back. The prisoner says he belongs to Charles W. Simpson, Eq., of Fauquier county, Va., and ran away with the others on the preceding evening.'

WHAT'S IN A NAME !- GEORGE WASHINGTON WAS SOLD the other day in Virginia for \$1900 ! For what intent sould the name of Washington have been given to a stare? Did his mother fancy it as a prophecy of free-dom; or did his master give it as a burlesque? How choice." The only difficulty now is, 'no money in did that name sound, ringing under the hammer of the city treasury.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Samperson has been we are glad to learn that Mr. Samperson has been we are glad to learn that Mr. Samperson has been we are glad to learn that Mr. Samperson has been we are glad to learn that Mr. Samperson has been sound, ringing the colored Public School in Samperson has been sound. going, \$1000 for George Washington-Gonn.

REFORMATORY SPIRIT ON THE CAPE.

a discussion on the Sabbath, and finally voted to call a two days' public Convention in this place, to have a full public discussion of the Sabbath question. They were to have held it in the Orthodox Church of which Mr. McCollum is pastor, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 15th and 16th inst. The people about here had we are to avoid civil war. Come it will, and the first many solutions were are to avoid civil war. Come it will, and the first many solution was a see how we are to avoid civil war. Come it will, and the first many solution of the Sabbath question. They were how we are to avoid civil war. Come it will, and the first many solution of the Sabbath question. They were how we are to avoid civil war. Come it will, and the first many solution of the sabbath question. They were how we are to avoid civil war. Come it will, and the first many solution of the sabbath question. They were how we are to avoid civil war. Come it will, and the first many solution of the Sabbath question. They were to have before war, civil war, of the first many solution of the Sabbath question. They were to have held it in the Orthodox Church of which the first many solution in the first many solution of the Sabbath question. They were to have be a preparing for it. Indeed, we of the border counties are prepared for it. We must have the support of the South. We are fighting the battles of the South. great hopes of good from it. The Convention met, tions are at stake. You far Southern men are out of but there was no discussion. On Tuesday evening, the naire of the war, but if we fail, it will reach your but there was no discussion. On Tuesday evening, Rev. Mr. Dickinson, of Chatham, was appointed to preach a sermon on the subject. He did so, and gave the people an outline of Dr. Edwards' Sabbath Manual, urging them to consecrate that day to the worship of God. So I was requested to give my ideas of worship. I did so, aiming to show that those who were the most active and devoted Tectotallers, Abolitionists and Non-Resistants, are most acceptably worshipping the true God. To love and honor man is to love and honor God. Those who hate and despise man, hate and despise God. The Good Samaritan is the true

To-day, I have spoken three times on the 'Ante-Natal History and Rights of Children, and the Responsibilities of Parents.' The hall has been full of those who are among the intelligent and true-hearted and justly respected people in the town. It was good to be there. I dwelt much on the crime of an undesired and enforced maternity, whether out of legal marriage or in it. I have seldom spoken to a more intelligent and appreciative audience.

Anti-slavery is taking deeper and deeper root in the hearts of the people of this place, outside the churches. Nothing is more certain than that those whom the Church and Priesthood stigmatize as unregenerate and infidel, must perform the part of the Good Samaritan to wounded, crushed and outraged humanity. Would that there were hundreds to go forth and proclaim the dissolution of the present slaveholding Union, and the formation of a Confederacy on the principle of No Union with Slaveholders!

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

PUGITIVES! FUGITIVES! LAWRENCE, K. T., Jan. 7, 1856.

DEAR SIR,-The following advertisement I clip from the Saint Louis Democrat, and hope you will publish it in your paper, to show the way such things are done

\$400 REWARD.

DAN AWAY from the subscriber, living near Lex-Randall, Dan is aged about twenty-three years, dark, and medium sized; Hal, aged about thirty years, very black and tall; Bill is aged twenty-eight years, stout and dark; Randall, aged about forty years, mulatto and short. I will give the above reward for all of them, or \$100 for each, if taken out of the State; or \$120 for all, or \$30 each, if taken in any What is done, should be done quickly! This course on county bordering on the Mississippi river; \$100 for all, or \$25 for each, if taken in any other county in the State, and delivered to me or secured in jull, so I can get them. Any information will be received by addressing me at Lexington, Mo., or St. Louis Post Office, box 1578.

NATHAN CORDET.

I also subjoin the following valuable piece of infor-

Ran away from the Shawnee Mission, Kansas Territory, a nigger man, named Shannon; about sixty the years of age ; rather tall and stout ; would be mistaken for a white man ; he will try to pass himself as such. Has light blue eyes and light hair; is in the habit of will not engage in another war upon the people of Kangetting drunk, chews tobocco, generally wears fine clothes, black coat and pants, satin vest, and black hat.
When last heard of, he was at the head of a large band when last heard of, he was at the head of a large band when last heard of the was at the head of a large band. When last heard of, he was at the head of a large band of ruffians, who invaded this Territory with arms in their hands, which were stolen from the Arsenal at Liberty, Mo, and threatened the destruction of Lawrence and the murder of its inhabitants. They went about burning hay, driving off cattle, stopping persons to so coming to Kansas with two thousand men in the ba, is coming to Kansas with two thousand men in the sales. about burning hay, driving off cattle, stopping persons with teams on the highway and robbing them of goods, kidnapping peaceable citizens, stealing corn and rifles, entering cabins, frightening the women and children, and various other depredations of a helmous character. This same gang of desperadoes murdered in cold blood one Thomas Barber, on the prairie, on the eve of the 6th of December last, and attacked, on the night of the same ground. A printing establishment at the eventual of the same ground a printing establishment at the eventual of the same ground. 22d of the same month, a printing establishment at Leavenworth, destroyed the press by throwing it into the following caution: the river, and scattered the type about the street; threatening the lives of several of the inhabitants, mobbing ballot-boxes, and preventing the citizens from voting. This gang have for a long time been a pest hands of the 'Border Ruffians,' and it has been found to this Territory, and the people should rally and impossible to get any sort of a dispatch, even in cypher break it up; and all good citizens of this country are to the East, emanating from Free State men in Kansas. hereby requested to lend their aid in the capture of my man Shannon, bring him to justice, or lodge him in January 4th, which says that some parties who were unjail where I can get him. For when the leader is State Convention of December 23rd, have put forth a taken, the gang will doubtless disband, and the people new ticket, the result of which must be to create bitter will then enjoy the blessings of peace. It is supposed that he is now lurking about Washington, D. C., where that he is now lurking about Washington, D. C., where movement. The correspondent says: he has a great many confederates, or in Ohio, where he has a few friends.

Any information will be received by addressing me at Lawrence, Kansas Territory, Box 1776.

PETER FUNKS. P. S. His principal confederate at Washington, D.

C., is one Franklin Pierce.

good, as they were obliged to strike off many extra property. copies, to supply the very general demand. There has been a general desire here among the whites to know what we were doing-and that is what we want they

In what we are trying to do, in order to get the right of testimony, very many of the best and most influential men of the State are with us—Southern as well as Northern. This right secured, and then the next thing will be something else, as we used to say.

'The School Question still remains in state quo, and the property of the people at Ruelington Less (Size and Language and L

FROM KANSAS.

HARWICH, Cape Cod, Jan. 20, 1856.

Dear Garrison:

I am in the family of our excellent and true friends, Zebina and Ruth Small. You live in their hearts with true affection. They speak of your last visit and labors here with warm and grateful interest.

I came here on Thursday. On that evening, met the A. S. Sewing Circle. Over fifty men and women were present, and the interchange of thought and feeling was truly refreshing. They work for the bonds men. They pray for the slave; for what is prayer but life? They live for the slave. An anti-slavery life is the only true prayer for the slave. This is the prayer that availeth much. You have lived a life of prayer for the slave, in the only true sense.

