EOBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

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All remittances are to be made, and all letters plating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be directed, (FOST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square in e of three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusette, Pennylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are au-

theried to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. of the following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz :- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray Lause, EDNUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WESDELL PHILLIPS.

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Figure columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of nery question are impartially allowed a hearing.

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

No Union with Slaveholders! THE U.S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH

Tes! it cannot be penieb-the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions TO BECURE THE PERFETUITY OF THEIR DOMISSION OVER THEIR SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER FUGITIVE SLAVES-45 engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a repreentation for SLAVES for articles of merchandise, under the name of persons in fact, the oppressor representing the oppressed! . . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress ; AND THEREBY TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-UATION OF SLAVERY, THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.'- John Quincy Adams,

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR. VOL. XXVI. NO. 5.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1856.

WHOLE NUMBER 1126.

From the New York Observer.

INDIANS AND ABOLITIONISTS.

Another of the disastrons consequences of unequanities, appears in the recent action of the Osrekee Territorial Legislature. For a long seies of years, while the missionaries have been permitted, among them and other tribes, to pursue their labors undisturbed by foreign influences, a public sentiment was gradually growing up, which was working the removal of slavery from the midst of the Indian tribes. This was the case emphatially with the Choctaws and Cherokees. We had seasion, last year, repeatedly to speak of the unhopy results that were transpiring in the midst of the Choctaw people. There we saw stringent legislation calculated to retard the progress of emancipation, and to shut out, as far as law could fat it, the influences of religious education from the minds of the children of the black population. Now we have occasion to record measures in the sme direction pursued by the legislature of the

It seems to us impossible for any candid man to doubt, that if the missionary labors among this people had been suffered to be possible without interference, and they had been allowed, according to the light of the Word of God, and their own sound judgment, to adopt those measures and to them best fitted to promofe the glory of God, and the highest interests of the semi-civilized people among whom they were called to labor,—that the condition of the few wlaves among the Indians would have been gradually ameliorated, and that the evil of slavery would have been removed as son as was consistent with the best interests of all concerned. When, therefore, we find that legislation among these tribes is taking another direction, and is looking to the perpetuity rather than to the removal of the system of slavery, it is prossible for us, and we think it equally imtible for any others concerned, to point to any justs for the unhappy retrogression, except in the ajudicious attempt of those who endeavored to

Therefore, however much we regret that the Indan tribes should employ their early legislation to oppose the elevation of those under their power, we feel that they are not so much to blame as the men whose rash counsels have instigated the In-

lins to such opposition.
The following act was lately introduced into their Territorial Legislature, and was passed, but we are happy to learn that it did not become a law, having been vetoed by the chief.

AN ACT FOR THE PROTECTION OF SLAVERY IN THE

CHEROKEE NATION. Wereas, The Cherokee people are, and have been for many years, a slaveholding people; and wereas, the Constitution and Laws of the Cheroognize the Institution of Slavery. introduced and taught by their preceptors, the whites; and whereas, some of the missionary churches now situate in this Nation have expelled sue of our Cherokee citizens from the participatwo of church privileges, because they refused to threatened with expulsion; and wheres, the Cherobe people, deeply impressed with a feeling of gratitole towards the same missionaries, for the countstowed upon them, would not extend to them any civilities unbecoming to Christian people, would rather, as they value the stability of their local institutions, indispensable to their prosperity as a nation, extend to them the cordial hand of friendship, consistent with their own national in-

Be it enacted by the National Council, That the Cherokees have claimed for many years past, and do claim at present, to be a slaveholding people in a Christian-like spirit.

Be it further enacted, That the principal Chief e, and he is hereby, authorized to open a commu-lication with the different Boards of Missions having stations in this Nation, touching upon the inution of slavery as a church principle, and report the said communication to the next Council Be it further enacted, That it shall be unlawful for any missionary to counsel or advise any slave, owners, under a penalty of being removed out of the limits of this Nation; and it is hereby made the duty of the solicitor of each district, to report all missionaries so offending to the agent, who is ereby requested to place them beyond the limits

Bett further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any citizen of this Nation to advise or counsel any slave to the prejudice of his owner or owners, and any person so offending, upon conviction be-fore any of the District Courts, shall be required to pays fine of not less than twenty-five nor exceeding one hundred dollars, at the discretion of the

Court, for the benefit of the injured person.

Be it further enacted, That it is hereby made unlaying for the Superintendent of Public Schools to apply or contidue as teacher, in any public school of this Nation, any person known to be an abolitionist, or whose in the school of the ionist, or whose influence is opposed to the inter-

est of the slaveholders.

Best further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for the National Treasurer to issue a permit to any known abolitionist.

A NEW ENGLAND LADY'S DEFENCE OP MISSOURIANS.

The New Haven Register publishes the following extract from a private letter from a lady (formerly of New Haven county.) for the last five years a tesident of Western Missouri, (as principal of an academy.) to her brother in New Haven, dated

'MIAMI, Saline Co., Nov. 26, 1855. You ask me to tell you something about the Kanas and Missouri troubles. Of course, you know in what they have originated. There is no denying but what they have originated. There is no denying but what the Missourians have determined to control the elections, if possible; and I don't know that their measures would be justifiable, except upon the principle of self-preservation: and that, you know, is the first law of nature. They certainly had just as good a right to go there and vote, as the abolition party at the north had to send their minions by the hundreds and thousands, who had no other business there. Had the question been of the business there. Had the question been left to be decided by the actual settlers of the terory, Missouri would never have interfered. Howthere, it was not upon the right or wrong of the specific that I intended to say anything; but apon the character of those whom the northern less has assailed with all the opprobrious epithets that could be thought of. I know, either personally or by report, a large majority of the men who

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION. have been in these expeditions from Lafayette and Saline counties, and presume they may be regarded as a tolerable fair sample of the balance; and I do assure you that they are the very best portion of society, and as good men and true as can be IS THE MORALITY OF SLAVEHOLDING found in any portion of our country-men dis tinguished for character and integrity, and every virtue that renders a man a valuable, citizen. (!) Many of them are professors of religion, and of un

THE SOUTH AND KANSAS.

A bill has recently been introduced into one

A STRUGGLE ?

interest in the cause, to contribute as much as they are able. I will give to each contributor my obligation that for every fifty dollars so contributed. I will, within six months thereafter, place in Kansas one bona fide settler, able and willing to vote, warmth and life to the whole movement. and fight if need be, for our section, or in default prudent and wise, but because public virtue has chapter.

Now, whether the Abolitionists have spoken in decayed, and thereby we have already become un-

November 26th, 1855. J. BUFORD. NEGRO SLAVERY AND THE CONSTITU-

TION.

SELECTIONS.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

DEBATEABLE?

There are certain propositions which, for the blemished Christian character. (!!) Such I know to be a large proportion of the leaders of these expeditions. These are the men whom the northern the lists as a disputant with Toombs, Wise and press stigmatize as "Stringfellow's myrmidons," Atchison, to discuss the ethics of slavery. If the common sense of the world has not settled, for these many centuries, the question of the moral propriety of one man's making a brute and a tool of another, then nothing is settled. If the conlows among them is likely, and to be expected; of another, then nothing is settled. If the con-but such as I have described to you, so far as my knowledge extends, is the character of those who have determined to meet the aggressions of the instinctive judgment against the soul murder, abolitionists, in defence of what they regard as their rights; and were you here, I think you would bid them "God speed." which the successful maintenance of the authority in such high debate; but the madness and hardness of utter reprobation have carried them beyond

the reach of logic and expostulation.

It is not argument that the slaveholders and house of the Legislature of Georgia, for the pur- their Northern abettors need, but denunciation: pose of colonizing Kansas with pro-slavery men.
The Richmond Enquirer last summer contained an elaborate article, and a strong appeal to the young men of Virginia, exherting twenty thousand of them to collist for two years for the purpose of going to Kansas, and fixing the destiny of that new which no cogency of reasoning can retrieve territory in favor of slavery. And recently there appeared in the Columbus (Ga.) Times the follow-stood meekly arguing for fifty years against the ing article :- righteousness of slavery, slavery grew and flourish-SHALL KANSAS BE SURRENDERED WITHOUT ed, added new territories to its domains, new millions to its victims. When Garrison and his compeers thundered forth their terrible denuncia-I wish to raise 300 industrious, sober, discreet, tion against it, it began to reel and stagger to its I wish to raise 300 industrious, soler, discret, then against it, it began to reel and stagger to its reliable men, capable of bearing arms; not prone fall. It was not that he brought to the discussion to protect their section on every real emergency. I desire to start with them for Kansas by the 20th of the enlightened human soul against such a mon-february next. To such I will guaranty the dona-strosty of cruelty and wickedness. It was not a time of a homested of forth general first rate. tion of a homestead of forty acres of first-rate more able essay of an old experiment, it was the land, a free passage to Kansas, and the means of inauguration of a new method. Hence its effective-support for the first year. To ministers of the ness. It gave birth to the anti-slavery spirit that support for the first year. To ministers of the support for the first year. To ministers of the support for the first year, and those with good military or agricultural outfits, I will offer greater inducements. Besides devoting \$20,000 of my own means to this enterprise, I expect all those who ecclesiastical, are feebly struggling to accomplish know and have confidence in me, and who feel an its purposes, and various influences, literary and

There has been a great deal of namby-pamby of doing so, that I will, on demand, refund the deprecation of the terms in which the primitive donation with interest from the day of its receipt. Abolitionists have clothed their rebukes. This has donation with interest from the day of its receipt. I will keep an account of the obligations so issued, and each successive one shall specify one emigrant more than its immediate predecessor—thus, No. 1 shall pledge me to take one emigrant, No. 2 two, constribution, it shall be divided into sums of fifty dollars each, and numbered accordingly. Here is your cheapest and surest chance to do something for Kansas — something toward holding against to the iniquity of slaveholding is sincere, and whose influence against it has been consistent. When the slaveholders have been called robbers, man-thieves, pirates, and the societies of slaveholders, calling themselves Christians, have been denominated *Brotherhoods of Thieves,* conservative listeners have been shocked. for Kansas - something toward holding against Quiet people have turned pale with reprehension, Free Soil hordes this great Thermopyle of South- and swung themselves out of churches, slamming ern institutions. In this their day of darkness, pew-doors. Weak brethren have turned back, and nay, of extreme peril, there ought to be, there walked no more with their uncompromising leaders. needs must be, great individual sacrifice, or they The use of such language has been imputed to cannot be maintained. If we cannot find many anger, and considered to be, at the very mildest, in who are willing to incur great and equal individual loss in the common cause—if we cannot find some crazy enough to peril even life in the deadly breach, members of churches; 'no man was ever converted then it is not because individuals have grown more by denunciation,' &c., &c., to the end of the

anger or not is very little to the purpose. If they were angry, it is an anger which is very becoming to them, and very honorable to our common nature. It is so righteous an anger that the son might well be allowed to go down upon it many times. But while the Abolitionists have been inveighed against 'Until recently, the defence of Slavery has labor-ed under great difficulties, because its apologists have only been perplexed because the language (for they were mere apologists) took half-way was so feeble in epithets, with which fully to degrounds. scribe their indignation against the crimes of They confined the defence of Slavery to mere slavery, that kindred crimes, from which they have They confined the defence of Slavery to mere negro Slavery: thereby giving up the Slavery sometimes ventured to borrow figures of speech, principle, admitting other forms of Slavery to be wrong, and yielding up the authority of the Bible, and of the history, practices, and experience of mankind. They almost admitted the Bible to be false, because it ordained, authorized, and enforced white Slavery, which they asserted was morally abhorrent, or go into a course of argument to refute wrong. Hustan experience, showing the universal rrong. Hussan experience, showing the universal the phantasy, that such a man could be a Chris ecess of slave society, and the universal failure tinn. For such has been the corruption which of free society, was unavailable to them, because the sorcery of slavery has brought about, that the they were precluded from employing it by admitterm itself has lost its natural repulsiveness, and ng Slavery in the abstract to be wrong. The slaveholder is almost as innocent as merchant, clence of mere negro Slavery involved them in a guardian, landlord, or any other name of one of defence of mere negro Slavery involved them in a still greater difficulty. The laws of all the Southern States justified the holding white men in Slavery, provided, through the mother, they were descended, however remotely, from a negro slave. The bright mulattoes, according to their theory, were wrongfully held in Slavery.

The line of defence, however, is now changed, and the North is computetaly cornered and dumb as street. Your rareal and even your scounded is The line of defence, however, is now changed, and the North is completely cornered, and dumb as an oyster. The South now maintains that Slavery is right, natural, and necessary. It shows that all divine, and almost all human, authority justifies it. The South farther charges, that the little experiment of free society in Western Europe has been, from the beginning, a cruel failure, and that weak. A man becomes a thief only upon a single depredation of a suit of old clothes. It is shear been, from the beginning, a cruel latture, and that symptoms of failure are abundant in our North.

The abolitionists cannot be provoked to deny the bathos to help out one's conception of the enormity charge, so overwhelming are the facts, authorities, and admissions, by which it is sustained; nor will envelopes, and of keeping it up, every morning, for and admissions, by which it is sustained; nor will envelopes, and of keeping it up, every morning, for a subject to the suit of clothes envelopes, and of keeping it up, every morning, for a subject to the suit of clothes. and admissions, by which it is sustained; nor will they answer the question, so often put to them, what have been the results of the experiment of free society! They are wholly unwilling to institute a comparison of the two systems of society, and determine that to be right which but promotes human well-being, and is justified by most of human and divine authority. To deal with the spitches to this every would they know be to may even force him doing it with considerable.

the man who did it.

But slaveholder is in itself, of all terms, the most offensive and degrading; and it is probable that, in all coming time, no parricide will arise to 'soil the addition' of the 'Father of his Country,' as in all coming time, no parricide will arise to 'soil the most labored and carefully prepared, and yet the addition of the 'Father of his Country, as Judge Sprague once did, in Faneuil Hall, when constituting the great weakness and defect of the document, is its partisan and sectional argument,

pointing to the portrait of Washington, he ex-claimed, 'Tha slaveholder!'

As to the good taste of these denunciations, that is a question upon which different opinions may be entertained. It does not seem to us to be in bad taste to speak of three hundred thousand rascals in the same terms that you would of one rascal of the same grade. If Frederick Douglass were the only slave in the land, Mr. Thomas Auld would not be treated with greater courtesy by the public at large. It would require no logic to prove him a wicked and dangerous man. Our good taste would lead us rather to spare the small sinners in the minority, and make the big sinners in the

majority smart, if we could. As to how people are converted, the cases on re-cord are so various that we think it may as well be affirmed that no man was ever converted until he was denounced, as that no man was ever converted by denunciation, and, in the meantime, that it was best to follow the promptings of our own spirits. While slaveholders are fawned upon, courted, mildly and deferentially argued with, they will never believe that we loathe and despise them. The pro-slavery presses have not been so silent, nor pro-slavery ministers and cotton merchants so ardent on the side of oppression, that advocates need be summoned from the South to put us in possession of the views that prevail in that region. This is but another form of that folly which has come to look upon slavery and freedom as two legitimate interests in the State, each to be protected and guaranteed within its legitimate sphere. It puts the dispute between anti-slavery and proslavery upon the footing of a mere sectarian discussion about non-essentials-a discussion in which it is only ill-mannered to be in earnest, or to lay aside the forms of courtesy and charity. To reduce human beings to cattle is a practice peculiar to tropical regions, and which men engaged in the culture of sugar and cotton naturally fall into. Not to do so is a hyperborear prejudice, a mean economy, peculiar to high lati-tudes and poor soils. The greater part of our distinguished statesmen look upon the matter thus. Mr. Webster really never got a deeper insight than

Mr. Webster really never got a deeper insight than this of the anti-slavery theory.

Every speech in Congress, every pamphlet, every slerical letter, in support of slavery, discloses this arrant absurdity. Have you your free institutions in peace, and give us our slavery. Let justice be counterbalanced by injustice—righteousness and wickedness be compromised. Let not God overgrach and monopolize, but fairly divide his kingdom. reach and monopolize, but fairly divide his kingdom

To debate such propositions, to entertain them but with abhorrence, is to tamper with human evidently consider his many public crimes and misfew sane men of clear heads and sound hearts, who cannot be seduced to hold parley with the enemies the wiser philosophy of the ancient precept—Resist the devil, and he will flee from you. There are melancholy instances enough at the North of men whom much learning hath made mad, and whose have settled down into the dreary atheism of holding that God is the author and sustainer of the devilish villanies of American slavery—men who have read, and quibbled, and stuck in the bark of literal interpretation, and swayed to the comity of pions-seeming rescality. literal interpretation, and swayed to the comity of pious-seeming rescality, till insanity has seized upon their moral instincts, and they have lost the aculty of distinguishing right and wrong. When men are enchanted with such sorceries, there is no use of writing controversial tracts against them. They must be seized by the shoulder, and roughly shaken by public ridicule, and earnest voices must shout in their ears, Madman ' Fool!

OPINIONS ON THE MESSAGE.

The President is severely censured by the press · Constitutional Relafor his disquisition on the Constitutional Rela-tions of Slavery, introduced into his annual message. We copy the remarks of some of our contemporaries. The Philadelphia American and

'This extraordinary document, which has been thrust upon the country is violation of all former precedent, and without, so far as we can perceive, any public necessity to justify the departure from settled usage, is calculated, if indeed it was not expressly intended, to de grievous mischief. We do not speak now of those passages which relate to our foreign affairs, or to the internal administration of the government, but of the disquisition on the Constitutional Relations of Slavery, which, in our judgment, is as wholly out of place in the annual message of the Chief Magistrate of the senual message of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic—the head not of a section, but the Republic—the head not of a section, but the rectitude of its laws and institutions, and that right never wronged any man, we thrust upon the country in violation of all former Republic—the head not of a section, but the nation—as it is insulting and offensive to the whole northern portion of the confederacy. We can very well understand why President Pierce, at this particular juncture, when delegates are about to be elected to a National Convention of his party, should seek to concillate Southern favor, and we are quite willing that he should do so within modest and decent bounds: but the abjectness of his phristics a least averages belief and if we colored persons; forbidding the disregard of the intended to flatter. Among the many objectionable pronunciamentos against the North which have, from time to time, been issued by the Governors of 3. To allow persons so disposed to teach persons Southern States, we do not remember any one in which the assumptions of wrong doing on the part of the free Commonwealths of this Union have been more unblushingly asserted, or the gentle, patient, forbearing spirit of our elaveholding kinsfolk more pathetic less than the second of the color-state of the color-state

murdered the French republicans, it only had the sanctioned or even submitted to such imputations character of a rather rigorous stroke of state, on the loyalty and patriotism of the great States which vindicated the resolution and sagacity of they represent, as are necessarily involved in these

The Springfield Republican says:

But the great topic of the message, evidently and appeal on the subject of elavery. As a leader in the Washington Union, it would have been in character. In a speech by Frank Pierce on the stump in New Hampshire, it would have been a very creditable effort on the wrong side. But in message of the President of the United States to Congress, it is monstrous and disgraceful. The President should have made this gross bid for slaveholding support in a letter, and not in his annual message. Not only in the manner but the annual message. Not only in the manner but the substance of this mere partisan appeal, he lays himself open largely to the severest censure, and will get it.'

From the Free Presbyterian. SHAMEPUL.

The Washington correspondents of some of the o-called religious papers are dilating of late on the Christian virtues of Franklin Pierce. He is described as a model Sabbath keeper, a punctual attendant on the preaching of the Gospel and the prayer meeting, as a man of prayer, who keeps up family worship, asks a blessing at his table, &c.
All of this seems to be very grateful to the feelings of these pious letter-writers, who idently regard the President as almost if not altogether fit for the honors of saintship.

Do these men seriously consider the tendency of

such teachings ! Can they not see that their effect must be to bring the very name of the Christian religion into reproach! The public administration of FRANKLIN PIERCE has two prominent characteristics: Imbecile weakness, and God-defying wickedness. He has sent ships of war to batter down and burn the houses of unoffending people, against whom nothing could be alleged, except that they sought to bring an atrocious murderer to justice. In violation of his solemn oath to support the laws and maintain the peace of the country, he has be held the infant settlements of Kansas invaded by hordes of armed assassins, and all manner of outrage committed against the citizens, without an effort to prevent it. Nay, he has manifestly winked at these infamous proceedings, and has extended the patronage of the government to the paper by which they were mainly incited. Cold-blooded murder is one of the pastimes of these marauders, whose leaders bask in the sunshine of executive favor. The late message of the President is distinguished beyond all its predecessors, for its servile truckling to the slave oligarchy, and for its reckless perversions of the truth of history. And yet in the face of all these disgraceful facts, a race of clerical toadies are uttering their solemn cant over the virtues and piety of the President. They

tian character. Let them succeed in producing this impression, and Christianity must sink int the same contempt and abhorrence with which the public acts of the President are regarded by all upright men. The open enemies of

to debauch the religion of the country, and prevent it uttering its protest against the public crimer of the President, they will be caressed. But when no longer wanted for this purpose, they will be spurned aside with the contempt they deserve. How different the spirit of these fawners from that of glorious old Hugh Latiner, who could say to the bloody and lecherous tyrant of England: Whoremongers and adulterers God will judge. How different from the spirit of the heroic Apostle, before whose reasonings of 'righteousness, tem-perance, and a judgment to come,' the guilty FELIX

LIGHT PENETRATING VIRGINIA.

Memorial of the Citizens of Virginia, to the General Assembly, asking for certain Reforms in the Laws concerning Slaves and Free Persons of Color.

modest and decent bounds: but the abjectness of his submission almost surpasses belief, and, if we mistake not, will disgust even those whom it was sacred relation of husband and wife by any man

pathetically set forth, than in the manifesto signed
by the gentleman from New Hampshire, who at
present occupies the Presidential chair. It will
trouble his Excellency, Gov. Wise of Virginia, to
match it.

Of the State, are something other than mere
postulate, that they are something other than mere
postulate, promotes himms well-being, and is justified by most of home and divine authority. To deal with most of home and divine authority. To deal with most of home and divine authority to deal with most of home and divine authority. To deal with most of home and divine authority to deal with most of home and divine authority. To deal with most of home and divine authority to deal with most of home and divine authority. To deal with most of home and divine and home and divine authority to deal with most of home and divine and home and divine authority. Or deal with most of home and divine authority to deal with most of home and divine and home and the south, hit has so of home and the south, hit his proposed on the same and divide and home and the south, hit his home and the south, hit his they shall have pocular representation in the south hit has the special transfer found necessary, for when the state and Federal Governments, as well as the special code ecrywhere found necessary, for the match it is an acceptable to justify negot obtained the continuation of the course, hit has so of Visso of Visio of Visio of Property and they shall have pocular representation in the State and Federal Governments, as well as the special code ecrywhere found necessary, for the match in the State and Federal Governments, as well as the special code ecrywhere found necessary, for the match in the State and Federal Governments, as well as the special representation in the State and Federal Governments, as well as the special representation in the state and Federal Governments, as well as the special representation that the State and Federal Governments, as well as the special representation that the State and Federal Governments, as well as the special representation that the State

there not definite objects, as the eye and the ear have. To say that they are a low and degraded race, is only to charge ourselves with a heavier weight of duty in their elevation; since, clearly, the progressive principles, in man, or beast, or vegetable, is the index of improvement and promise of success, and capacity the only limit. Surely, then, they are not mere laborers, and cannot, live by bread alone.'

Your memorialists feel this to be the highest law in the universe; and to that they wish to bear witness. They are deeply sensible that any law which dwarfs and impedes the growth and development of any part of God's creation, more especially that which is moral and intelligent, cannot fail to prove a curse, however much our short-sightedness may fancy it a blessing.

The laws which tolerate the separation of parents

nd children, produce scenes that the Christian heart must characterize as cruel and impious, and worthier the slave-coast in a past generation, than Virginia in this day. They are unchristian in permitting those to be put asunder whom God has joined together under the most solemn circumstances; thus encouraging impure and transient connections between the sexes, and blunting the holiest feelings of the human being; by this brutalizing the race to a degree that should cause even our selfish interests to shudder. They are unwise, because they bring the humanity of our State into question, and cause a painful conflict in of her children, as to whether they shall allow their servants to grow round them in ignorance, as the laws demand, or 'obey God rather than man,' and teach them to 'search the Scriptures.' We have reason to know that some are teaching their slaves in secret, whose sole pro-tection from their own State is that their slaves cannot testify against them ! And there must be, in the nature of things, many who are constantly oppressed with the fact that we are faithless enough in not improving our own talents, without a consciousness of our uniting to bury the talent of our helpless fellow-creatures, whose elevation

God has confided to us. Your memorialists have forborne to place their appeal on the lower grounds of interest; for it would be charging our fellow-citizens with ignoble timidity to suppose them afraid to do right; and we believe that they will acknowledge that honesty, even in the old Roman sense-embracing all that is right toward God and man-is the best policy; and that in being true to the higher relations of life, we are truest to ourselves, our families, and our State. But there is nothing that the history, of this race has made more manifest to our minds than that whatever is to be apprehended from them, is to be feared from their being neglected, not from their being cared for, from baving their natural and domestic affections outraged and blunted, not from their inteneration and protection; from their ignorance, not their intelligence.

Your memorialists would furthermore submit, that they will yield to none in love of the State, and reference for her history and noble sons They know no better way to testify that love, than by asking these reforms; and they would be authorized by their writings and remains, in attaching to this petition the names of those who have in times past loved Virginia best, and given her renown over

Their sympathies and interests being identified with their State, they unite in rejecting any foreign interference with this subject, by any Government, State or Federal. But above all, they would scorn the idea as unworthy, that another's folly should be our wisdom, and that anything said or agitated abroad should influence us to a base antagonism, which should leave our duty to this race unper-

Your memorialists rejoice to see indications in the South, that show how the sense is becoming felt of the great responsibility she has assumed in rejecting all interference from without with the temporal and spiritual well-being of this race. On us, and us only. fall the care and responsibility of their joys and griefs—their elevation or degradation. In Louisian the laws prohibit the separation of parents and young children, and the same policy has been engaging legislative attention in Georgia and Alabama In South Carolina, such modifications of the code on slavery, as we have called to your attention, have been advocated by many able writers and jurists—among whom we may mention Dr. Fuller, a large slaveholder and able minister, and Judge O'Neal. In Maryland, free colored persons have their own schools, and with the most encouraging results. In Louisiana, their schools are not only permitted, but assisted by money from public funds.

Shall Virginia be the last to feel this movement,

and, showing her respect for the liberty of consk the general respect for her policy by the humanity of a few laws and usages ! All of which is respectfully submitted.

Massachuserts to be turned out of the Union. -Mr. Shorter, one of the Southern slave-drivers in Congress, proposed in one of his recent speeches the formal exclusion of Massachusetts from the Union. Let him go alead: he cannot better serve the honest men of that State, or the oppressed of his own, than by so doing. 'Let it slide.' Nobody will be hurt. Even the slaveholders themselves may thus be relieved from their curse and guilt. Here is an extract from his speech :

. I wish to save the country from the disgraceand by the employment of that term, I mean noth-ing personally offensive to the distinguished gentle-man from Massachusetts (Mr. Banks)—I desire to man from Massachusetts (Mr. Banks)—I desire to save this country from the disgrace of the election of a man to preside over this body, who occupies the position which has been assigned to that gen-tleman to day. Coming from the State of Massa-chusetts, as he does, and boasting upon this floor that he represents the strongest Anti-Slavery dis-trict in the United States, I say it would be an insult to my section of the country to elevate him to the Speakership of this House. I do not believe that the State of Massachusetts, which has nulli-fied the Fugitive Slave Law, and with this tram-

Hon. Robert Toombs, of Georgia, delivered a lectu on slavery at the Tremont Temple, Boston, on Thurs day evening of last week. We make the following extracts from a report in the Traveller. After speaking of the constitutional status of slavery in this country, he passed to the consideration of its effect upon the slave race, and said :-

We found the negro a freeman in free States. freeman in slaveholding States, and a slave in slave holding States:—and in slavery itself he appre hended we found the best form of his condition But according to the ideal which maintains the theory of equality of races and their capability of self-government, we ought to find the best specimens here in the non-slaveholding States. Sur rounded by a temperate climate, by a great, active intelligent, and educated population, kind and sym pathizing friends,—surely, if he failed here, in this intellectual society, the fault must lie nowhere else than in himself. What was his condition! For 70 years he had the opportunity of cleaning him self from this leprosy of slavery,—how then did we find him to-day throughout these States! He was lord of himself, but was it not a heritage of woe! A large majority of the Free States of this Union excluded him from political rights. His history was lamentable, and was to be found in the of our criminal courts and penitentiaries But the population furnished another evidence it. His increase here was harely one per cent. even with the addition of emancipated slaves and fugitives from labor.