Friday and Saturday nights I lectured on Worship. The cause is this. Some weeks ago, there was a meeting of Orthodox ministers on the Cape: they got life an output of the men come well armed, with money and other come well armed, with money around the ministers on the Cape: they got life an output of the family of our excellent and true friends, Kansas, which very probably may lead to a civil war in that territory. The recent declaration of 'peaco' between the two parties was evidently but a hollow one on the part of the border ruffians. Of this we have evidence not only from the Free State and pro-slavery settlers of Kansas, which very probably may lead to a civil war in that territory. The recent declaration of 'peaco' between the two parties was evidently but a hollow one on the part of the border ruffians. Of this we have evidence not only from the Free State and pro-slavery settlers of Kansas, which very probably may lead to a civil war in that territory. The recent declaration of 'peaco' between the two parties was evidently but a hollow one on the part of the border ruffians. Of this we have evidence not only from the Free State men pro-slavery settlers of Kansas, which very probably may lead to a civil war in that territory. The recent declaration of 'peaco' between the two parties, and the true free State me

The cause is this. Some weeks ago, there was a meet-ing of Orthodox ministers on the Cape; they got into enough to support them for twelve months, and deter-mined to see this thing out! One hundred true men will be an acquisition. The more, the better. I do no see how we are to avoid civil war. Come it will

P. S. I would not be astonished if this day laid the P. S. I would not be astonished if this day labe the groundwork of a guerilla war in Kansas. I have heard rumors of strife and battle at Leavenworth, several miles from this place, but the ice is running in the Mississippi river, and we have nothing definite. I was a peace-maker in the difficulty lately settled by Governor Shannon. I counselled the 'ruffians' to forbearance, but I will never again counsel peace. D. R. A.

In a letter of Dec. 15th, Mr. Atchison holds the folworshipper, not the heartless, inhuman priest and dea-

\*Kansas and Missouri have the same latitude [cli-mate and soil, and should have the same institutions. The peace and prosperity of both depend upon it. Kansas must have slave institutions, or Missouri must have free institutions; hence the interest the 'border been sent there, for the express purpose of abolitioniz-ing it, and ultimately Missouri. This has not hereto-fore been the case with the Territories of the United States. Iowa has abolitionists within her borders; s thieves; yet they are few in number. The great mass of the people in those States are honest and law-abiding men. Not so with the class of settlers above described in Kansas. Hundreds of them have come, or rather were sent, from the North and East, but for no other purpose than to vote at the election, and return home. This was understood by the border Missouriaus, and

This was understood by the border Missourians, and they resolved to counteract it, and it was done. The 'border ruffiuns,' I assert and believe, have shown a more amiable, Christian and forbearing spirit, than any other body of men would have shown under similar circumstances. Battalions of men came on from the North with the open and avowed purpose of excluding slaveholders from Kansas. Not only that, but pamphlets were written newspapers argued, and preachers preached, that to abolitionize Kansas was to drive slavery from Missouri. In this they were right. To do the one is to do the other. Under these circumstances, what does it become us to do? What we have done, has been done in self-defence. What we shall hereafter do, time alone will show. We are preparing

for the worst.

If the settlement of Kansas had been left to the laws If the settlement of Kansas had been left to the laws which govern emigration, it would have been a slave Territory as certainly as Missouri is a slave State. But inasmuch as those laws have been violated and perverted by the force of money, and a powerful organization in the North and East, it becomes the South to the up and doing, and to send in a population to counteract the North. This can be done with a little exertion. Thus far, a few counties in Western Missouthe part of the South will save Kansas to the Southsave bloodshed, civil war, and perhaps a dissolution of Your obedient servant,
D. R. ATCHISON.

That the Free State men anticipated further trouble, we find evidence in a letter published in the Ecening Telegraph. The letter is dated at Lawrence, January

'It is reported that the Missourians are drilling, in the border towns, making preparation to invade our territory again. It is expected they will be here on the 4th of March next, to prevent the Legislature from as-sembling. Gov. Shannon has left the Territory. He

A late number of the Kansas Herald of Freedom has

The New York Post has a letter from Lawrence of

. The sounds of war are not quite lulled. It is though by many that a fight is inevitable, and will come before Spring. Col. Lane has received a letter from his friend Gov. Wright of Indiana, who says he has five hundred men, with money and ammunition, to march to our aid should war be again menaced. Gov. Grimes, of lows, is also known to sympathize with us, and will aid us. We are preparing and distributing arms. These arms, which are such bugbears in the eyes of our neighbors, will, however, not hurt those who do not interfere with

ONVENTION AT SACRAMENTO.

Our friend Jeremian B. Sanderson writes from California to Wh. C. Nell, that the Convention of colored men there, of which we printed a report last week, was quite satisfactory. He says:—'We have got among our young men here the right material for devising and carrying out plans for our general good. We anticipated opposition from the press, and this is apt to stir up the baser sort to indulge in some excess. Those papers, however, which spoke, did so calmly, and encouragingly in regard to the objects of the Convention, (which was mainly to get the right of testimony in the courts,) and though we heard distant grumbling and dark threats, it passed off.

'One of our city papers, (Know-Nothing,) the Daily Tribune, liberally reported our proceelings from day Tribune, liberally reported our proceedings from day faces, I was fully satisfied that not a man of them but to day. This did us good, and certainly did them would fight to the last, in the defence of their lives and

> IMPORTANT. The Executive Committee of Kan Territory have appointed a deputation, consisting of Messrs. Lank, Enery, Hunt, Goodin, Dickey, Holli-day, and Sameson, to visit the United States, to plead

They are instructed to visit and address, early in the School Question still remains in statu quo, and is likely to be for the present. We have got an ordinance from the Common Council, through much tribunance from the Council through much tribunance from the Council through much tribunance from the Council through through the Council through the Council through th dition to take the half loaf; we have "Hobson's choice." The only difficulty now is, 'no money in the city treasury.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Sandenson has been appointed teacher of the Colored Public School in Sab Francisco—an excellent choice.

Truncisco—an excellent choice.

It is the city treasury.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Sandenson has been appointed teacher of the Colored Public School in Sab Burlington. Vermont: Philadelphia, Harrisburgh, and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

"On Friday night last, about 9 o'clock, while he was at his rooms in the house of a friend, there was a knock at the door, and a colored boy appeared and said that the chairman of the school committee wished to see Mr. Brady. He thought the summons strange, but unsuspectingly went to the door, when he was seized and dragged through the front yard to the street, there being not more than seven or eight persons engaged in the work of violence. He was amazed, and could not think but that he was the victim of some queer practical joke, yet he did not know who would presume to take such liberties with him. When he was in the street, he was thrown down, and then he began to call for help, when one of the ruffians told

this pocket-book was gone, and he was personally in a deplorable condition. He was almost speechless from the terrible choking he had suffered, and his jaw was dislocated, and pained him excessively. His face was also scratched in places, and the villanous compound was dreadfully disagreeable. He sent for a physician, and the stain is removed from his face and head, while only a hoarseness indicates the severity of the ruffianly treatment of his throat."

The letter which Mr. Brady wrote, and which wa considered sufficient cause for this hideous outrage, was published in the Oxford Citizen. The following

of a human being, yet, upon this day, commemorative of such an event as can never be known again upon that with the talents of Doctor OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, earth—the birth of the immaculate and only Son of a man may be a fool!—Portage County Democrat. earth—the birth of the immaculate and only Son of God—and after such a discourse as that to which we had just listened, to witness a deed so revolting at any time to the feelings of any one in the least degree im-bued with Christian philanthropy, and so contradicto-ry of every precept of Him for whom the day had been named, it was really shocking beyond description; and nigger going for \$1285," "must be sold to the highest bidder,"-it disgusted and shocked me beyond measure. It was almost enough to make one ashamed that he belonged to a race of beings that could so prey

door of the church, to what we might have expected a Democrat, and professing to be governed by Demoof that community of which we had just heard so facratic principles, by proscribing and persecuting the
vorable an account! If this scene was thought to be friends and counsellors of Andrew Jackson, and by takin accordance with the Christian character, and the ing into his confidence Caleb Cushing, a renegade aboliminister had such scenes in view when speaking in such high terms of the community, (as he must have had.) I wondered, as the hour suited, that they did not bored to advance the disunion schemes of Calhoun, has make the sale at the church, after the sermon and be-Perhaps, however, they knew that they could not get such a crowd there as they wanted, and, therefore, they came to the way leading up to the Temple of Justice,

them, at the entrance to this temple, and "reason to them," as to Felix, "of righteousness, temperance, and of judgment to come." Like Felix, they must have "trembled" at his reasoning, but, like him, those who could be guilty of such an act of inhumanity, with all the lights of the 19th century beaming upon them, would probably answer, "Go thy way for this time; when I have no more slaves to sell, I will call for thee."

ALABAMA VS. MASSACHUSETTS. A Bill under discussion in the Legislature of Alabama provides, that in all criminal trials, if the offence charged was committed upon the property or person of a citizen of Massachu-

After the outrage, the School Committee compelled Mr. Brady to resign his place, and it was with some difficulty that he left the city without being mobbed.

MR. PEARSON'S LETTER.

The other day we copied from a correspondent of the New Yest Evening Post, (says the Telegraph.) some account at a letter written by John H. Pearson, Esq., of this city, to a Mr. Brown, of Key West. It seems The Schools of of this city, to a Mr. Brown, of Key West. It seems that Brown suspected two colored men, picked up at sage of Gov. Clark, of New York, we learn that the sum see by the ship Middlesex, of being his 'chattels,' and wrote to ask Mr. Pearson to serve him as a slave-catcher. The account of Mr. Pearson's reply which we copied from the Evening Post appeared to him to intimate that he had used profane language in his letter. Therefore, in order that we might set him entirely right with our readers, we requested a copy of his letter, for publication, which has been furnished. This letter,—which shows the change that has come are in attendance at any place of instruction. There

inquiry of two persons picked up by the ship ' Middle-sex,' on her late passage from New Orleans. This ship I sold five years since, but am able to state, that on be arrival, Capt Paine called on the authorities, and, I understand, on the U.S. District Attorney, for advice; but as there was no one to claim them, or to know whether they were slaves or not, there was no process by which they could be held, and they were probably on English territory some time since. The ship has re-turned to New Orleans, and there is no one who can give any description of their persons. If they were bere, it would be a very expensive job to get them

away.
Since the violation of good faith by the Southerners, in joining with those unprincipled politicians, Douglas and Atchison, and some few Northern doughfaces, and repealing the long-sanctioned Missouri Compromise in regard to slavery, the whole North is quite lukewarm in regard to rendering any assistance to return runa-way slaves. The feeling up to this time was all correct for the mass to assist; but I doubt if at this present a corporal's guard could be mustered, only by orders, and under the U. S. Marshal. The North are loyal to the whole Union, but when they see that the old slave States are disposed to extend their creed over land now free, they cannot do so, only by corrupt and venal rulers. As the lamented Mr. Webster said on the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, 'Not another foot of free territory ing, and unless the South retrace their steps to tha standard, they cannot expect there will be much en-thusiasm to catch and return such locomotive property. I am too well known, to have any of the Abolition sentiments flow in my veins; but when one part of this

Republic will not keep long-respected acts or compro-mises in good faith, they must not expect the other part will have much regard for their peculiar laws of

aervitude.

I am, respectfully,
JOHN H. PEARSON.

PASS HIM AROUND. We felt in duty bound to call PASS HIM ABOUND. We felt in duty bound to call public attention, not long since, to the begging operations of one Wm. Carter, of this place, for the purpose of guarding the public of the States against such imposition; for so doing, we have called down upon our head not only the indignation of the beggar himself, but of certain of his friends hereabouts.

Within a few days, a friend from Pontiac, Michigan, has kindly informed us, at length, of his operations in

Within a few days, a friend from Pontiac, Michigan, has kindly informed us, at length, of his operations in that vicinity, and in other parts of Michigan, showing clearly that the public should be on the look-out. He is tall, raw-boned, dark brown complexion, sinister expression of countenance, and represents himself in some places as a single man, trying to buy his sister, in others, as trying to buy himself. His wife has recently gone to him from this place. Our knowledge of him here is that of a bartier, who would not shave colored men, and thoroughly pro-slavery in his tendencies. It men, and thoroughly pro-slavery in his tendencies. It is his express intention to remove to Mississippi as soon as convenient. Stop his operations, for the credit of the colored people, and for the good of the philanthropic.—

Canada Freeman.

EMANCIPATION IN St. Louis.—The Legislature of Missouri at its late session passed a law prohibiting Emancipation. The St. Louis Republican states that within two weeks past, fifteen or twenty citizens of that city have had acts of emancipation recorded in favor of slaves; seizing the opportunity to do this set of justice before the new law goes into operation. How stroclous is such a law!

From the Boston Telegraph.

OUTRAGE UPON A SCHOOLMASTER IN

KENTUCKY.

On Saturday, we printed a paragraph from the Louisville Courier, giving an account of the tarring and feathering of an Abolitionist. That account was not altogether correct. Mr. Joseph Brady, the outraged person, has called upon the editor of the Cincinnati, Commercial, and given him the particulars. Mr. Brady is an Ohio man, and was Principal of Morton School No. 1, in Lexington, Ky., where the outrage was committed. He says:

'On Friday night last, about 9 o'clock, while he was at his rooms in the house of a friend, there was at his rooms in the house of a friend, there was a feeture in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Halifax, on Wednesday, December 5th, on the Fugitive Slave Law, and the probable extension of slavery to Central America, Joseph Thorp, Eq., in the chair. The lecturer showed the probable extension of slavery; laid bare the proslavery commercial, and explained the working of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the was listened to with marked attention. On Thursday morning, Mr. Pillsbury met a number of ladies in the probable extension of slavery; laid bare the proslavery commercial, and explained the working of the Fugitive Slave Law. He was listened to with marked attention. On Thursday morning, Mr. Pillsbury met a number of the United States, and explained the working of the Fugitive Slave Law. He was listened to with marked attention. On Thursday, we principal of Morton School No. 1, in Lexington, Ky., where the outrage was committed. He says:

'On Friday night last, about 9 o'clock, while he was a time the probable extension of slavery to Central America, Joseph Thorp, Eq., in the chair. The lecturer showed the probable extension of slavery to Central America, Joseph Thorp, Eq., in the chair.

was in the street, he was thrown down, and then he began to call for help, when one of the ruffians told him if he did not shut his mouth, his throat would be cut. He still, however, continued to shout for assistance, and was then severely choked.

'No one answered his cries for help, and some of the hair was torn from his scalp, and then a small quantity of black paint was poured over his head. This ran down and stained his face, and, to some extent, soiled his clothes, which were also considerably torn in the scuffle. But he was not stripped, nor was his head shaved; neither was he tarred, and not a feather was used. As the party were leaving him, he asked what he had done that he should be treated in such a manner, and he was fold—"You wrote that Oxford letter!" Such was the revelation to him of his great crime. On returning to the house, he discovered that his pocket-book was gone, and he was personally in a

DAVID WILMOT, of Pa., LAWRENCE BRAINERD, of Vt., WILLIAM A. WHITE, of Wis.

A People's Mass State Convention will be held in Concord, N. H., on Tuesday, the 5th day of February next, which will be addressed by Senators Hale and Bell, and several others of the most able and eloquent speakers in the Union.

A DOUGHPACE -OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, who ha was published in the Oxford Citizen. The following is the offeusive part of it. The writer had described Christmas festivities, and thus proceeds:—

'Curiosity at beholding a crowd so much denser than at the church attracted my attention, and led me to halt for a moment; when he let there came to my ears the hoarse notes of an auctioneer, selling a fellow-creature, a human being, to the highest bidder.