If the theory were true of his equality, the policy

of the majority of the Northern States, which drives him out and denies him social rights, did a wrong and injustice to that unfortunate race. A portion of these States drive him from their bor ders, and deny him even the privilege of entering them. We encouraged his immigration into our city and State, but he was expelled by many others, and driven, by some of those who denounced their brethren of the South, houseless, homeless wanderers and outcasts. Such were their professione -such their legislation. The South, acknowl edging the same fact of their social inequality, bu believing that subordination should exist; that i was natural, according to the fitness of things, the adopted it, sanctioned it, and put it under legal restraints. And under that system of subjugation and protection, great and valuable rights were given to this race. He did not pretend they wer all they ought to be, but on the contrary, he said they were not. (Applause.)

here. What were these rights! The slave was protected in his person, which be certainly was not in Africa. His life was protected to the full extent of his master's, and his power was placed under salutary restraints. He was entitled by law to home, to the necessaries of life, to protection in all conditions of himself and family. These conditions were freely accorded to him: and that he throve under them was proved by public records. The increase of the slave population in the ten years preceding 1850 was 28 per cent., or nearly the increase among the free colored people of the North. Then the returns of consumption showed that his maintenance was equal to that of any of the laboring population of Europe.

But these legal securities were far from include

ing all of his privileges. The relation begat kindnesses, begat sympathies, begat privileges known to no other relation of capital and labor. Let that pass. His own opinions would have little weight but he knew a distinguished clergyman of our own city who saw the institution in Georgia, for him self, and came to the conclusion which he (Mr. Toombs) laid down that night. (Hisses, and cries of 'shame.') Standing before his countrymen, he shunned no question, and wore no mask. He should be brief. [Here there was some confusion owing to a number of persons retiring.]
The lecturer said he should be brief. The sys

tem was far from perfect. Much remained to b done. Imperfection clings to man in all his institutions. But it was said that in this institution there were peculiar opportunities of abuse. It was a melancholy truth, it was said, that these opportunities were frequently made use of to inflict wrong and injury upon this race; but it was also true that the laws punished these departures of right in this relation as well as in any other; and they who held it to be a fundamental principle in the constitution of man that abuse is the unvarying concomitant of power, and crime of opportu-nity, subvert the foundation of all private morals and of all public government. The treatment of that race by the slaveholding States of the South, he said, was a proud vindication of themselves against the charge. (Applause and hisses.)
But they were often asked, how is it that if this

be true, boy can this institution at the same time he welfare of the bondmen, the interest The reason was obvious. The free colored man in the North, and indeed the free laborer everywhere in the great conflict which he has with capital, was subject not only to his own follies and own vices, but to his ignorance and poverty. The consequence of this was that not being associated with capital, as the institution was at the South, he bought on most disadvantageous terms, was thrown upon the hands of extortioners, and his isolated condition multiplied his expenses without increasing his comforts. Where labor and capital were associated, he was sustained by the strength and power of the latter,—it gave the greatest possible production, and at the same time the greatest cheapness of production.

e should look at this question in reference to our future as well as the present. Under the conditions of labor in England or on the continent of Europe, it could not exist, nor, indeed, in any place the moment that labor gets to the point when it will barely maintain itself. Slavery in England found its evodus not in humanis but in the necessities and interests of the land owners; and here in this country the unvarying laws of population must work the same result, whether it be advantageous to the African race or not. ural increase of population must bring labor to the point where it can barely find maintenance, and then the institution may find its Euthanasia in the

prostration of all labor.

What had been its effects upon the slaveholding States of the South! When we compared the productions of that with the other sections, we found that with six millions of freemen and 3 1-4 millions of slaves, it furnishes three-fifths and more of the export of the whole land. To see what the productions would be, under a system of free labor, might look at the productions of Jamaica now, we might look at the productions of Jamaica now, and at what they were under bondage twenty years ago, and look at that of Hayti seventy years ago. It was a mere material question. There they could compare the negro in the two conditions, and could compare him with himself, in a state of freedom and in the state of slavery. When he had thus shown that the productions of the Southern section were greater with society in its present than in any other condition, he had established the great principle with which he set out-that was, under the institution, this race had its higher interests promoted more than in any other condition the race had ever gained in any age or country.

This position could not be disputed. This position could not be disputed.

They were semetimes told that this institution denied the laborer his wages. He had already shown how wages were paid; and one of our most distinguished citizens, the elder Adams (hisses),—he meant the first Adams, the President, known to the revolution as such,—not that he wished to make any remark about the other Adams they thought of,—they were two of the most able, dis-tinguished and patriotic citizens America ever gave birth to,-but President Adams once spoke upor this very question of wages, and said :- Whether ive wages in the necessaries of life or in , the difference is imaginary.' But they were intellectual effect was to debase the Commonwealth to degrade it-make it incapable of progress moral or intellectual. That had not been the history of ancient nor was it the history of modern times. The oracles of the living God were given to the Jews, to the Hebrew race. His commands were given to a slaveholding priesthood. Prophets and patriarche received them, taught them to their own, and transmitted them to all generations of mankied. We looked through ancient commonwealths. The bighest forms of civilization, in arts science, literature and eloquence, were found is connection with this institution.

The highest type of the homan race was found in the ancient Greek, and to-day, with our boasted civilization, we find that Aristotle, and Homer, and Xenophon, and Thucydides are text books in

arts, letters, painting, statuary or architecture, no progress. He thought that our cause never stood we must go and search amid the wreck and ruin better than to day; that it progressed regularly and of their greatness, for the pride of every model and the perfection of every master. Liberty and slavery were cradled together in sucient Rome. Her hardy sons, distinguished by their public and private in letters; and the languages of both Greece and Rome have survived and mingled themselves with the thought and speech of all centuries.

He was content that his own country should speak for itself. He was willing his countrymen should judge of fourteen feeble States, with less than a million and a half of population seventy years ago, thinly scattered along the Atlantic coast, surrounded by the most powerful tribes of Indians in North America—their homes desolated by the combined atrocities of Indians and British—coming out of the war, without wealth, without education, with nothing but their own strong arms and the fair domain their valor had wrenched from the fron grasp of the British tyrant. Let them view it to-day, the colonies with republican governments, adequate to all purposes of liberty and private right, cheerfully obeyed by all classes of society, without one soldier throughout their whole dominions either to overawe or intimidate society. while other nations, while England keeps 100,000 men, a gigantic navy, and innumerable police, to her social system, while it is known that physical force is the sole cement of that gigantic empire and the secret of social order,could point to this country, with its milliona of inhabitants, great, rich, prosperous, contented,

and happy.
Such had been our institutions—such their effects upon society. He left them to them and to the judgment of the civilized world with a firm conviction that the adoption of no other system, under our circumstances, would exhibit the individual man, bond or free, in a higher development, or society in a happier civilization. (Applause.)

[At the close, persons in the audience called for cheers for various popular anti-slavery leaders, but they were only faintly given, and the audience broke up in a state of considerable excitement, several gentlemen crowding round the lecturer to urge objections or offer their congratulations. Mr. Toombs, we believe, remarked that he had been highly satisfied with his audience.]

THE LIBERATOR.

No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 1, 1856.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

MASSACHUSETTS A. S. SOCIETY.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society was held at WILLIAMS HALL, in Bosto on Thursday and Friday, January 24th and

The meeting was called to order by the President. FRANCIS JACKSON, at 104 o'clock.

The President stated that the Committee of Arrange ments had prepared a list of Committees, &c., which, at their request, he would read to the Society, for their approval, amendment, or rejection :-

Committee on Business-Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wen-Charles C. Burleigh, Andrew T. Foss, Stephen S. Fos- and genuine Christianity. ter, Wm. Wells Brown, Abby Kelley Foster. Assistant Secretaries-Samuel May, Jr., Boston,

Joseph A. Howland, Worcester. Committee on Finance-Lewis Ford, Charles B. McIntire, Elbridge Sprague, Briggs Arnold, Cornelius

Wellington, Sallie Holley, Darius M. Allen.

Committee to Nominate Officers for the Ensuing Year-Elmund Quincy, Dedham ; Charles L. Remond, Salem ; William Ashby, Newburyport ; Alvan Howes, Barnstable ; Charles F. Hovey, Boston ; John Bailey, Lynn; Alvan Ward, Ashburnham; Moses Smith, Holden ; Henry W. Carter, Athol ; Mehitabel Haskell, as treason were themselves the real traitors. Gloucester : Ansel H. Harlow, Boston ; Joseph Merrill,

Danversport : Samuel Barrett, Concord. The foregoing were unanimously accepted, and chosen officers of the annual meeting.

SAMUEL PHILBRICK, Treasurer of the Society, presented his Annual Report. It showed a total amount of receipts into the treasury, during the year, of \$9,621 57. Disbursements, \$9,252 30. Balance in

WENDELL PHILLIPS suggested a change in the man ed by the Boston and Worcester Railroad, which was with the right. adopted by the Treasurer.

Voted unanimonaly That the Treasurer's Repor be accepted and printed SAMUEL MAY, Jr., the General Agent of the Society,

read his Annual Statement of Operations during the

Mr. GARRISON, from the Committee on Business, re ported the three following resolutions :-

1. Resolved, That as, in apostolic times, it was n cessary that judgment should begin at the house of Daniel Webster through his life, and it was wise and God '; so, the work of repentance for the sin of slavery must begin on our own soil, at our own doors, in our own breasts, and, until Massachusetts be a free Nehemiah Adams, to break down Essex Street Church. State in principle and action, it is not for her to re- Our work is with the church members of Massachusetts proach or rebuke any Southern State for holding All churches which have a discipline and hold their slaves, or for seeking to perpetuate her slave system.

2. Resolved, That to be opposed to slavery in the abstract, and at the same time to support in practice, is to confess with the lips that worship is to be paid only to the living God, while bowing down to an idol ; in their discipline. and is indicative of a very low moral condition.

3. Resolved, That if slavery be the sum of all villanies,' then its supporters and abettors are to be more States, which pledges them to the protection and de boldly arraigned, and more severely condemned, than if they were giving their aid and countenance to any trated with great clearness and force; and the absurdother wrong or outrage; and, instead of qualifying ity of those who profess a belief in the anti-slavery our impeachment or softening our reproof of slave- character of the Constitution acting in harmony with holders and their apologists, we are morally bound all a pro-slavery government was also very distinctly the more to 'cry aloud, and spare not.'

ment in particular. He stated his belief, based on his to view. own experience and observation, that our numbers had Mr. Garrison, in reply to S. S. Foster, gave his the diminished, and we were weaker in strength than ten years ago; and assigned as a reason, that although bringing Massachusetts out of its governmental con people were in the main convinced of the truth of our principles, yet they deemed them impracticable. The people must vote; they are unwilling to adopt practi- Mr. Garrison, and in favor of a new political organically a principle that forbids their voting. We have zation. called on the people to leave their pro-slavery churches and pro-slavery parties, but have provided no church for them to go into, no political organization for them to act with ; and those whom we had heretofore converted had returned to political action again, and in some cases, to fellowship their old religious associations again.

To meet this difficulty, Mr. Foster proposed the or rapization of disunion churches and a disunion political party, in which to take up the sympathies of the people, already tending in the right direction, and turn hem to practical account. The people will vote, they must vote; then we must provide ways for them to rote without ascrifice of principle, and thereby make their action as effective as possible. And although he, as a non-resistant, could not become a voter, yet he could direct others how to not in harmony with their

all our seminaries of learning; and whether in positions, that our distinctive movement was making better than to-day; that it progressed regularly and rapidly, and he could not but be hopeful, especially in view of the fact, that for two months the proud waves of the Slave Power had best in vain upon the Banks virtue, by their personal prowess, carried their of Massachusetts. We have at last an opportunity of victorious eagles to the uttermost paris of the earth, overhung Greere, appropriated her civilization, studied her literature, and rivalled her glory progress, and gives ground for hope and encourageprogress, and gives ground for hope and encourage ment. And then, as to our disunion platform, when we first broached the principle, it was almost treason to speak of it-the idea would on no account be tolerated ; but now it is every where discussed, and that, too, with safety and consideration." Our work is, to convert and change the public sentiment, and that, too, not so much by making individual converts, as by educating and bringing up the public, step by step. Our business is to influence and direct, rather than to organize churches or political parties. And with this view. he thought we were doing much, very much. Every thing indicates progress and encourages hope.

S. S. Fosten again took the floor, in a more full exposition of what he deemed the necessary work for abolitionists now to be engaged in.

RICHARD CLAP of Dorchester hoped that due credit would be given to the Free Soil or Republican party, while for himself he expressed his full faith in, and adherence to, the great principle of 'No Union with Slaveholders.

Various notices were given, and the Society adjourned to quarter to 3 o'clock. AFTERNOON. - The President in the Chair.

Mr. GARRISON, from the Committee on Business, reported the following additional resolutions:

4. Resolved, That the statements commonly made by the clergy, (to excuse the slaveholding of the South, or their own inaction in regard to it, or both.) that 'slavery is a great Providential arrangement'-that 'the hand of God is in it'-that 'God, in his providence sent the Africans to this country that they might receive the light of the Gospel,' &c. &c., are not only entirely unavailing as a defence, either of themselves or others, but are really more irreverent to God than that thoughtless cursing and swearing of vulgar persons which they invariably and justly reprove. 5. Resolved, That there can be no greater delusion

than the belief that the Gospel is preached at the South either to slaves or slaveholders.

6. Resolved, That one lesson which we may appro-

priately draw from the long continuance of slavery is to mark the corruption of that Church which. North as well as South, is its chief bulwark; and to notice whether the perversions of reason, fact and Scripture which the clergy use in its support, be not also used to mislead their readers in their professional capacity.