'Never were my feelings so much shocked. Though I had before witnessed the horrid spectacle of the sale of a human being, vet, upon this day, commemorative it right goode olde Puritan stocke.' He also shows

A POOR SPECULATION .- Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes

the puny, punning port does not seem to have succeeded in selling the goods of the Union Saving Company, in New York, as that market was found to be overstocked The Doctor did not even 'pay expenses,'-Dedhan THE DEMOCRACY OF ST. LOUIS SPEAKING OUT IN MEET

ING.—At the 8th of January celebration by the Demo-eracy of St. Louis, the following resolutions, among others, were adopted :-'That the President of the United States, elected as

forfeited all title to the support of the Democracy of the nation.
That the violation by President Pierce of his plight

ed faith to maintain the compromises on the subject of slavery, has re-opened and renewed the agitation of that dangerous question, and brought us to the brink of civil war. His breach of faith is a natural consequence of

sion in the Legislature of Alabama provides, that in all criminal trials, if the offence charged was committed upon the property or person of a citizen of Massachu-setts that fact may be pleaded in bar of the indictment. There is also a further provision, that in all civil suits prosecuted by or on behalf of citizens of Massachusetts —that fact being made to appear—it shall be the duty of the Courts, dismiss the suits at the cost of the plaintiffs. How much is the Union worth to a Northern man whose business requires him to appeal to Squthern Courts for redress?

The Schools of New York .- From the his letter, for publication, which has been furnished.

This letter,—which shows the change that has come over State street since the repeal of the Missouri Compromise,—is as follows:—

Boston, Jan. 2d, 1856.

J. B. Brown, Key West:

Dran Sir—Yours of the 15th is received, making inquiry of two persons picked up by the ship 'Middle-inquiry of two p every child residing in the State desirous of its benefits.

Mortality in Large Cities .- The mortality statistics of our large cities, for the last year, presen

the following results :-New York......23,107 

Miss Jenny Campbell, aged one hundred and fifteen years, died in Orange County, Va., on the

A Ripe Old Age .- We are informed that A Ripe Old Age.—We are informed that the venerable Elizabeth Rodman, of this city, completed the ninety-eighth year of her age on the 9th inst., on which day she received the congratulatory calls of her numerous circle of relatives. Mrs. R. still retains her faculties to a remarkable degree, and, until within a very few years, comparatively unimpaired. She is the oldest person in this city.—New Bedford Mercury.

A Mrs. Gibbons distributed among the children on Randall's Island, New York, on New Year's day, three hundred dollars.

Four men were stabbed in New Orleans on Christmas day. Two of them had died, and the two The St. John (N. B.) Courier says as

arrangement has been made by which only two steamers (the Adelaide and Admiral) will be run between that port and Boston the coming season, making three trips a week. The Buffalo Express reports that 603

disasters occurred on the western lakes during the year 1855. The loss of property amounted to \$2,821,529, and 119 lives were lost.

years, the Virginia Colonization Society has transported to Liberia 316 free colored persons. Under the law o. 1850, levying a tax upon free negroes, in aid of the colonization funds, the sum of \$50,000 has accumulated, and, owing to legislative restrictions, remains un-

ANTI-SLAVERY TRACTS.

The Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society have issued the following Tracts for gratuitous distribution :-

No. 1. The United States Constitution, Examined

No. 2. White Slavery in the United Stafes. No. 8. Colonization. By Rev. O. B. Frothingham. No. 4. Does Starery Christianize the Negro ! By Rev. T. W. Higginson.

No. 5. The Inter-State Slave Trade. By John G. Palfrey. No. 6. The 'Ruin' of Jamaica. By Richard Hil-

Revolution the only Remedy for Slavery.

No. 8. To Mothers in the Free States. By Mrs. E. L. Pollen.

No. 9. Influence of Slavery upon the White Popula-tion. By a Lady.

No. 10. Slavery and the North. By C. C. Burleigh.

No. 11. Dirunion our Wisdom and our Duty. By Rev. Charles E. Hodges. No. 12. Anti-Slavery Hymns and Songs. By Mrs. E. L. Follen.

E. L. Follen.

No. 18. The Two Allars; or, Two Pictures in One.

By Mrs. Harriet B. Stowe.

No. 14. 'How Can I Help to Abolish Slavery?' or,
Counsels to the Newly Converted. By
Maria W. Chapman.

No. 15. What have we, as Individuals, to do with
Slavery? By Susan C. Cabot.

No. 16. The American Tract Society; and its Policy of Suppression and Silence.

Being the Unanimous Remonstrance of the Fourth Congregational Society, Hartford, Ct.

No. 17. The God of the Bible Against Slavery. By Rev. Charles Beecher.

All donations for the Tract Fund, or for the circulation of any particular Tract of the above series, should be sent to FRANCIS JACKSON, Trensurer of the American Anti-Slavery Society, 21 Cornhill, Boston-Fifty dollars will stereotype an eight-page tract, and print fire thousand copies of it.

Application for the above Tracts, for gratuitous distribution, should be made to SAMUEL MAY, Jr., 21 Cornhill, Boston; to the Anti-Slavery Offices, 138 Nassau, street, New York, and 31 North Fifth street. Philadelphia ; to JOEL McMILLAN, Salem, Columbiana Co., Ohio ; or to JACOB WALTON, Jr., Adrian, Michi-

WM. WELLS BROWN, an Agent of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, will hold meetings as follows : Southboro' Centre, Sunday, Thursday. Westboro', Worcester. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Sunday, Mr. Brown's daughter will accompany him, and

C. C. BURLEIGH, an Agent of the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows : S. Hanson, Saturday, Jan. 26.

Pembroke, Sunday, day and evening, Jan. 27. Hanover, Monday, Jan. 28. In behalf of the Society, LEWIS FOI ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will follows:

Portsmouth, N. H., Saturday eve'g, Jan. 26. Manchester, Ms, Tuesday " Wednesday Thursday, Essex. Saturday " and Sun. Feb. 2 &3.

MISS SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture at WESTERLY, and other towns in Rhode Island, the two coming weeks.

WORCESTER CO. (COUTH) A. S. SOCIETY .-The Annual Meeting of the Worcester County South Diession Anti-Stavery Society will be held at WOR-CESTER, in Horticultural Hall, commencing on Satur-day evening, Feb 2d, at 7 o'clock, P. M., and continu-ing on Sunday, Feb. 3, through the afternoon and eve-ANDREW T. FOSS, STEPHEN S. FOSTER, WM. W.

Officers for the ensuing year are to be chosen, and a general attendance of members is requested. EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON, President.
John H. Crane, Sec'y.

C. SPEAR will deliver an address in the Univer-

WE PROPOSE TO PUBLISH MONTHLY. IN CONNECTION WITH

Messrs. Littell, Son & Company, A series of the most popular tales of the day, selected by Mr. LITTELL, from the POREIGN MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS,

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THE Proprietors of this Institution aim to make it a comfortable home for invalids at all seasons. The location is elevated and healthy, and easy of access from The medical department is conducted by Dr. S. Roc-zes, and has never been limited to the exclusive use of water in those cases which seemed to require other

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For term, &c., address

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# POETRY.

For the Liberator. POÈTICAL REMINISCENCE Extract of a Letter, written by a Student of Harvard,

to his Uncle in the Old Colony.

CAMBRIDGE, March 7, 1838. DEAR UNCLE : The pleasure I felt at receiving your letter, I cannot describe-you can picture it better. I was fearful before, that because out of sight, My old Plymouth friends had forgotten me quite-Or, at least, from my irksome society free, Cared little or nought what might happen to me. But now I rejoice, for the dark spell is broken ! Your letter has come, of remembrance a token-And shall I neglect to repay you your due? O, no! so I'll sit down, and write one to you.