7. Resolved, That the prominent indications of sympathy and good fellowship which have been bestowed upon the Rev. Nehemiah Adams by the representatives of the popular religion since the publication of hi · South-Side View of Slavery, namely-

His being chosen on the Examining Committee the American Tract Society-and to preach the annual Sermon before the American Board of Commissioner for Foreign Missions-and to preside, on anniversary week, at the opening of the Union prayer-meeting in Winter Street Church-and to preach the sermon at an installation in Providence, R. L -- and to dedicate, by prayer, the new rooms of the Mercantile Library As sociation in Bostonshow the corrupt state of that popular religion, an

dell Phillips, Maria Weston Chapman, J. B. Swasey, the urgent necessity of teaching, instead of it pure

Rev. JAMES FREEMAN CLAPKE addressed the meeting in a speech of great point and eloquence. He contrasted the case of anti-slavery profession at the North with the difficulty of sustaining anti-slavery principles at the South. The lack of real, abiding, consciention principle, even among Massachusetts men, who, though loud-mouthed abolitionists here, were too often the strongest slaveholders when their business called them South, was pointed out.

He defended the Personal Liberty Bill of our las Legislature, and showed that those who denounced that

In showing the thankless task of reformers, he illus trated his remarks by the story of some Englishmen who found an emaciated Hindoo left to die on the banks of the sacred Ganges, whom they revived and brought Opportunity for prayer, vocal or silent, was then to life only to receive his daily curses for restoring him to life, and keeping him out of his Hindoo heaven.

He said we often heard of idolatry, of people who worshipped wood and stone. People here condemn that while they worship and idolize other things, the Constitution and Union, as though no other could be treasury, 1st January, \$369 27. The Report was as- formed so good. People here worship men. In all the companied by the certificate of the Auditor, EDMUND shop windows, all the banks and insurance offices, glares JACKSON, that the account is correct and properly at you, with heavy brow, sunken cheek, and gloomy expression, the image of Daniel Webster, the idol wor shipped in Boston. Mr. C. closed with an appeal to all ner of acknowledging the receipt of the money refund- to stand fast, although few or almost alone. God was

Mr. GARRISON said that this was the meeting of th Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society; that our work was in Massachusetts, and was two-fold, religious and political,-to make men consistent and honest in all their relations. Now, people violate their own principles to sustain their church and party.

Our work is personal, because slavery incarnate itself in persons, and we must deal with the system it its manifestation through the individual. We rebuked philosophical to do so. And now it may be our duty to devote our energies to making Boston too hot to hold members to a professed Christian standard, and are still pro-slavery, should be forsaken by all true abolition ists. This point Mr. Garrison enforced at length by illustrations, drawn from the practice of the churches

He then showed the inconsistency of professed aboli tionists taking the oath to the Constitution of the United fence of slavery. This point was elucidated and illusshown. And then the jesuitism of those who, profes STEPHEN S. FOSTER took the platform, and remarked sing disunion principles, are seduced by some side issue upon the general state of the cause and of our move- to east their votes for that special object, was held up

> ry of the duty of abolitionists as to the manner of nection with slavery.

S. S. Fosten then followed at length in review of

J. B. INNIS replied to Mr. Foster in defence of th Free Soil party and its platform. The Society adopted the following resolution :-

Resolved, That in order to defray the expenses this Annual Meeting, the members of the Society and friends of the cause present be requested to contribute each the sum of one dollar, or such other sum, whether more or less, as they may be able, to the Finance The Finance Committee proceeded to the discharge

of their duty, in accordance with the Resolution. Mr. Fosten asked Mr. Garrison how he would pro

need in the work of getting out of this Union ;-wha steps should be taken in the matter.

Mr. GARRISON replied, cease to support the Unio and the Government, cease to vote under it, cease own principles, and yet directly to the benefit of the swear allegiance to it, and do all you can to excite for it the moral abhorrence it deserves. Then, when th Mr. Ganninon followed, in review of Mr. Poster's popular mind is ready, they will summon a Convention

into it, then I will be off, and call again for disunion.

Mr. Fosten enlarged upon the necessity of laying 8. S. Fosten took the platform in further exposition before the people some definite method of action. He to keep the compromises with slavery.

CHARLES C. BURLEIGH replied to Mr. Foster. He that slavery is weakened by its acquisition of new ter- strength lies, and all our work. ritory, and its spreading its victims over a wider sur- CHARLES C. BURLEIGH said he thought that Mr. Fos-

Adjourned to 7 o'clock.

EVENING. Edmund Quincy, a Vice President, in the A quartette club of young volunteers sang the 'Rock

of Liberty.'

J. B. Swasey, Esq., sof Newburyport, opened the discussion of the evening session by saying that he too had felt the discouragement expressed by Mr. Foster, philosophy and efficacy of our movement. while he looked only to direct results ; but as he had faith in God, in the success and triumph of truth and on spirit, the spirit of the Puritans, would in the result

He then went on to review Mr. Foster's positions in reference to political action, illustrating, in part, by reference to Jesus Christ, who, he said, never attempted to make a platform, or organization, or even a no others. plan, but addressed himself to, and sought to instruct and elevate, the individual conscience.

He illustrated the progress of the cause by his own experience. A few months ago, he was entirely at variance with this platform : but being called, in order to qualify himself for the office of Justice of the Peace, to take an oath to support the Constitution of Massachusetts and the United States, he set himself about s careful study of those documents, and soon came to the conclusion that, as an honest man and true friend of freedom, he could do no such thing.

WENDELL PHILLIPS was greeted, as he came to the platform, by the cheers of the audience. He said that many of Mr. Foster's positions were right, but his feeling of hopelessness because no more converts were made was a short-sighted one. Our duty was not to make disunionists, neither was our success to be estimated by the numbers of our men ; but we were to be. the leaven that should leaven the whole lump,

As to a disunion party, he felt with Mr. Poster that that was to be the course, but the time was not yet We have not sufficient material of which to construct such a party, and it would be a waste of our strength to stop now to organize a party in order to be counted Our party is yet too small to be counted, and should we try, some side issue would draw them off, so that we could not count them at all.

But we were making advances, for Mr. Binks. though not an Abolitionist, is to-day the block that stops the wheels of government, so that even Caleb Cushing, with his hands full of money and his heart full of lies, could not buy up his necessary ten men that he has heretofore boasted he could always buy It is a" volication of progress that Charles Sumner a young democratic lawyer, with no party friends or great fame, now fills the seat of Daniel Webster; and that the seat of Elward Everett, the pet scholar of Boston, is now filled by the 'Natick Cobbler,'-one who has carned his seat there by nobler services than nine-tenths of those who sit about him. That is pro-

Another objection to a political organization is, that it must be too broad. He should want to put in an elective judiciary, &c., and there would be too many elements to put into the crucible to make a distinct po-

Mr. Phillips continued, in one of his happiest efforts, in a strain of great beauty and eloquence, that could be equalled only by himself, and to which no mere sketch could do justice; closing with the remark that the disunion party would, as a result, a necessity, crest up on the rising wave of time.

The Quartette Club sang ' Eight Dollars a Day.'

Mr. Garrison said that he knew of nothing by which that cause resolved to know nothing but the slave. He did not then expect to leave his political party, his aided our earlier struggle by the voice of George religious denomination, or the government ; but he was bound to stand by the slave, and let everything that stood in the way, that was pro-slavery, go by the board. Our position must necessarily be an isolated one. We could not attract noisy, excited, spasmodic meetings, as the politicians do, but we must keep straight forward. unswerving, and our work is always before us. If we would concede samething to the Church, for instance that slaveholding can, under some circumstances, be right, or that a slaveholder can possibly be a Christian, or make any other concession, however small, we should have our character given back to us, and should after wards stand well with the public. But no, we must make no concession, but stand on our own ground, if

He was sorry to differ with any friends of the cause was glad to think as well as he could of the Republicans, but must, nevertheless, criticise them. Their Personal Liberty Bill, in this State, acknowledges the right of the slaveholder to reclaim his human ' proper ty,' but he must prove his claim to a jury. He objected to them on their own single paltry issue of Free Soil : they treated the question of freedom-in the Territories in the same mapper as they did the question of banking, or any thing else, meaning to carry their point by vote, or, if overcome, to submit. And if they should keep Kansas out, because of a slave Constitution, the people of the Territory could try a free Constitution, and then, being voted in, they could alter it to a slave sublime joy of her example. Constitution, for the Republicans acknowledge the right of a sovereign State to settle the question of freedom or slavery for itself. Their opposition to slavery is tech-

Mr. Garrison then went on to criticise the variou other positions and avowals of the Republicans and their advocates; summing up with objecting to their love of and in the whole community, there were but few who the Union, which he feared would induce them to let had any faith or trust in truth. In the anti-slavery the slave slide, to save the Union. He then discussed the disunion question in his own able and masterly manner. A running discussion ensued on Free Soil positions, &c., which continued half an hour, and was purpose and principle that he found no where else. It closed by S. S. Foster. The Quartette Club sang a song, and the Society ad-

journed to Friday morning, 10 o'clock.

FRIDAY.

The Society reassembled at Williams Hall, the Presdent, FRANCIS JACKSON, in the chair. The resolutions before the Society were read by

Mr. Garrison read a paragraph from a Mobile (Alabama) paper, showing the alarm with which the advance of anti-slavery at the North strikes Southern ANDREW T. Foss said that he agreed with Mr. For

ter and Mr. Phillips, that we should at this meeting discuss practical measures, rather than fundamenta principles. He did not quite agree with Mr. Foster. that our principles had been accepted by the commu-nity; he felt that our principles had but little practical effect upon community. The church and the government deny that slavery is a crime, and the people act accordingly. They need our true principles preac ed continually; they have not yet received the full benefit and influence of them. Mr. Foss very strikingly illustrated these positions. Mr. Foss accounted for the smallness of our nur

bers, and the apparent want of interest in our cause, Constitution.

to form a new government. And when it meets, said and commented on Mr. Foster's proposed remedies Mr. G., I hope to be there, and do all I can to form a with a humorous sarcasm that kept the audience in a new and a good government; and if they put sin pleasant mood, while the success of the criticism seemed to carry conviction to all.

before the people some definite method of action. He regarded the Republican party, and all their members, our platform gives to that party, in acknowledging Charles Sumner included, as in league with the slave- that it is doing an anti-slavery work of any kind, and holders against the slaves, pledged by the Constitution that its success is an indication of anti-slavery progress. At the request of Mr. Garrison, he gave mo in detail his views of the organization of a new politica bjected to Mr. Foster's position that the Republican party. He closed by saying, that he felt with Mr party was the greatest hindrance to the overthrow of Phillips, that our work was the elevation of the public slavery. He also dissented from Mr. Foster's position sentiment, the education of the people. There all our

> ter misapprehended the position of the Free Soil par ty, and also our relation to that party. Friend Foster's positions would necessarily carry the idea that the slaveholding power was the greatest anti-slavery instrumentality in the country, which he could not be lieve or admit. Mr. Burleigh then went on, with his unrivalled power of reasoning, to review Mr. Foster's argument, and to exhibit his own views of the theory,

J. B. SWASET briefly reviewed Mr. Foster's positions saying that he thought there was some truth in wha great principles, he could but believe that the old Sax- Mr. P. had said, but he felt that it was exaggerated by him. He especially thought that Mr. F. had stated triumph successfully over the dark power of slavery in much too strongly the readiness of people to join the new party he proposes. The men to join such a party Mr. Swasey thought, do not exist. In regard to num bers, we should be just where we now are; the nex party would be made up of the old Disunionists, and

Adjourned at 1 o'clock, to meet at 21.

AFTERNOON. FRANCIS JACKSON in the chair.

Mr. Fowler, of Cambridge, opened the discussion of the afternoon session with a speech in which b showed that all reforms were progressive, and should never expect to lay a permanent platform or an abiding Constitution : for the very next step onward led off and away from it. The Constitution of vesterday would become too narrow for to-day. He went on to show therefrom that the church constitution and the politica constitution, framed in the past, must of necessity be too pro-slavery and narrow for to-day. He adverted to his own experience. He had been silenced as a preacher, because he desired to be true to God and humanity, rather than faithful to the creed or constitution of the church ; while his classmates, who declared that they would preach the creed because it would pay. were allowed to remain in good standing. Mr. GARRISON, from the Committee on Business, re-

ported the following resolutions :-

8. Resolved, That if the Legislature of Massachusetts, at its present session, shall repeal or essentially modify the Personal Liberty Bill, (except to make it unlawful to seize any man as a slave on our soil,) at the insolent dictation of the Slave Power, or the more intolerable selfishness and cowardice of Gov. Gardner, it will be act of such abject abasement and treachery to the cause of freedom as shall consign to lasting infamy every Senator and every Representative voting 9. Resolved, nevertheless, that to put any man on

trial before any commissioner or jury, in this Commonweilth, or any where on the earth, to determine the issue whether he is the property of another man, is an enormity to be scouted in every community, whether civilized or savage; that, in so far as such a trial is recognised and provided for by the Personal Liberty Bill of Massachusetts, that Bill (however it may conflict with the Fuzitive Slave Law of 1850) is deplorably defective; and, therefore, as Massachusetts can go no further under the present national compact, and in order to put a perpetual end to slave-catching on her soil, she is morally bound, by the highest considerations of justice and humanity, to secede from the Union, in which she cannot protect the fugitive slave, except by perfidy or rebellion. 10. Resolved, That we welcome this annual occasion

once more unitedly to express, what individually we ever so warmly cherish, our deep and grateful sense of obligation to the friends of our cause in every city and town in the British Empire from whence their sympathy and aid have so constantly been extended to us: and among their numerous ranks, it befits this occasion Allens and the Haughtons, of Dublin ; the Patons and the Nichols of Glasgow; with all who to essentially Thompson ;- the Wighams of Edinburgh, the Armisteads and Luptons of Leeds ; the name of Estlin, with the Armstrongs, the Tribes and the Carpenters of Bristol; the Steinthals, the Chapmans, and the Michels of the West of England ; the Sturges, the Reids, and the Massies of London. And whether this aid, for which we so cordially thank them, has reached us in the form of testimony against slavery, generous friendship and hospitality towards ourselves and our representatives as the advocates of freedom, or pecuniary help in carrying on our cause, we desire most emphatically to assure them of its great efficacy in regenerating public opinion, (the spring of all action in the United States.) and in furnishing our own hearts with the strongest additional motive never to be found wanting to the sacred duty in which we are so nobly seconded.