To obtain a supply of 'all evil the root,' I've been trying to 'teach young ideas to shoot'-A ' task most delightful,' if Cowper you'll trust; But I think had he tried it, he'd found it the wors Experience, methinks, will abundantly show it-The thought must have sprung from the brain of a poe

The reviews and the papers, all over the nation, Seem to care about nothing save nullification ; But, I hope they will stop the discussion ere long, For I'm tired of this dull and monotonous song. Our people, they say-and 'tis surely a fact-Can talk very well, but are backward to act. And every clod-hopper will yawp and debate, With a grave-digger's face, about matters of state ; Each will ever be eager to catch all the news, Though he knows not the odds 'twixt his Ps and his Qs

For my part, I cannot but think Mr. Clay, Like the rest of his species, has lived out his day-And the 'Star of the West,' since its zenith is past, Like other bright stars, will decline very fast.

That hair-brained, unthinking and fiery Calhoun, Seems to me very like the man in the moon-Or, perhaps, rather more like the man from the South Who, in eating cold porridge, has scalded his mouth.

But, where is great Webster, of law the dictator? In answer, dear uncle, consult the Spectator-A fable you'll find of an ass, who, all day, Stood, nearly half starved, 'tween two bundles of bay, Till, sadly in doubt as to which was most sweet, He died without daring of either to eat. Mr. Wirt from the centest stands wisely aloof ;

Of his talents and worth a remarkable proof! And, having gone through with the whole diapason, Seems going to sleep to the tune ' Anti-Mason.' Our respected old friend, the brave Andrew Jackson,

In spite of all clamor, will still keep the tax on-To be taken with chaff, he's too crafty a fowl; Not 'born in the woods, to be scared of an owl." The Southerners seem very zealous for right.

But yet, though this mania spread wider and wider, 'I will be ' plenty of brag, without any cider.' Instead of one paper, you now number four-Scema to me, 'twere well to start two or three more. A Working-Man's paper is needed, no doubt,

Declaring, if need be, they're ready to fight ;

To tell all the world what the tribe are about ; And, if he had nothing to do but to write. Why, then, for his rights one could manfully fight. 'To provoke me to write' was your purpose, you say, And a letter would be for your pains ample pay':

I could not so easy a settlement lose, And, therefore, I spurred up my sauntering muse, Imploring that you will forgive me the crime Of returning, for prose, so much musical rhyme. For the Liberator.

### AN INVOCATION. O. Love ! descend, and with celestial fire

Dissolve my iciness of soul ! Dispel, With thy supernal light, the clouds which hang, Like phantoms terrible, above my soul. Within its foul and murky blackness earth Hath me enshrouded, and no ray divine From thy far-distant Sun peers through the gloom, To chase its darkness or its frozen air. Let not those horrid sisters twin, Grim Night And Dreary Winter, reign in me for aye ! Drive out the fell usurpers, and thy throne Establish, and o'er all my soul do thou Sway thy benignant scentre!

Reign thou there Empress supreme! With undivided rule Subject all thoughts, affections, sentiments, Emotions, aspirations, to thyself! Oh! I would be thy child, and like to thee! Would lean on thee as trustingly as sleeps Upon its mother's breast th' unconscious babe. Yea! in thy being's boundless ocean, I Would plunge, and lose myself, and be no more ! Paterson, N. J.

# THE NEW EXODUS. BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

By fire and cloud, across the desert sand, And through the parted waves, From their long bondage, with an outstretched hand, God led the Hebrew slaves!

Dead as the letter of the Pentateuch. As Egypt's statutes cold, In the adytum of the sacred book Now stands that marvel old.

'Lo, God is great ! ' the simple Moslem says ; We seek the ancient date, Turn the dry scroll, and make that living phrase A dead one : 'God mas great !'

And, like the Coptic monks by Mousa's wells, We dream of wonders past, Vague as the tales the wandering Arab tells, Each drowsier than the last.

O. fools and blind! Above the Pyramids Stretches once more that hand, And tranced Egypt, from her stony lids, Flings back her veil of sand.

And morning-smitten Memnon, singing, wakes, And, listening by his Nile, O'er Amnon's grave and awful visage breaks A sweet and human smile.

Not, as before, with hail, and fire, and call Of death for midnight graves, But in the stillness of the noonday, fall The fetters of the slaves.

No longer through the Red Sea, as of old, The bondmen walk dry shod ; Through human hearts, by love of Him controlled, Runs now that path of God !

\*One of the latest and most interesting items Eastern news is the statement that slavery has been formally and totally abolished in Egypt.

THE WINTER'S MORN. Artist unseen ! that, dipt in frozen dew,

Hast on the glittering glass thy pencil laid, Ere from you sun the transient visions fade, Swift let me trace the forms thy fancy drew ! Thy towers and palaces of diamond hue, Rivers and lakes of lucid crystal made, And hung in air hoar trees of branching shade, That liquid pearl distil; thy scenes renew, Whate'er old bards of later fictions feign, Of secret grottoes underneath the wave. Where nereids roof with spar the amber cave ; Or bowers of bliss, where sport the fairy train, Who, frequent by the moonlight wandered seen Circle with radiant gems the dewy green.

# SELECTIONS.

MR. BANKS'S ANSWER.

U. S. House of Representatives, Jan. 12. Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts—in reply to sun-dry interrogatories propounded to him by Mr. Zol-licoffer, of Tennessee—rose and said:—

Mr. Clerk, I voted for the resolution presente by the honorable gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Zollicofer], yesterday, with pleasure. It embodies a principle which I think sound. As understood by me, when reported at the Clerk's desk, it was nothing more nor less than simply this: that any gentleman who votes for a candidate for any office ought to know the opinions of that candidate

factory, to myself, at least.

But, Sir, as a member of the House, I have other rights. I offer myself as a candidate for no office; I solicit no man's suffrage; and I am not, therefore, called upon as a candidate to solve such difficulties as gentlemen supporting other persons may find in the existing condition of public affairs. Those who have honored me by their confidence and votes are themselves responsible for the course they have chosen, and. I doubt not, they are able to meet that responsibility. It is not for me to provide for their defence. I can only say, as Othello said of his wife, they had eyes, and chose

I have convictions-convictions of duty, convictions of principle-upon the great matters in of the House, representing a District in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, I have no hesitation in responding to any of the inquiries propounded by the honorable gentleman from Tennessee to the honorable gentleman from Illinois. I ask the Clerk to read the first question. The CLERK read as follows:

Am I right in supposing that the gentleman from Illinois regards the Kansas-Nebraska bill as promotive of the formation of Free States in the Territories of ansas and Nebraska

Mr. Banks-It will be understood, of course. that the phraseology of this inquiry applies rather to the gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. Richardson.) than to myself. I answer, distinctly, that I do not regard the Kansas-Nebraska bill as promotive of the formation of Free States, inasmuch as it repeals the prohibition of the Institution of Slavery over the section of country to which that statute applies. I think it does not tend to the formation of Free States. That is my answer. The CLERK read as follows:

. Am I right in supposing he advocates the Constitu-Am I right in supposing he advocates the Constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso; that in 1850 he opposed its application to the Territories acquired from
Mexico, only upon the ground that it was unnecessary,
inasmach as the Mexican local laws in those Territories
already abolished slavery—which ought to be sufficient
for all Free Soil men; and that he committed himself
to the position, that if Territorial bills (silent upon the subject of slavery, and leaving the Mexican law to operate) were defeated, he would vote for bills with the Wilmot Proviso in them?'

Mr. Banks-I could give a general answer in the Territory where it was clearly unnecessary, where, by local, pre-existing laws, it had been prohibited: or, in other words, whether I would advocate a double inhibition, I have only to say, that if a doubt existed as to its exclusion by valid municipal law, I should sustain an act which embodied the prohibition known as the Wilmot or Jeff-rson Proviso. In regard to the measures of 1850, I can only say that, being called upon here or elsewhere, I should have voted for the prohibition in the Territories covered by those measures, if I had entertained a doubt as to the exclusion of slavery by existing municipal law. That is my answer.

The CLERK read as follows : 'Am I right in supposing that his theory is, that the Constitution of the United States does not carry slavery to, and protect it in, the Territories of the United

Mr. BANKS-I do not believe that the Constitution of the United States carries the institution of slavery to the Territories of the United States. My understanding is based on the declaration of Mr Webster, that even the Constitution of the United same interests, I do not believe that the Constitu tion of the United States carries to any Territory of the States, any right to hold slaves there.

In order, Sir, that my answer should be full and satisfactory, I ought perhaps to put the negative of the proposition of the distinguished gentleman who leads the Government party on this floor and in this crisis. I recognise the right, Sir, to protection of property on the part of the South as well as on the part of the North in the Territories of the United States; and when I speak of property. I mean that which is considered property by universal law; I do not mean that which is property only because it is held as such under the laws of a particular State, and which loses its character of technical and arbitrary line, or by some other property so soon as it extends beyond the limits of ate, except under certain reservations covered by the Constitution of the United States. When I speak of property, I do not refer to that property by universal laws of men, and not that which is property only when it is made such by local laws of limited sections of the country. I have no disposition to disturb its existence—no the tariff laws as they now exist. I stand here I describe purpose to diminish or increase it there. I will ready, and desirous, and determined to co-operat purpose to diminish or increase it there. I will acknowledge all its rights there, accepting for that purpose the charts established by Southern statesmen: but I deny that it is such property as, institution of slavery in the Territories of Kansas but I deny that it is such property as, independent of local law or Congressional enact-ment, is protected by the Constitution in the Territories of the United States.

I have nothing further to say on this very nice and delicate question. I believe that the Constitu-tion of the United States was intended to do justice to all sections of the country-to the South equally with the North. I am for that to-day; and I In my view of the politics of this country, thes who has always treated me with distinguished courtesy in all discussions on this subject, that we should do justice to the South as well as to the North. In no speech or declaration that has fallen from my lips, so far as I can remember it, have I ever expressed a different sentiment; but, Sir, I cannot shut out from my memory the great fact, that the Constitution of the United States is an instrument of Freedom, contemplated as such by its framers, and interpreted as such by all men of the South and the North until within the last few years. It is a chart of Freedom, established to secure the blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity, giving liberty to the States to do her friends. It affords us great pleasure to know posterity, giving liberty to the States to do her friends. It affords us great pleasure to know they shall think to be proper within their own that words of ours have proved 'refreshing to the localities, under such circomstances as to them spirit' of the eminent authoress : shall seem to be right and just, but claiming no WAYLAND, MASS. Dec right and conceding no right to them to carry their own peculiar institutions beyond the limitations conferred by the doctrine of the sovereignty of Gentlemen—I cannot otherwise than thank you conferred by the doctrine of the sovereignty of

and that, therefore, the Kausas and Nebraska bill pro-motes the formation of Slave States in Kausas and

Mr. Banks—I did not see that question, Mr. Clerk, until it was brought to me by a rage from the desk. It is but a repetition of the first interrogatory, with the addition of a statement of fact. In regard to that atatement, I will say that it is doubted whether the institution of Slavery existed in these Territories at the time they were acquired. Without going into the question whether France, by the decree of 1794, abolished the institution of Slavery there, I will say that, if it were necessary that the Congress of the United States should interdict that institution in those Territories in order to make them free, I think that Territories in order to make them free, I think that Congress was right in doing so. If it necessary, in order to give to the South the I recognise the right of every gentleman in this House, who has been voting for Speaker during this protracted contest, to ascertain the opinions of any man for whom he casta, his vote. Sir, I should claim it as my right to know the opinions of my candidate to such an extent as should be satisfactory, to myself, at least. tion of Slavery, if it existed there; that the repeal of that prohibition in 1853, inasmuch as it allowed Slavery to go there under certain possible circum-stances, was an act not promotive of the formation of Free States. That, Sir, is my answer to that question.

Thus far in answer to the questions of Mr. Zollicoffer. Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi (Dem.) with a view to embarrass Mr. Banks, put the following questions:

Are you now a member of the American or Know-Are you now a Nothing party?

Are you in favor of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, the United States forts, dock yards, &c.?

Do you believe in the equality of the white and black races in the United States; and do you wish to promote

that equality by legislation?

Are you in favor of the entire exclusion of adopted citizens and Roman Catholics from office?

Do you favor the same modification—and this ques

tion I intend particularly for the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Banks)—of the tariff now, which you did at the last session of Congress? To these Mr. Banks responded in the following

terms: Mr. BANKS-I repeat, Mr. Clerk, the principle on which I answer interrogatories from any quar-ter, and it is, that I speak as a Member of this House for one of the Districts of the State of

In regard to my position as connected with the

parties of the country, I wish to make my state-ment in my own way, inasmuch as it is a matter which particularly concerns myself. I will state the facts, and the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. Barkedule) and other gentlemen may draw their own inferences. What they may be, it is not for me to say. When I was elected to this House as a Member from the State of Massachusetts, I was elected on the nomination of the regular Democratic party, and of the American party of that district. The American party was very largely in the majority. I avowed my sentiments freely and fully on the questions which are involved in the issue presented by that party, before there was any attracted the attention of the country; and as an answer to the fourth interrogatory put to me by affirmative to that interrogatory. I believe in the constitutionality of that act which is known and generally understood as the Wilmot Proviso. I believe that it is within the power of Congress to prohibit the institution of slavery in a Territory belonging to the United States. Whether I would advocate the passage of such an act in regard to a Territory where it was alearly unpresentant waste of time for a maxim of Junius, that it is an unfortunation. the gentleman from Mississippi, after it had been tonate waste of time for a man to spend any con siderable portion of his life in commentaries on his

own works (laughter).

I come now to speak to the interrogatory in reference to the equality of the white and black race. I have to say, in this matter, that I accept the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence that all men are created equal. In regard to the superiority of races, I am impressed with the conviction that it is to be determined only by capacity for endurance. So far as I have studied the su ject, it seems to me to be the universal law that the weaker is always absorbed, and disappears in the stronger race. Whether the black race continent, or any other part of the world, is equal to the white race, can only be determined by the absorption and disappearance of one or the other; and I propose to wait until the respective races can be properly subjected to this philosophical test, before I give it a decisive answer (roars of laugh-

ter).
As the other question is the key to the politic of the country, I will now give it my attention :-Webster, that even the Constitution of the United States itself does not go to the Territories until it is carried there by an act of Congress. Standing in all the Territories of the United States?'

Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. I leave the Territories which are to come hereafter to the ereafter; but I say, at the same time, that I am in favor of the prohibition of slavery in Kansas and Nebraska. Then, in regard to the first clause of the interrogatory—Are you in favor of restoring the Missouri restriction !—I have to say, that I desire that the prohibition made by Southern men and Southern States-the inhibition of the institution of slavery in the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska—shall be made good to the people of the country. I care not in what manner it shall be done-whether there be a restoration of the methods, or appliances, or principles, there shall be made good to the people of the United States tracted, and received a consideration. I am for that which is recognised as the substantial restoration of the prohibition as it

and Nebraska. I am ready to act with men of of this great end. I shall ask no man with whom I shall co-operate in this matter, what he thinks of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or what he thinks or shall do on the tariff ques

adopt the language of my friend (Mr. Richardson), questions are not at issue; and, Sir, inasmuch as who has always treated me with distinguished I propose to ask no opinions of those with whom

#### From ' Life Illustrated.' LETTER FROM MRS. CHILD.

We have great pleasure in publishing the follow-ing letter from Mrs. Child. It defines her position on the Great Question in a manner which will si-

WAYLAND, MASS., December 30, 1855.

conferred by the doctrine of the sovereignty of States.