11. Resolved, That, since the briefest historical re trospect of the last quarter of a century would be imperfect without an expression of feeling, in view of one great and holy life which the world has there seen so unreservedly and strenuously devoted to the welfare of mankind; and since that whole noble life, now approaching the term that gives freedom to speak the whole truth concerning it, has a peculiar claim on our hearts, we feel privileged by our cause to express to HARRIET MARTINEAU, while yet there is time, our deep, affectionate and reverential gratitude for the ben efit of her labors, the honor of her friendship, and the Rev. C. E. Honges, of Watertown, said that in hi

search for truth, he had felt the utter lack of trust in truth that pervaded the whole community. He had looked among politicians in vain,-there was no truth among them; to the Church,-there was no faith there movement, he had found more faith in truth and righteousness than any where else-more real faith and hope; and here he had found that steadfastness of was, therefore, with sorrow and discouragement that he had heard the remarks made by Mr. Foster of a desponding character. This, he thought, indicated an undue impatience. We must wait patiently, and with trust and bone.

Mr. Garrison then read from the Daily Journal : notice of our yesterday's meeting, and commented on the readiness of that paper to report any discouraging or desponding remark, while it omitted to report those remarks of all the other speakers, which were filled with the spirit of hope and joy at our clear and undeniable progress.

He then proceeded to speak of the various stages of progress through which every truth-loving mind mus needs go. We may be in a false position to-day, honestly and sincerely, and be entirely praiseworthy for our sincerity and truthfulness. But our next step on ward would put us in a truer and better position,-and so on. Let us, therefore, give honor to those who are truthfully, honestly seeking truth and right, ever hough they may not be in a true and right position. Mr. G. then went on to show at length the impropriety and evil of political organization and action on our

fence of the anti-slavery character of the United States

EDMUND QUINCY, in behalf of the Nominaring Co. mittee, reported a list of officers of the Fociety for a

President-FRANCIS JACKSON, Boston, Vice Presidents-Andrew Robeson, New Bolton Edmund Quincy, Dedham; Adin Ballen, Millel Joshua T. Everett, Princeton; Effingham L. Cope Worcester ; Jefferson Church, Springfield ; Gardner, Nantucket; Henry I. Benditch, Bang Josiah Henshaw, West Brookfield ; Caroline Nova Weymouth ; Benjamin Snew, Jr., Fitchburg; 6 in

Weymouth ; Berly James N. Buffum, Lynn ; Cyn Pierce, Newton; John T. Hilton, Brighten; Thom T. Stone, Bolton; Bourne Spooner, Plymonth; W. T. Stone, Donos, liam Ashby, Newburyport; John Bailey, Lyne; liam Russell Lowell, Cambridge; Richard Clap, Derclar William Whiting, Concord; Ezekiel Thatcher, her stable; David P. Harmon, Haverhill; Charles Ling Remond, Salem ; John Clement, Townsend; Artists Stanwood, Newburyport ; Lewis Ford, Abiagton.

Corresponding Secretary-Samuel May, Jr. Lein

Recording Secretary-Robert P. Wallest, Bonn Treasurer-Samuel Philbrick, Brookliss Auditor-Edmund Jackson, Beston

Counsellors-William L. Garrison, Wendell Phillips Maria W. Chapman, John Rogers, Elm Let Folg, Anne W. Weston, Edmund Quincy, Charles K Van ple, William I. Bowditch, John T. Sargent, Christ Hovey, Charles E. Hodges.

The report of the Committee was unanimoning cepted, and the persons therein named day since officers for the current year. Mr. Quincy, in making his Report, also rais

following letter :-

FRANCIS JACKSON, Esq., New York, Jan. 18, 182 President of the Mass. A. S. Society, Botton;

DEAR SIR-Having taken up my residence is the sity, it becomes my duty to resign my office at the the 'Board of Managers' of your Society. Thating the friends for the honor so long conferred upon me, deing you and our associates my best wishes for them cess of our common cause, and assuring you and the of my hearty cooperation in all just measures to bra slavery to a perpetual end.

> I am, my dear Sir, eyer Yours faithfully.

C. BRAMHAIL Voted, That the thanks of this Society be given to Cornelius Bramhall, Esq., for his long and farthling vices as un officer of this Society. Voted. That the Corresponding Secretary commis

cate the vote of thanks to Mr. Bramhall, Adjourned to 7 o'clock. EVENING. EDMUND QUINCY in the chair.

The Quartette Club again sang the 'Rock of Freelon' The Society was then addressed by J. B. Stare STEPHEN S. FOSTER, WILLIAM WELLS BROWN, and Mun

FRANCES E. WATKINS, a young colored woman of his timore, free born, yet a sufferer trom the cruel prejulos of ignorant and narrow-minied white perces, allow ed the meeting in a simple but touching maner. He brief remarks were very warmly applauded. Mr. GABRISON reported the following resolutions: 12. Resolved, That this Society would take the mportunity of its annual meeting to record in trice

of sincere respect for the memory of the late less BISHOP ESTLIN, whose death at Bristol, Espland, is June last, has deprived the anti-slavery case, the world over, of the presence of a most intelligent mi generous friend, whose counsels were full of rides. whose labors were constant and untiring and vice heart always warmed to the great principles of freein and humanity which this Society maintains. Gradd for his friendship, his fellowship, and invaluable ut, deeply respecting his lofty and disinterested change, and with sincere sympathy for her, who, of his fandy, alone survives him, and who so largely shares his spirit, we shall cherish his memory as one of the rich tresures which the cause of freedom has bestowed upon in

13. Resolved. That in the recent demise of our renrated friend and unswerving coadjuter, William E. ASHURST, Esq., of London, the cause of emacinates in America, and the cause of liberty throughout tis world, have met with a great bereatement; for is hospitable home was ever open slike to the advestmil the American slave and the noble refoges from the despotism of Europe ; and with his pen and pure, ht was never weary in giving his brave testimes; and his efficient aid to every movement on British sel for the freedom and elevation of the suffering classes, and to every struggle in other lands to liberate the tietims if

an overshadowing despotism. 14. Resolved, That we again give the right had if brotherly regard to our clear-sighted and fearles fried and fellow-worker, PARKER PILISETER, now in Letland; that we rejoice in his labors and in his secon, in the many friendships he has made for our case at not less for himself, and in the faithful tecimonials has borne against every kind of pre-slatery, all against the lukewarmness and apathy of mary of the professed friends of the slave. Fully convinced of the radical and thorough work he has done in Great Bitain in behalf of genuine anti-slavery, we heartify his him God-speed; and whenever improved health that warrant his return to our shores, we piedge his or

heartiest welcome.

15. Resolved, That a Constitution which provides a slave representation and a slave oligagely in fisgress-which legalizes slave-hunting and slave-site ing on every inch of American soil - and which pelps the military and naval power of the country to led four millions of chattel slaves in their chains-is as trodden under foot, and pronounced accursed, beers unexceptionable or valuable may be its protisient

16. Resolved, That the one great issue before country is, THE DISSOLUTION OF THE UNINin comparison with which all other issues with the Est Power are as dust in the balance; therefore, se all give ourselves to the work of annulling this 'cortest with death,' as essential to our own innecessy, and its speedy and everlasting overthrow of the slave system 17. Resolved, That in the invitation extended, if

professedly anti-slavery committee, to that brant me shameless advocate of man-stealing, Senater Beaut Tooms, of Georgia, to come to Boston to defend the referous practices of the South, after his insulting bear the la would yet marshal his slaves around the base of Bester Hill monument, and defy Marsaclesetts to liberite ut of them; and in his reputable appearance last create in the Tremont Temple, boldly to do his werst against b sacred rights of man, and to defend the sun dist villanies,' the world is presented with the climat d effrontery, on the one hond, and of gratuitous fely a the other; and it clearly indicates how low is the men condition of the metropolis of the Commonwealth to specting the most revolting system of oppression in a n the annals of time.

WENDELL PHILLIPS then addressed the meeting. [N. B. As a full report of this speech, and then ande this evening, was taken in short-hand, and a appear elsewhere, no further sketch is here attempted The resolutions before the Society were usaninous)

The following resolution, offered by Wendell Philips from the Business Committee, was also unanimon

18. Resolved, That this Society rejoices in the the lition of the separate colored schools in the city of her ton, as the triumph of law and justice over the proof caste and wealth; and recognizes in it the nation advance of the anti-slavery sentiment of the Suiz

137 The amount received by the Finance Const tee at this annual meeting, with that takes at the door for entrance at evening meetings, was \$200 ft. Amount pledged and payable during the risk FRANCIS JACKSON, President

SAMUKL MAY, Jr., JOSEPH A. HOWLAND, Secretaries of the Moting

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Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts A. S. Society Friday Ecening. Jan. 25, 1856.

Ms. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. lentirely accord with the sentiment of that last res claries [the 16th]. I think all we have to do-is to pepere the public mind, by the daily and hourly preprepare the production of District and nourly prefortunately for us, the Government itself, and other parties, are producing with unexampled rapidity, are ir best aid. I agree entirely with the remarks of Mr fortes, which he made from his seat to-night. The nost mischievous thing in the world is a good man in a false position; the better he is, the more dangerous he is. The whole difficulty with men who call themselves anti-slavery, in this community, is, they are not wiling to recrifice any thing for their anti-slavery. The great mission of the Abolitionist is, to go about and ask great missing follow civizens, not whether they are anti-slaveryfor there is hardly any body indecent enough to confes be is pro-slavery—but what they will sacrifice for their anti-davery. I do not care how broadly or emphatically a man vents his hatred of slavery—the only man of any use is one who has a clear sight, and adds to that a willingness to sacrifice something for what he see. The difficulty with the community is, they are not silling to sacrifice any thing for their anti-slavery professions. There is anti-slavery enough in Massacharette, judged by its words. Men trust too much to the present political excitement. We had as much in 1819 and '20. At the time of the Missouri Compromise, things were even better than now. We do not carry Congress by making the great men of the old parties our vassals. We have carried it by crowding out the Everetts and the Winthrops, and putting in young men, politically speaking. In 1819, Otis was the mouth-piece of the Anti-Slavery party of Massachasetts,-himself the idol of the Whig party, which owned the State. Massachusetts was not a house divided against itself, '-it was a Commonwealth speaking by the lips of its own idolized son. Nothing came of Way not? Because, behind all that, there was no frm, religious, radical principle, that understood itself. If there had been, the Missouri Compromise would not be a lump of gold on a barren soil, - a single noble struggle, with no root to it, and no fruit. Look at the record of that day! The speeches and papphlets are as full, as bold, as decided, as to-day. One of the Representatives from a Northern State, on that occasion, after finishing his speech, was addressed by a gentleman from one of the Southern States, who said to him- Why, sir, if your principles were carried out, every slave would cut his master's throat." And the Northerner, who had just taken his seat, turned his lazy head over his shoulder, and said-'Why, is God's name, should they not? ' And that is as bold a speech as we have had in Congress this year. He did not even condescend to stand up and take any notice of so idle a threat; he merely threw the remark over his shoulder. It seems to me that what the Missouri struggle

wanted was, meetings just like ours, -with no roof to them. That is the way in which I should describe a regular anti-slavery meeting. The political meeting is credulity of ADAMS and the 'sleepless pillow' of Wixslow. But we have got a roofless meeting, where there is no Union to save, and where you may denounce the State, and the Church itself, if you choose. That is a great gain. When the men who organize to overthrow slavery say- 'This is so vital and important a question, that we may call up every thing in the country sacred or profane, and take it all to task, and sacrifice it all, if necessary, to get rid of this evil '-then they understand the depth and power of slavery. When a man says he is an anti-slavery man, I want to ask him what he knows of slavery. Do you know its character, its influence, the value of the rights it places in jeopardy? If so, then you know that the Union itself, Church organizations, Sunday schools, Tract Societies, Bible Societies, are but dust in the balshee compared with the benefit of getting rid of it. That is the argument which the Anti-Slavery Societies present to the people, and that is the background of estiment and intellectual conviction which alone can make the present political struggle worth any thing.

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The fault I find with the Free Soil leaders is not what they are doing, -they are doing, I suppose, all they see course of doing this second-rate work, they are placing at hazard that radical anti-slavery sentiment which is becessary to save them when they fail, as they will fail, n their political efforts. When Kansas is admitted, Caba annexed, the Fugitive Slave Law confirmed, when Caleb Cushing, with his hands full of money and his heart full of lies, has purchased those ten men he boasts were never wanting to carry an Administration measure,-when all this is done, and all the good efforts of gallant and honest men in Congress have proved to be in vain, what is beyond? They have prepared nothing They come down to the people and say- We have go this account to render : we have done nothing ; we are defeated.' What is the popular sentiment they have prepared! Where is the public opinion awaiting them when they come home, and ready to say- Gentlemen how we have done the best we could inside the Constitution, let us go outside of it ? It seems to me tha is the public sentiment they ought to have prepared, or at least countenanced and aided us in preparing. At our very last meeting, we saw one of the most fatal and melancholy instances of the potency of the Slave Power. It was JOHN PIERPONT,-a man, his brow of sixty years scarred in many a gallant fight, his name the loved watchword of many a noble battle-field, his character, not won in one, nor ten, but in many contests for Justice, Freedom, Temperance,-we saw even him, tempted beyond his strength by that public opinion, through which the Slave Power makes anti-slavery entiment, radically uttered, starvation, martyrdom You see it every where you go. I take his name, because the strongest. I could take Longrettow, his widespread pinions, borne aloft on a world's applause gathering fame from foreign and Indian song, able to ook down upon the prejudices of America, floating in the clear blue of the poet, -yet he has trailed his wings in the dust, consenting to strike out every anti-slavery sentiment from the costliest edition of his poems! Bu Loxgrellow,-he is a boy, a trifle, a straw, compared with the gray-crowned head of PIERPONT, brought

down to the dust before Slavery. When you go through literary and political ranks, and find slavery gaining such trophies, what do you

[A Voice - What did PIERPONT do? 1]

Mr. PHILLIPS .- He published an edition of his Firs Class Book, the idol of many a school-boy, the corner Stone of his fame, which, rightly viewed, had run its course and slept in blessings, and left out every antislavery hint and line ; yes, and dated the preface, when the heart of New England was eating itself with indignation, the day or the day after Anthony Burns walked down State street ! And then, on this platform, within twelve months, defended the not!

I say, that any man, who is thoroughly penetrated with the conviction of the importance of such a fact as this, knows that slavery is so potent and important and vital, so deeply spread and securely anchored, that Jou must have something stronger than politics to grapple with it. And while I would not put a straw in the puth of those men who are doing their duty in Congress, the fault I fin I with them is, they have prepared nothing as a refuge, after efforts which all men see must fail. If they had said to religious and political societies,- Go on ! put down this love of the Union forever make the people say there is something better than the Constitution, -yes, the liberty and justice which it was made to secure, -while we go out and try to do what we ers, within the circle and fetter of the Constitution,"-I should have been content.

Correct perspective, clear-sighted appreciation of the relative value of things, is what we lack. Many a man pulls down with one hand as much as he builds with ple the idea of the sacredness of law, it can keep them the other. Weigh WARD BEECHER, with his pulpit, his quiet for half a century. We have two means by which eloquence, his influence, his name, ready to crowd the to fight them; one is, to put on those benches men largest walls with applauding thousands, of all sects like the Chief Justice of Wisconsin; and the second is, and parties, to welcome him to the banks of the Missis. to educate the people into the conviction that a had law sippi or the Penobscot, against his countenance, in the is better broken than obeyed. (Applause.) That parch-Independent, of calumnious attacks upon one who has ment is not law which issues from a drunken House o done more than himself to save the slave in the Caro- Representatives at Washington, and is not to be obeyed. linas-PARKER PILLSBURY. (Cheers.) I would give Open the doors of Congress, and while Doctors of Divinthe Berchers, one and all, the most unmixed praise for ity, like Sharp, kneel down and kiss the wine-beall they have done and are doing, if they would only set spattered lintels of the doors of the House of Representaup the scales, and tell the world, in unmistakable tones, tives at Washington, and say of their votes - These are which weighs the most, in their opinion, the American the enactments of the most High God; obey them Chris-Church, or the rights of the slave. While that word tians! whether you think them right or wrong!'-let remains unspoken, I tremble even at every noble deed us teach the nation to say to those drunken and riotous they do for the slave, remembering that coward and men- This bloody parchment is not law, and we venal priests will lay it as an opiate on the conscience will not obey it!"

in the Senatorial chair, and not tricked out of it by it is worth while to risk any thing to get rid of it this Jesuit Governor, who means to make himself Sen- then be an Abolitionist; make it your business, slavery sentiment that will trample Know Nothing trample altar, Constitution, the Union itself under my make it, will save even CHARLES SUMNER. If there is (Loud applause.) For what man makes is dust, weigh any man here who loves the Free Soil party, let him ed against man himself, God's own creation. welcome such meetings as these. The game I have inwelcome such meetings as these. The game I have in-dicated is the one which is to be played, and the Repub-cism from me, if they will have a preamble to their lican party cannot fight that battle with any mere po- platform like this :- Slavery is the worst thing on litical organization; they cannot meet those secret American soil. Man is the only thing sacred. If we lodges, break that banded and marshalled host array- can lift him up from Carolina soil in no other way, we ed against them. Every man, off the pavement of not esteem this a traveller's lie. Off the pavement, he is believed; and, unless something more radical Fugitive Slave Bill, utter a thousand glorious orations than any anti-slavery which the present Republican in Congress, and therefore mean, as a preliminary organization preaches be taught, unless the necessity step, to do it, or, at least, try. But, in the mean order that the experiment be tried out under the best home and educate the children, who create the publi auspices, be put frankly and fairly before the people, oninion, and save us when we fail, -understand, that been tried, under such auspices, with such fidelity, and with the flag itself! if in no other way we can reach Senator to boast of.

The world takes a long time to move. We shall all go to our graves, perhaps, before Massachusetts swings out of the Union. We cannot expect so great and radical a change, even in a generation. We have roofed in by the hopes of Wilson and the dangers of done a great deal. Why, Boston's pet iniquity, the SCHAREN. The religious meeting is roofed in by the Colored School, we have beaten to pieces. (Applause.) The Whig party left it a legacy to the wealth of Boston. I did not expect to live to see the day when the pride and wealth of Boston would yield the Colored School; but the love of equality and justice, the humane sentiments of Massachusetts, have prevailed. It is a great gain. And second to that is the public sentiment of the country counties, which is ready to throw off their vassalage to the city.

Mr. Foster thought Mr. Banks might be hypocritical in his declaration, that, under certain circumstances, he would 'let the Union slide.' Perhaps he is so; but the hypocrite is usually a sagacious man; and when a sagacious worldling finds it his interest to put on the guise of the Abolitionist, that is proof of progress, is it not? It is proof of a great change when a young, aspiring man like Banks, puts on the cowl of antislavery, and stands before twenty millions of people. declaring that, under any conceivable circumstances, he will 'let the Union slide.' What political aspirant, with office waiting, as he thought, on his words, ever before this ventured as much? Such meetings as these may claim that they have made such courage and frankness possible, without risk of ruin.

friend from Maryland (Miss F. E. WATKINS;) and it was a sad question to ask, if there was no hill, no forest, no glen in Massachusetts where we could shelter a slave? I do not feel like calling myself very boldly a successful nois, a month ago, that Douglas could carry the State. anti-slavery man, while that is true in Massachusetts. And then, if Pennsylvania goes too, where are we? We all know it. The saddest moment of my life was My argument shall always be to Abolitionists-' I when I looked into the tearful eyes of Anthony Burns, do not ask you to go against the Union, unless I can and he asked me the question- Is there nothing you show you a cause worthy of it. If the Orthodox decan do for me?' and I went down into the recesses of nomination is worth more than the principle which my own heart, -I called up in my mind judges, jurors, called it into being, cling to it ! If the Union is worth sank beneath me, and I could only answer him- No, vility, national disgrace, and monstrous injustice, are there is no hope for you in the city of Boston, nor in the not to be prevented but by getting rid of the Union, law to hang a hope upon.' I went out of his cell with then make up your minds which you will choose. the conviction of what a waste and failure civilization My friend Posten is for hurrying convictions into had been in our own loved Commonwealth. There was action before they are ready to follow him. We want a man, doubly entitled to freedom, for he was not only these meetings, small or large. The very fact that they born free, but had achieved it by his own right hand,- are held is something. Congress has not said or done he sat there before me, and often as I had boasted of much for six weeks past, but it is a perpetual blister. tection to offer him. The noblest function of the State, nothing. I wish it may go on doing nothing. The fact the protection of the innocent man, was wanting; and I that a Disunion meeting is actually held in Boston is a swore by the living God, that I would lay no such flat- great thing to me. The fact that it is held here is the tering unction to my soul again; that I would leave no reason a Southerner condescends to come to Boston stone unturned, no word unspoken, until I had made it to lecture on Slavery. When the slaveholder come possible in the streets of Boston for any man to tell his down from that position which Calhoun and Clay occu fore it Church and State go down alike. I mean to keep Massachusetts men in the face, and tell them why l party can offer. What I demand of the Free Soil lead- deal lower than fifteen years ago.' ers and of the pulpit is, not that they shall carry free- And do you remember where we drifted from dom to Kansas, or prevent the annexation of Cuba, but, Webster made it his boast that he had never discussed while they do their own work, that they shall labor with glavery in the Senate. Benton did the same; and upon its soil.

sealed by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is not we need new judges. ready for the dissolution of the Union, on the precise You will never see, this side the Mississippi, the barpoint upon which will come the conflict-the Judiciary. point upon which will come the conflict—the Judiciary.

There is more danger in judges than in Congress. Here sits upon our platform Miss Della Wenster, who has found what the Judiciary of Kentucky really is. Her freedom was sacrificed, her property wrested from her; it is the first toesin of Disminn: the first blow of and the Judge who signed the warrant to commit her to it is the first toesiu of Disunion; the first blow o prison, immediately before quitting his seat wrote his resignation, knowing well he had been the tool of wealth asunder. and malice; and when he who succeeded the official by I think it probable this question is to be fought at whose authority she was imprisoned signed the warrant last by the Judiciary. After all this political discus-by which she was released, he was told that he would be turned out of office before a twelvemonth, and be was that will keep on the right side the young men of the

Slavery knows the power and influence of the Judiciary ; knows that if it can fasten on the neck of the peo-

of a Christless church. Yes; that is the great balance | We are to judge all things in virtue of the sover which the Anti-Slavery Society, as in Milton's story, eignty of the individual abolition conscience. If slaholds up always before the eye of the nation. Unions, very is not so very bad, hug the Union, love it, spare churches, parties, legislatures, kick the beam before the it! If you like servile priests like Adams, venal poets God-given rights of the American slave in the other like Longfellow, old men grown gray in the service of scale. Whoever does one single act which even seems to freedom brought at last to the ground, sacrificed before uphold the American Union, without flaring this other the altar of Slavery, like that honored head of Piertestimony ever in the face of all men, is an enemy to pont; if you like a history such as ours, written all the slave, and it is our duty to criticise him.

Over with servility; if you like men dug up from the STEPHEN FORTER can do a better duty than organize depths of public contempt, and elevated to high official a political party; it is, to stand like Mordecai in the positions, like Caleb Cushing, who is doing more to fix gates of Charles Sunner's Senatorship, and say- Do the fate of this Union than any single man has done not trust him! That his heart is true, only trebles the for twenty-five years,-if you like such things, have mischief of his position.' That is a hard word to say; them! But if in all this you recognise the influence but next December, he will owe us thanks if he is saved of a system so powerful, so dangerous, so deadly, that ator in the place of Sumner; and nothing but an anti-matter what shall be the consequences! I would lodges indignantly under its feet, radical as we can feet, if by no other means I could reach the slave.

will put the State and Church down there, and Boston, believes Gov. Gardner. You may think it crowd him up! ' After they have given the outside impossible, but I assure you it is so. They do believe world to understand this as their first principle, that he tells the truth! You who stay at home, do then let them say- In the mean time, we think it possible we can save Kansas, keep Cuba out, repeal the of putting men of truth and honor on that floor, in time, understand, you men and women who stay at and with it, that other conclusion, that when it has when you raise the long and universal cry, "Down failed, there is no remedy except dissolution-unless the slave," you shall have CHARLES SUMNER as the that sentiment be created, you will not have your first mate of that ship.' (I must put Garnison as captain.) (Cheers.)

You see, the difficulty is, to get this public sentiment behind the politicians. We cannot afford a generation of failures : we have had enough. If there had been a Garrison alive in 1819, we should have saved DANIEL WEBSTER. I think DANIEL WEBSTER was as good as CHARLES SUMNER, in the main, if you had taken him early; and I am not certain that FRANKLIN PIERCE might not have been made into something decent, if he had been taken early. (Laughter.) If there had been been behind the Missouri Compromise a religious sentiment; if, when Jonathan Mason had come home after his vote, no man had taken him by the hand, we should have had no more traitors in Massachusetts. I remember that one day, when he was on the Common, I joined with other boys in hissing him, near the Frog Pond, and that hiss was the glory of my boyhood. JOHN OCINCY ADAMS came home and walked round Boston Common, and there was but one man in the city who shook hands with him. He had voted against State street! But JONATHAN MASON came home, and every body played whist with him; he could go any where but into politics. There was no religious entiment at bottom-no principle; it was a mere matter of dollars and cents-a political struggle, which had no root in the hearts of the people.

Mr. BANKS says we shall have twenty States from Mexico, if a Slavery Administration comes into power next time. Then where is Congress? The Union then, is a mockery and a sham. And yet, in the judgany man just now, that is to be the result of the election of a man like Pierce. Yet I was assured in Illi-

government, statutes, churches, the wealth of old civil- more than individual and public honor, and the sacred ization, honored State names-one after another they rights of man, then cling to it! But if individual ser-Commonwealth of Massachusetts; there is no thread of and even of the Church, in order to reach the slave

Boston and Massachusetts, there was not a shred of pro- It is drawing the attention of the whole country, doing name. (Applause.) I mean to keep that oath, if be- pied, and says- I am willing to look two thousand it at the sacrifice of the most honored names that any think slavery is a good institution, he has got a good

me to create such a public sentiment in Massachusetts Clay, in 1839, proclaimed that it would be moral treathat we can save the old Commonwealth at last, as the son to discuss slavery. And now, we have half a dozen refuge-place of any slave who wishes to set his foot gentlemen, -no, not gentlemen, (applause,)-sending back answers to a Boston Committee, giving reasons I believe that the settlement of this question is to why they will not tell Massachusetts why slavecome at last, State by State. We cannot expect to take up a colossal Union of twenty millions of people and four The discussion on the floor of Congress is to be, how we millions of slaves, valued at two hundred millions of shall separate, and what shall be the arrangements; dollars, and destroy it at a blow. That is not the way and you will not live many years before you will see these questions are settled. We shall clutch them off that happen, if we have a judge as bold as the one in State by State. Wisconsin is almost ready for it. I Wisconsin,—a man who shall dare to put Judge Curtis State by State. Wisconsin, Wiscon and put him in jail. 'Sir,' said he, 'I would have put John A. Andrew in the place of Judge Shaw put Judge McLean there by his side.' Let me see such and you will see the Personal Liberty Bill executed and you will see the Personal Liberty Bill executed and you will see the Personal Liberty Bill executed and you will see the Personal Liberty Bill executed in Massachusetts. When we shall see Reckwood Hoan for Massachusetts law to rest upon; and let no judge, or JOHN A. ANDREW in that place, that will be the no authority of the Union presume to say that a law best Personal Liberty Bill. We do not need new laws,

onets of free and slave States marshalled opposite each

What more monstrous prostitution of judicial office car legal profession, (most of them right now,) that are to be found in the record of the Jameses and Charleses come into prominent life soon. Get me such a feeling

dertake to carry out that Personal Liberty Bill, in de- source of popular success in Great Britain-which wil fince of the United States Court, and the Government be so here. Save us the Judiciary! We cannot safely will dread it more than the rebellion at Syracuse .- attack the Judge of Probate, while Gov. Gardner is Maintain that bill if you can; but a far more import-office; 'Dana's Judge,' I must call Mr. Loring, as, ant thing is, to put judges on the bench who will car-but for his certificate, he would never have disgraced ry it in their hearts, whether it is on the statute-book or the bench this year. But the anti-clavery sentiment, not. That is the best anti-slavery I know.