No, Sir: The Constitution of the United States is an instrument, not of immediate, but of ultimate and universal Freedom. It was so contemplated by the great men who framed it, and the world has so regarded it. The national flag, that is its symbol, that makes the land over which it floats, in whatever quarter of the globe, so long as it covers an American citizen, American territory, is the banner of ultimate and universal Liberty—its white and red folds symbols of Revolutionary of truth, spoken in love, they will live. If they its white and red folds symbols of Revolutionary is the banner of ultimate and universal Liberty—
its white and red folds symbols of Revolutionary
trial, of the creats of victory and the blood of
sacrifice. May its starry union forever stand as
lustrous and imperishable as the golden fires of
God's firmament! (Great applause.) That is my
answer to that question.

The Clerk read as follows:

'That in the Territory acquired from Mexico and
France (including Kansas and Nebraska,) the Missouri
Restriction was necessary to make the territory free,
because Slavery existed there under France at the time
of the acquisition; but that the Kansas and Nebraska
bill, which repeals that restriction—but neither legislates Slavery into those Territories nor excludes it there
from, in his opinion—leaves those Territories without
either local or constitutional law protecting Slavery;

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from, in his opinion—leaves those Territories without
either local or constitutional law protecting Slavery;

either local or constitutional law protecting Slavery;

start of the waters do. So far as they contain any portion
of truth, I wish them to die. My
to not contain truth, I wish them to die. My
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With regard to the courage of which you speak, my merit is not so great as you imagine. No writer cares less for mere popularity than myself: and I am, moreover, passing off the stage; for both these reasons I could, better than most others, afford to perform a discreditable labor, by which the world may be benefited after I am gone. I expected almost universal censure, and very little sympathy. But, so far, I have been agreeably disappointed. The public mind is apparently more appointed. The public mind is apparently more prepared for such a work than I had supposed. There have been more commendatory notices than fault-finding ones; and those who dislike the book have, with two or three exceptions, expressed their disapprobation in a mild and courteous tone. I have never written any thing which has called forth so many hearty and even enthusiastic reference. The sole forth so many hearty and even enthusiastic re-sponses in the form of private letters. The sale, also, has not been so slow as I expected it would be. Certainly the world has made some progress since the learned and benevolent Dr. Priestly had since the learned and benevolent Dr. Friest, and was his house and library burned by a moh, and was constrained to become an exile from his native country, because he published what he conscientiously regarded as the truth, in opposition to prevailing theological opinions.

Of course, readers misunderstand me in all manners of minds.

ner of ways, because their previous state of mind does not admit of their looking at the subject from does not admit of their looking at the subject from the same point of view.

The most common complaint is, that I place Christianity on a level with other religions, except with regard to its moral teaching. They do not perceive that impartiality is impossible, if a most perceive that impartiality is impossible, if a looking that only one religion. Now, let us imagine for a moment what must be resisted by so unlovely a cognomen. He was unsuccessful, and the parting interview between him and his lady-love was sketched in the following style, which we publish for the fun of it.

Now, let us imagine for a moment what must be resisted by so unlovely a cognomen. He was unsuccessful, and the parting interview between him and his lady-love was sketched in the following style, which we publish for the fun of it. writer begins by assuming that only one religion is true, and all others necessarily false. This has been done from time immemorial by the defenders the door with a trembling hand, and while he is

is true, and all others necessarily in so.
been done from time immemorial by the defenders of all religions; and it is precisely this spirit which keeps mankind apart. I cherish the hope that, some time or other, there will be a Universal Church; and already I see some indications of its approach. It is reported that Abd-El-Kader, a Mohammedan Emir, now in Paris, has written a Mohammedan Emir, now in Paris, has written a hook to prove that Judaism, Christianity, and has book to prove that Judaism, Christianity and has book to prove that Judaism has been had Christians would believe me, they might agree, and treat each other as brethren. In this work the reverential Arab complains that Christian scholars are not in the habit of raising their minds toward God, the author of all things, as they ought. It is something new to be instructed in reveren and mutual charity by a Mohammedan missionary For all such signs I am deeply thankful. If I have been enabled to help the good work onward ever so little, it is something worth having lived

for. With cordial good wishes for your extended usefulness and consequent happiness, I am, very respectfully and gratefully yours.

L. Maria Child.

A RICH LECTURE ON ASTRONOMY. Ethan Spike, Esq., of Hornby, Me., writes the following letter to the Portland Transcript and descriptive of matters and things part of the country. Our readers will enjoy his amusing report of the lecture on Astronomy:—

MISTER EDITER :- Perhaps in a letterery pint of view aour town haint been so forered as she orter. While Polly-ticks and the millingtary interest has been carried furder perhaps than in any other place on the airth, yet excepting my own case, litteratoor hasn't gone beyond coarse hand writing on the single rule of three. Ferlosofy has been quoted in this market below pork; syence hasn't compared with Syder, string beans has generally sot higher than stronomy, letters led trigernometry and punkins was ahead of poetry. Naow, haow-sever, the tables is turned bottom side under Science is ris! We've got a Lie-sec-nm! The cry of Letters i

begun, the tree of nollidge has sproated, interlect biles over matter—that ere intellect which has bin dormouse is naow raoused like a sleepy lion gitting away from Jordan.

The fust lectur of the season was gin last night

by James Peabody, who's bin one quarter to an

General subjek-STRONOMY. Partickeler ditto-Conics. I haint time to gin you more'n a digestive or fac

simelar of the lecter—

Jemes begun by observin that ef anybody sup posed that the stars warnt a heap bigger than they looked, they was almighty behind hand. Why, see he, there's that ar leetle shiner called Satan, says he, don't look bigger than a tater, and yet according to Herklys-who knows the heavenly bodies jist as well as I know father-tis sumwat larger than the hull county of Oxford! An the leetlest star you can pick nout, is as hig as a cart wheel. At this pint Dea. Elderberry ris an said this was goin too fur, twas regelar blasfeeme contrary to scriptur an agin common sens. Then he tack his church folks, and the laughing voices of that time church folks, and the laughing voices of that time

as a testimony agin the doctrine.

After speaking of the milky-waywas longer than the Cumberland or Oxford Canawl -an the moon, which the onlarned considered to be a green cheese, but which science demonstrated to be a jackerlantern on a large scale, the lecterer proceeded to the pertickeler part of his subjeck.

Comics, says Jemes-says he-are of two kinds, the Tame and the Wild. The fust is perceable—tother aint. The fust ones is made of old moons as aint fit for service, and is called by the oneddikated shootin stars, but we of the schools call em metres. This difference led the speaker to remark that larnin is everythin.

The wild kind, says Jemes, is a different critter : bein composed of nebulous matter, byfolation gass, oxside of cast iron, an salts of harmonia, makes it highly salvage and onsartan. They fust appeared about Deuteronomy or perhaps a little later in the year six, and was diskivered spontaneously from Portland Observators and Pompey's pillow in Roosby. They are pesky things, says he, ollers gittin up wars, hurrykanes, and airthquakes, &c. Oneasy and restless, travelin about faster than a rale-rode, but never reaching anywheres in per-tickeler. Kinder loominated Peter Ruggs. Mighty onsartin, they ar—can't be depended on. Father Miller engaged one to do a pertickeler job in '43, but it probably got better tarms somewheres else,

e'l be about in a day ETHAN SPIKE.

# TO YOUNG DAMSELS.

Mr. Editor:—I have been sendin my darter Nancy to school to a schoolmaster in this naborhood. Last Friday I went over to the school just to see how Nancy was gittin' along, and I see's things I didn't like by no means. The schoolmaster was larnin' her things entirely out of the line of eddycation, and as I think improper. I set awhile in the school house and hered one class say their lesson. They was a speller and I they.