Caleb Cushing, with thirty or forty millions of dol- sweep clean the Probate Court of Boston; it will vinlars to spend, (that he can always find or buy ten men dicate its title as child of that remorseless fate that to support an Administration measure.) I do not be- never forgets! (Loud cheers.) lieve there is any political virtue capable of withstand- But while we cherish these hopes and keep firm ing it. Put three hundred men into a house, and let these purposes, let us pray constantly that this noble forty millions of dollars flow in at the window, -ini- disorganization at Washington may never end. May quity will come out at the door. (Laughter and ap- we never see another Speaker or another House of Rep plause.) Charles Sunner is a good man, and he resentatives! Like the clear, quick crack that heralds cannot be bought, and Wilson also; but they are not the avalanche, may this quarrel of factions usher in the the majority. There are always little elever average glad sight of States separate and defiant, till Liberty men, whose claim to votes has been, they never offend- and Justice bless their Union, and all ruces, all human ed any body by having opinions, and they can always beings, find equal protection under their laws. be bought; and they count just as much as Sumner. In politics, there is always trade. Trade lies at the bottom of it. The party has got to trade. Our only hope is not in a party, the very first act of which would be to accept a platform built by STEPHEN FOSTER, and only a brief notice of this meeting, which, for spirit, sweep it off immediately for one an inch lower; and by and clear-sighted appreciation of the great principle the time the party had been in existence a twelve- of our cause, was inferior to none of its predecessors. month, the platform would be so changed he would not The place of the meeting was an experiment, and, as know it. My friend Fosten would start with a plat- such, was less favorable than some anticipated. A large form that every good man would kiss; but before a population has grown up at the southerly section of twelvemonth is over, suppose the Commonwealth con- the city, and this fact induced the Managers to apvulsed with the discovery of Gardner's plot to throw point the annual meeting at Williams Hall, in that Sumner overboard and make himself Senator, how quarter, one of the most handsome, commodious, wellmany of our friend's new party would cling to him, for the magnanimous purpose of being counted mere- the usual number of friends from other parts of the ly, when such an issue trembled in the balance, and State were present, but the people of Boston did not they thought their votes would help the honest side? give their wonted attendance. This was unquestionably In my opinion, our friend Foster's whole party would owing, in part, to the fact that the place of meeting go over. No, I do not believe in such machinery; but was not central, and therefore inconvenient for resi I do believe in this,—in a public sentiment like that dents in the northerly and westerly parts of the city, which met Judge Kane when he put Passmore WIL- and partly also to the extreme severity of the weather, LIAMSON into jail; a public sentiment that is easily Friday being generally considered the coldest day of aroused to defend the highest legal principles ; a public the winter. There was however steadily present, from sentiment which has already converted half, if not first to last, a choice collection of reliable men and wotwo-thirds, of the young talent of the bar in the North- men, who are not to be counted as an ordinary gatherern States, and has on its side the ablest men who will ing. stand before juries ten years hence. Only give me judges that will array Massachusetts against the Union, around our friend S. S. Foster's proposition,-which he and she will pluck herself out. Checkmate this gov- maintained with his customary earnestness, -viz., the ernment in the matter of fugitive slaves, and it would formation of a new political Disunion party. Whatever be the first stunning blow that would call the Southern may be the probability of the existence of such a parts States to the necessity of discussing a dissolution of the in the future, it was universally agreed by every other Union, or settling the whole question in some way. That is a question more easily managed than politics

I have not talked half as much on this question as my heart dictates, for I incline to the opinion, that when the fight shall finally come, on the question of Slavery or Liberty, it will be settled by the Judges, not by Congress. We never shall conquer there We shall be defeated there on the Kansas question-on the Cuban question-on the Mexican question-in the Presidential election, beyond a doubt. When it is done, then I think the way to fight is to come home to Massachusetts. CHARLES SUMNER would be four times the use to this Commonwealth as its Chief Justice that he is as its Senator. Take all those Free Soilers home from Washington and cabin them up in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and they will be of great service.

A Voice- How are you going to get CHARLES SUM-NER on to the bench ? "

Mr. PHILLIPS-Just as you got him into the Senate,-by voting. By that same public opinion that during the two entire days and evenings: floated up Gen. Wilson to a seat in the Senate of the United Staes. It is not votes, however, that will determine this question-that will bring Massachusetts out of the Union.

I am looking at this question as a practical one. When my friend Foster has got fifty thousand voters in Massachusetts, and FRANCIS JACKSON and EDMUND QUINCY as candidates, and has elected them, what are they to do? They are to march to the State House and say-' Mr. Clerk or President, I am chosen from the County of Middlesex a Senator'; and he will hold up the Constitution and say, 'Will you take that oath?' 'No, sir,' the answer will be. 'Then you may go

Mr. Foster-They would not be obliged to take that undertakes to speak.

Mr. PHILLIPS-No executive or judicial officer can the Telegraph, which claims a high anti-slavery charassume office, even State office, without an oath to sup- acter—that it allowed this series of anti-slavery meetport the Constitution of the United States. Now, if I ings to come and go without one word of friendly nothought that even one man could be put inside at tice, without so much as a bare recognition of the fact State House, by my vote as a Disunionist, to argue that this oldest Anti-Slavery Society in the country was Disunion there, I would go forward and vote for him, in session. Is it principle or policy which dictates this if I conscientiously could. Then I should ask him, the course? It surely cannot be that a professed anti-slafirst thing he did, to propose a Convention of the old very journal should not know of the existence of this Commonwealth, whose object should be to get us out of meeting. But these are mere straws. Whether Boston the Union. But I cannot get him in. I cannot produce that Disunion action through the Legislature, ciple, in Massachusetts, in New England, throughout Last year, we had to convince them that the Personal the country is sure. Let those in whose souls the spiri Liberty Bill was constitutional before they would pass of truth and of freedom has stirred, only be faithful, it. Mark you! I can put a judge on the bench, and each in his place, and they will not fail to see that the in the exercise of his judicial function, he can check- Lord himself fights for them and with them.-x. mate the United States Court by the very machinery which the present Government has set up. If I could get the Free Soil party to swear that the first act they cause in Worcester County South will notice the Annual would do when they got into the Legislature would be meeting of the County Society is to be held at Worcesto call a Convention to take into consideration Disu- ter on Saturday and Sunday next, and it is hoped that nion, I would say amen to their election, though I could they will take especial pains to be present, or to be rep not vote for them. But that door is sealed against us. resented there. Officers are to be chosen, and the worl Mr. Foster cannot open it, even with the whole county of the year determined. Let every town be represented of Worcester on his side. That is the reason why, as a Now is not the time for the old anti-slavery guard to Disunion Abolitionist, I look more to judges to produce be sleeping on their arms. the first blow that is to chrystalize this anti-slavery sentiment into practical life. It seems to me the department from which it will most naturally come. Wisconsin is practically out of the Union at this moment. Why did not Pierce or Cushing send somebody to put Booth back into jail? He has no right to be out, according to the United States legislation. The United States put him in, the State judges took him out, and told the United States judges to help themselves if they could. And there that Court stands, defied by the young State of Wisconsin, and the President of the United States dare not attempt to execute his own statutes. That is a great step ;- are you aware how great? Aware that at this moment the Fugitive Slave Law is inoperative in the State of Wisconsin, purely by the act of the judges of that State? We could take Massachusetts out of the Union in that respect in a day. Only let Judge Shaw say, 'I shall send to jail any United States Judge who undertakes to disregard or override any State process which shall, under our ruling, annul the Federal action under the Fugitive Slave Law,' and fidence of the friends of freedom wherever he may go. the thing is done. Wisconsin is a new State. Sh

laughed the law to scorn, and despised it. Let New York and Massachusetts take that step. You know power, once safely defied, touches its downfall. The power of the Fugitive Slave Law has been defied by one State of the Union : there is another case of the same kind, a money issue, coming up in Pennsylvania .-Checkmate this aggressive Court, the boldest and most practical engine of tyrants,-led by Curtis, bedevilled by Attorney General Cushing, laurelled with the names of Marshall and Story, sacred, almost, by the reverence New England bears to every thing that calls itself law. It is the nearest to popular control. We cannot go inside of the Government, and turn it inside out we must attack it outside. Revolution can come only through the Courts defying each other. Begin to insinuate our Disunion doctrine into the practice of the country through the courts; - that is my advice. What we want more than Senators and Representatives,

more than even Sharp's rifles in Kansas, is Judges no

ossified, not fossilized, but whose veins flow with the

red, warm blood of the present century; men who are

though it knows it is of no use to attack any man I do not believe much in common politics; that it is while such a Governor sits in the chair of Massachu possible to send men to the Massachusetts Legislature, setts, doos not forget nor forgive. The moment it gets r to Washington, who will, some of them, not be an honest man, with the slightest pretense of anti-sla bought. When I hear the boast of that arrant traitor, very in his heart, into the Governor's chair, it will

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The growded state of our columns allows room for lighted and well-ventilated halls in the city. About

speaker that the present is not the time to form it, and that the attempt to do so would obstruct the progress of the cause. Still more did the Society dissent from Mr. Foster's opinion that the cause of anti-slavery is losing ground, and needs some especial influence to save its life. Many and striking proofs were adduced to the contrary. The general feeling and faith of the meeting were most distinctly that the Anti-Slavery movement is onward, and never more visibly so than at the present hour. For particulars of the discussions, and of the results of the meeting, our readers will look to the official proceedings, which occupy so large a space this

The principal discussions of the meeting centred

Daily Journal of this city, -one of the most sycophantic and venal to be found any where among doughfaces,-should lay hold of the remarks of a single speaker, as is done in the paragraph following, and carefully suppress every other sentiment and utterance of all the other speakers who addressed the meeting

Abolition Convention. The annual meeting of the abolitionists of Massachusetts commenced in this city yesterday. It is thinly attended, and the proceedings are dull and spiritless. The chief speaker, yesterday, was Stephen S. Foster, and, according to his account, the abolitionist cause is fast retrograding. He gives it as his experience that in one half the towns in this State there is not a man who wants to see a disunion lectur-er enter the place. The public, he says, will not lister of sunion sentiments. We are glad to have testimony from this source that the people are disgusted with the disunion talk of these radicals, and that they turn their backs upon them. It is certainly a hopeful sign. We commend it to the attention of Dr. Holmes and his

All we have to say of this paragraph is, that it u terly and grossly misrepresents the meeting of which it

We are more sorry to have to say of another paper will or no, the steady progress of the anti-slavery prin-

WORCESTER COUNTY. The friends of the anti-slavery

Connection. In the Bazaar Report, last week, the acknowledgment for the loan of the Piano Forte was in correctly made. Mr. JOHN D. WILLARD was the friend who kindly loaned us its use.

Our thanks are also due to Mr. JOHN C. HATNES for a generous donation of Music, in sheets and volumes For the Managers.

POCKET-BOOK LOST. A venerable friend from Middlesex county, while attending the anti-slavery meeting in this city last week, lost his pocket-book. It contained two five dollar bills, one two dollar bill, and a one dollar bill. The finder shall be suitably rewarded, by leaving it at this office, (21 Cornhill.)

ALONZO J. GROVER, of Earlville, Illinois, has been appointed a Lecturing Agent of the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, and is commended to the con-

To Correspondents. J. R. J.'s letter, relating to Miss Hottey's meetings in Connecticut, is received and will appear next week.

E. D. Scarborough, Maine. Letter received, and Mr. GARRISON is absent from Boston this week, fo

the purpose of lecturing at Bangor, Maine, and places in that vicinity. He has received M. A. E.'s letter from Bristol, England, and will take early notice of the same

PRESIDENT PIERCE AND KANSAS. The President bar sent a special Message to Congress on the subject of Kansas. He virtually takes sides with the Missouri invaders of Kansas, and with the pro-slavery Legisla ture elected by them. Ex-Governor Reeder has wri ten a letter, asking a suspension of judgment on the Message, until he has had an opportunity to reply to it, on the floor of Congress.

Will H. A. Wilson, who attended the late Auti Abolitionists, who look at the law in the light of thore Slavery Bazaar in this city, have the kindness to cal great humane principles which have ever been the at No. 21 Cornhill as soon as convenient?

ANTI-SLAVERY TRACTS.

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

No. 1. The United States Constitution, Examined. No. 2. While Slavery in the United States.

No. 3. Colonization, By Rev. O. B. Frothingham.

No. 4. Does Slavery Christianize the Negro ? By Rev. T. W. Higginson. The Inter-State Stave Trade. By John G.

Palfrey.
No. 6. The 'Ruin' of Jamaica. By Kichard Hil

No. 7. Revolution the only Remedy for Slavery. To Mothers in the Free States. By Mrs. E.

No. 9. Influence of Slavery upon the White Popula tion. By a Lady. No. 10. Slavery and the North. By C. C. Barleigh.

No. 11. Disunian our Wisdom and our Duty. By Rev. Charles E. Hodges:

No. 12. Anti-Slavery Hymns and Songs. By Mrs. E. L. Follen.

No. 13. The Two Alters; 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, 40 do with Slavery? By Susan C. Cabot. 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 Stavery. By Rev. Charles Beecher.

Application for the above Tracts, for gratuitous distribution, should be made to SAMUEL MAY, Jr., 21 Cornhill, Boston; to the Anti-Slavery Offices, 188 Nassau, street, New York, and 31 North Fifth street, Philadelphia ; to Joel McMillan, Salem, Columbiana Co., Ohio ; or to JACOB WALTON, Jr., Adrian, Michi-

WANTED.

The last No. of our last volume, (Dec. 28th, 1855,) and the first No. of the present volume, (Jan. 4th, 1856.) Our friends who have these numbers to spare, will greatly oblige us by sending them to this office, directed 'Liberator, 21 Cornhill.'

The following petitions tell their own story. They ought to be signed by every man and woman in the State. Will our friends in the various towns please see to it that every one so disposed has an opportunity to sign them? The papers may be returned to SAMUEL May, Jr., 21 Cornhill.

To the House of Representatives of the United States of America: The undersigned, inhabitants of the State

of Massachusetts, respectfully ask for the im-peachment of Judge Kane, of the Tenth District, for his atrocious ruling and action in the case of Passmore Williamson.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts We the undersigned, inhabitants of Massa-

chusetts, respectfully protest against the repeal of that law of the Commonwealth which gives to juries the right to judge of the law as well as the fact, entitled, 'An Act concerning the duties and rights of jurors.'