Curran. Thomas Francis Meagher lately described to the school house and hered one class and their lesson. They was a speller and I they. MR. EDITOR :- I have been sendin' my darter say their lesson. They was a spellen, and I that spelled quite exceedingly. Then cum Nancy's turn to say her lesson. She said it very spry. I was shock! and determined she should leave that school. I have heered that gramer was an oncommon fine study, but I don't want any more gramer about my house. The lesson that Nancy sed was nothin' but the foolishest kind uv talk, the ridiclest luv talk you ever did see. She got up, and the scoundrel enough to live or die, just as it suits his luv talk you ever did see. She got up, and the

in your reegon that do not teech gramer, we would be glad if you would send him up. But in the footure we will be keerful how we employ men. Yong schoolmasters wont do, especially if they teeches gramer. It is a bad thing for morils. Yours till deth, THOMAS JEFFERSON SOLE.

# A DISTRESSED CRABB.

Several years ago, a man named Crabb petitioned the Legislature of Massachusetts to change his name, because his sweetheart refused to marry

name !-or Mr. --'
Crabb, madam : my name is still Crabb. sorry to say it, for your sake and mine. The Le-gislature has declined my suit. But will you, also, my dulcinea, persist in denying it? Don't sidle up to me! I can't bear a critter

that goes sideways. Keep your claws off!'
Ah, cruel! Shall I never have the pleasure of calling you Mrs. Crabb! 'No, I'll have no such critters poking about me.

I'm sure they must be all married men, or incor-rigible old bachelors.'

Whatever they may be, there is no hope for them at all. . But why should merely a name separate two persons whose hearts are firmly unit-. Any other name I could abide; but think of

living with a --- 'We shall both be Crabbs together.' Not by a jug full. Haven't I told you often

enough . Is that your ultimatum, then ! . Must I advance backward! Farewell, most lovely, crnel woman Farewell, most unfeeling Legislature! Farewell, prejudiced, unfeeling world! Farewell, all my ove and delights of matrimony! Incontinently

will I drown myself. I'll make my bed in the deep water, with my fellow Crabbs.'

Then all ye lovers, when you go A fishing in the sea,

And find a Crabb upon your book,
Then think—O, think of me!

I died because I was a Crabb, My love was crabbed too : And yet she would not be a Crabb

For all that I could do. Ah, crabted fate, above my bones

There rests no marble slab;
I lie among the earth and stones,
A poor forgotten Crabb! MRS. PARTINGTON ON CHRISTMAS. There was a

Christmas gathering in Chelsea, a short time since, at which Mrs. Partington was invited to be present. She sent the following letter in reply to the invitation, as appears from a report of the proceedings, published in the Chelsea Telegraph :-

Boston, Dec. 25, 1855. DEAR FRIENDS :- Your letter inviting me to be

with you to Christmas made me feel very happiful. I am not one of the Christmas folks, neither; because I have always been to a Presbyterian church, where the gospel was dispensed with according to their tenants, and Christmas was always thought to be a relict of Romanism—the bad woman of Babbling mentioned in scriptur,—but it always ade me feel happier to hear it! though old Mrs. Wiggin, she that was Polly Neal, caught a roman-tic affection in her back and had an embargo in her shoulder, setting at a window watching the sinners, as she called 'em, over the blinds opposite, as they were dancing. She was a very envious creatur Thank heaven there aint anything enviable about me. -Times are changed now, thanks to goodness, and here am I indicating a universal letter for Isaa: to write to you. I am glad to see the old differences of the religious sexes melting away, like grafting wax, in Christian fire, and I hope good fruit'll spring from it, like Philadelphia pippins on a quince stalk. I am not very old. I am not an octagon nor a centurion, but I have lived long enough to see great changes and to be glad of 'em. I am sorry I can't be with you, for my heart warms towards you, like butter in the sun. You will please excuse little imperfectnesses, for I thought must write something if it wasn't so sensible like a good many others. I hope you will have a nice time, with all your stockings brim full.

Yours most effectively, RUTH PARTINGTON.

#### AN INGENUOUS EPISTLE. November the 19th, A D., 1855. Dear Sir :- It

is with great pleasure that I take up my pen in hand to write a few lines to you. I was looking over my brothers newspaper. Seeing inserted there but it probably got better tarms somewheres else, and that ere job remains ondone to this day.

But now, says Jemes, we come to consider their tails. Them, says he, is raal numerous. Talk about the moon's wondrous tale! Why the tales of all the planies in the cideral heavings wouldn't make one for a fust rate wild comic! Longer than the magnetic paragraph and wider than Sebago pond, they stretches aout over the universal kanery in the unlimited nugacity of either, now sweepin' down among the elongate concavities of diurnal convexities and agin sorein upwards till lost in the grate hyperion!

Jemes was so used up by this peoration that he had to be carred home on a cheer. This morning however, he was as well as could be expected, and of convalescence don't set in he'l be about in a day or two.

ETHAN SPIKE. or two.

ETHAN SPIKE.

Answer these lines As I wish to communicate with some person that will Write on the subject of Marriage, for I am the age that the most of the Ladies get Married in this neighborhood. I have never kept company with but three young men they are respectability. One of them is paying

CURRAN. Thomas Francis Meagher lately de livered a lecture in New York on the life and ser vices of John Philpot Curran, the Irish orator In the course of it, he thus alluded to Curran'

nothin' but the foolishest kind uv talk, the ridiclest luv talk you ever did see. She got up, and the first word she sed was, 'I love!' I looked rite at her hard for doing so improper, but she went rite on and said, 'Thou lovest, he loves,' and I reckon you never heard such a riggermyrole in your life—love, love, love, love, and nothing but love. She said one time, 'I did love.'

Set I, 'Who did you love!' Then the scholar-laffed, but I wasn't to be put off, and I sed, 'Who did you love, Nancy! I want to know, who did you love, Nancy! I want to know, who did you love, Nancy! I want to know, who did you love!' The schoolmaster, Mr. McQuillister, put in, and said he would explain when Nancy faished the lesson. This sort of pacyfied me, and

WAYS TO COMMIT SUICIDE. 1. Wearing this WAYS TO COUNTY SUICIDE. 1. Wearing this hoes on damp nights in rainy weather.
2. Building on the air-tight principle.
3. Surfeiting on hot and very highly stimulating

dinners.

4. Beginning in childhood to drink tea, and going on from one step to another, through containing tobacco, smoking and drinking.

5. Marrying in haste, getting an uncongraid companion, and living the rest of your life in mental dissatisfaction.

6. Following an unhealthy occupation, because in action of the control of the cont

Pent thor Con of the Long Was

Arealle committee their public was of the public was of the public was effect the was am Che It don the amount the amount the amount the soon wout the soon all legi direct their was out the soon all comments out Terman out Terman are hay

7. Tempting the appetite with niceties, when

the stomach says no.

8. Continuing to keep in a continual warry

about something or nothing.

9. Retiring at midnight, and rising at noon. 10. Gormandizing between meals.

11. Giving way to fits of anger.

12. Trying always to insult or injure somebody.

A GREAT COUNTRY.—An innocent and pur-A GREAT COUNTRY.—An innocent and purminded Jonathan, in a warm argument with a John Bull, on our National institutions, was endeavoring to floor his antagonist, who had sneeringly remarked that 'fortunately the Americans couldn't go farther westward than the Pacific Cans couldn't go farther westward than the pa shore.' Yankee searched his pregnant brain for an instant, and triumphantly replied Why, good gracious, they're already leveling the Rety Mountains, and carting the dirt out West. 184 a letter, last week, from my cousin, who is lining two hundred miles west of the Pacific shore-in

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# THE TRIAL

# THEODORE PARKER For the Misdemeanor of a speech in Faneuil Hall against

Kidnapping, before the Circuit Court of the United States, at Boston, April 3, 1855. Trade supplied by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.

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