STAMPEDE OF SLAVES - HORRIBLE DENOUEMENT. Cincinnati, Jan. 28. A stampede of slaves from the border counties of Kentucky took place last night. The whereabouts of several of the fugitives having been discovered here, officers at noon to-day proceeded to make arrests. Upon approaching the house where the slaves were secreted, the latter fired, wounding two or three spectators, but not seriously. One slave woman, finding escape impossible, cut the throats of her children, killing one instantly, and severely wounding two others. Six of the fugitives were apprehended, but it is said that eight escaped.

We take the above from the Daily Journal, the paper which so much delights in union with slaveholders, and is so greatly pleased at learning that the Disunion sentiment is losing ground with the people. What honest man or woman can repress emotion on hearing of such cases as the above, or can fail to cry out for a total separation from the doers of such abominations

MARRIED-At Henrietta, N. Y., Jan. 24, by Joseph BROWN, Esq., the father of the bride, SAMUEL C. BLACKWELL, of Cincinnati, and Rev. ANTOINETTE L. Many friends of Miss Brown will be interested

to learn, that the gentleman with whom she has connected herself in marriage is a brother of the husband of Lucy Stone Blackwell. We heartily wish both parties to this new connexion many days of the fullest happiness which any human relation can know.

In Perrinton, N. Y., Nov. 15, by a ceremony of their own, Albert C. Fish, of Rochester, and Lucy A. Simpson of Perrinton.

DIED-At East Greenwich, R. I., John Brown, Eeq., aged 73 years.

In a letter from the daughter of our deceased friend, whose early and long-extended interest in the Anti-Slavery cause we shall ever remember with pleasure and gratitude, she says-'I am not sure that our dear father enjoyed a personal acquaintance with yourself, but there are many readers of THE LIBERATOR to whom his memory will be familiar. He was for several years President of the Rhode Island State Anti-Slavery Society, having from the birth of the Anti-Slavery enterprise felt the sincerest interest in its success. The cheerfulness with which he welcomed to his home the advocates of the cause, at a time when it required moral courage to be an Abolitionist, will be green in the remembrance of not a few. Such will sympathise with us in our bereavement, and rejoice with us that he

In Northampton, Jan. 22, of congestion of the lungs, Miss LUCETTA UPHAM, daughter of George and Martha Upham, of Brookfield, aged 40 years.

" sleeps well," where the " slave is free from his mas-

Westboro',	Friday,	Feb.
Worcester,	Sunday,	2000 E 2000 44 1
Clappville,	Tuesday,	
Oxford.	Wednesday,	** 6
Webster,	Thursday,	The State of
Danvers,	Sunday,	. 10
South Dedham.	Monday.	4 1
Walpole Centre,	Tuesday,	4 1
Fall River.	Sunday,	•• 1

C. C. BURLEIGH, an Agent of the Old Colony anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows:-East Randolph, Friday evening, Feb. 1.

South Weymouth, Saturday, evening, Féb. 2. Abington, Town Hall, Sunday, A. M., and P. M., Feb. 3. Bridgewater, Town Hall, Sunday evening, Feb. 3. In behalf of the Society,

ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the Massa-chusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will hold meetings as follows: Saturday eve'g and Sun., Feb. 2 & 8. Tuesday "
Wednes., "
Thursday "

MISS SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the

WORCESTER CO. (SOUTH) A. S. SOCIETY .-The Annual Meeting of the Worcester County South Dictsion Anti-Starcery 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-

BROWN, and other speakers are expected.

Officers for the ensuing year are to be chosen, and a general attendance of members is requested.

JOHN H. CRANE, Sec'y.

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Our late Ci The without of the import of the

BY DR. H. BONAR, OF KELSO. 'The ransomed of the Lord shall return, and come to Zion with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads.' ISATAH, 35: 10.

Where the faded flower shall freshen-Freshen never more to fade ; Where the shaded sky shall brighten-Brighten never more to shade ; Where the sun-blaze never scorches ; Where the star-beams cease to chill; Where no tempest stirs the echoes Of the wood, or wave, or hill; Where the morn shall wake in gladness. And the noon the joy prolong, Where the daylight dies in fragrance. Mid the burst of holy song ;-Brother, we shall meet and rest, Mid the holy and the blest !

Where no shadow shall bewilder, Where life's vain parade is o'er, Where the sleep of sin is broken. And the dreamer dreams no more : Where the bond is never severed-Partings, claspings, sob and moan, Midnight waking, twilight weeping, Heavy noon-tide-all are done; Where the child has found its mother, Where the mother finds the child ; Where dear families are gathered, That were scattered on the wild ; Brother, we shall meet and rest, Mid the holy and the blest !

Where the hidden wound is healed, Where the blighted life re-blooms, Where the smitten heart the freshness Of its buoyant youth resumes; Where the love that here we lavish On the withering leaves of time, Shall have fadeless flowers to fix on. In an ever spring-bright clime ; Where we find the joy of loving As we never loved before,-Loving on, unchilled, unhindered, Loving once, and evermore ;-Brother, we shall meet and rest, Mid the holy and the blest !

Where a blasted world shall brighten Underneath a bluer sphere. And a softer, gentler sunshine Shed its healing splendor here; Where earth's barren vales shall blossom, Putting on her robe of green, And a purer, firer Eden Be where only wastes have been ; Where a King, in kingly glory, Such as earth has never known Shall assume the righteeus sceptre, Claim and wear the holy crown ; Brother, we shall meet and rest, Mid the holy and the blest!

HUMANITY AT HOME.

BY BOWRING. I honor and I love the mind Whose warm and generous thoughts embrace The common interests of our kind, Through time's long track, and earth's wide space ; And, like the glorious god of day, Sheds o'er the world its living ray.

I watch with throbbing heart the zeal, Whose all-incorporating plan Can teach a million souls to feel For all that's man's-for all that's man ! And every buman title blend In those of brother and of friend.

I've travell'd many a country far, Through Finland's wild, on Afric's strand ; And there went with me, like a star, The glory of my native land ; A star whose light, where'er I trod, Seemed blazing with the truths of God.

But sometimes sadness came and dwelt Within my heart. 'Twas proud to hear My country's name ; but, oh ! I felt That hearts were sad, and eyes were wet-Forgotten-how could I forget ?

I would not check the nobly good, Who, joy diffusing, widely roam ; But I would whisper, if I could, Look round, for there are wrongs at home : And voices, though but feeble, call On heav'n-on thee-on me-on all.

Dost thou not hear their cry? To thee, Who hears the lightest plaint of woe That's borne across the distant sea, Can their appeals be vain? Oh; no Thou didst but want some tongue to say, Grief's sons are here, and these are they.

A VOICE FROM OLD ENGLAND. Americans, will you regard a voice

That comes across the sea from Britain's shore? How would it make a stranger's heart rejoice To win to Freedom's cause one friend the more ! You hold the truth of man's equality,

That none to be oppressive have a right ; Then how can you so inconsistent be As to enslave, because you have the might? If all are equal, and if none have right

To be unjust, or cause another pain, How then can you God's laws eternal blight, And round the negro throw vile Slavery's chain ? Is not the negro human? Is his heart

Incapable of love, his mind of thought? Do you not fear instruction to impart To him? Or cannot he be taught? You know, you also know that Slavery,

In which you hold three millions of your kind, Has, of necessity, invariably, A tendency to brutalize the mind. The noblest creatures exercise their power

To bless the wretched and support the weak ; But you upon the weak and wretched lower ; The 'bruised reed ' you scruple not to break. How will you answer at the bar of God,

For having made a fellow-man a slave Can you endure the terrors of his rod, His deep, determined anger can you brave? Arise! to captive myriads freedom speak!

Gladden the spirit of each abject slave ! Nought is more fiendlike than to oppress the weak, Nor aught more Godlike than to bless and save.

THE PRESS.

How shall I speak thee, or thy power address, Thou god of our idolatry-the Press? By thee, religion, liberty, and laws, Exert their influence, and advance their cause ; By thee, worse plagues than Pharach's land befell, Diffused, make earth the vestibule of hell ! Thou fountain, at which drink the good and wise : Thou ever bubbling spring of endless lies ; Like Eden's dead, probationary tree, Knowledge of good and evil is from thee .- Cowpen

LOVE INCONCEALABLE

Who can hide fire? If't be uncovered, light; If covered, smoke betrays it to the sight: Love is that fire which still some sign affords ; If hid, they are sighs ; if open, they are words.

THE LIBERATOR.

A FREE-THINKER.

CALEDONIA, Dec. 8th, 1855.

Being one of that free and outspoken class very appropriately styled 'Free-Thinkers,' and having been often prostrated by that levelling weapon, that knockdown argument of the priest, ' Infidel,' I have been led to note the following thoughts on Infidelity, which I licanism! The truth is, modern Christianity has be submit to your disposal.

Contrasted with the boundless unknown, the infinite store of unexplored facts, laws and relations existing in and throughout the limitless expanse of infinitude, man's present stock of knowledge may and does appear very small. From this stand-point, it may consistently be affirmed, that as yet, man has hardly entered the vestibule of knowledge; has hardly read the preface to the great volume of Nature ; ay, has not even grasped the full extent of a single principle. But when considered as the rudimental attainment of infant minds, or contrasted with what may be conceived of as a state of total ignorance, man's knowledge-temple seems reared mountain-high, and it may be reasonably alleged, as the serpent in the garden predicted, (and as it is said God afterwards acknowledged,) that 'man has become as a God, knowing good and evil.' So admirably adequate are the present facilities for education, that the delicate pages of new-born spirits are soon figured over with the preserved wisdom treasures of the past, while the present, with its multifarious productions, is easily daguerreotyped upon their impressible surface. What of man's physical nature and its relation to the physical universe, of his intellectual and moral natures, and their relations to one another, to the external world, and to the great Spirit centre, may not now be learned by a few years' diligent study? Possibly, very much ; yet no truth is more apparent, than that a sufficient knowledge of these several relations may be attained to answer all earthly needs, and if heeded, to render the possessor quite happy; for be it known, happiness in this or any other sphere of existence can be secured only by the strictest adherence to and observance of Nature's unchangeable conditions or laws. Here, then, is presented the solution to the great problem, the answer to the all-important query-Why, possessing such a vast deal of knowledge and apparent wisdom, is man yet so miserably sick and unhappy? ' Because of his infidelity to known truth, to known right, and to known justice. Yes, the world is full of infidelity. Mankind know

the truth, but live it not; understand the law, but heed it not ; realize the validity of certain relations, but walk in daily conflict with the same ; discern the right and the just, but trample them under their feet. In private and in public, in Church and in State, self- FRIEND GARRISON: evident rights and truths are conceded, and self-evident wrongs and errors practised. Governments avow cer- to excite in the minds of our colored citizens a spirit of tain principles to be the only foundation for just and industry and enterprise that will enable them to overequitable legislation, but immediately abandon them, come many obstacles which meet them in almost every and rear a superstructure of rags and tatters, nurtur- department of business. The gentleman referred to is ing and sustaining the blackest kind of villany and an old acquaintance. This is his birth-place. I have crime. Churches of all denominations sound their de- known him from childhood. He was a smart and acyout and holy professions and purposes abroad contin- tive boy. He has a mechanical genius, which began ually ; their bloody hands and groaning coffers reveal- to develop in his early days. This employment, howing the while the blasphemous mockery of their pre-

individuals, are infidel-untrue to their highest convic- Johnson is now a merchant of respectability. He is tions of right; and thus has it been in all ages of the highly intelligent and wealthy; a terse writer and eloworld of which we have any credible history. There quent speaker. The able address delivered by him in have been many tellers, but few, very few Dorns of the Liberty Hall, after the rendition of Anthony Burns,

Solomon, in his day, developed and published many high-toned and significant truths, but did be lize those truths? And which is the wiser, to proclaim a truth, or to live it? There can be but one answer, viz - to live it! Then, in all sincerity would I submit the query, who are the true and faithful of our day? the loudmonthed pretenders, or the noiseless, unpretending doers? Or who the untrue, the infidel-those who, as fast as they discover the path of duty, walk quietly therein, sounding no trumpet to attract the attention of the multitude; doing no alms to be seen of men; performing no rites that they may seem to the world to be religious; or those who thunder forth continually declarations of their devotedness to their God and love tures sustained, did much to assist her companion durto their brethren, but who move in hourly conflict with How strangely has a priest-ridden world reversed the gaged in the purchase of merchandise; then in the facts in answer to the above proposition! When will drawing-room, preparing plans for buildings, many of mankind learn that fidelity is a living, practical obedi-which were shipped to San Francisco. Her proficiency ence to truth, and infidelity its opposite? But, casting in business excited admiration, and called forth exthe unrighteous judgments of man to the wind, of which they are the offspring, let us inquire-Why do mankind thus live a lie, rather than the truth? Why are they untrue to what is so clearly seen to be right and just? Because, first, of a hereditary predisposition and educational proclivity towards man-worship, which always leads to a copying of false example rather than of righteous precept-to an elevation of men above principles. Second, a general supersensuousness, which ever calls for a present indulgence and gratification, without regard to ultimate consequences. Third, because of an undue reverence for the savings and doings of the ignorant past. And, finally, an ignorance of the soul-cheering truth, that happiness is alone to be gained by living in harmony and coincidence with law and relation. And here, too, is suggested the only reliable antidote for the evil. Let this one great truth be fully realized by rational and intelligent man, that duty and subjective utility are one, or, at least, are so correlated that to do the one is to answer the demands of the other; that love begets Anglo-Saxon. They have been too long neglected. I love, and well-doing well-being; in short, that that central desire in man for happiness can only be grati- and decided position before the world. Let them stand fied by an unerring fidelity to truth ; and those constitutional and educational misdirections will as surely be outgrown, and the world be cleaned from the bane of infidelity, as that man will choose pleasure before pain, happiness before misery. T. C.

MODERN CHRISTIANITY.

. May we not believe that his uniform and devout at tendance on public worship, his strict observance of the Sabbath, his generous support of the gospel, mainte-nance of family worship, love of the Scriptures, and affeetion for the ministers of Christ, were the result of an early renewing influence of the Holy Spirit?

correspondent holds the following language :-

Now, no doubt this writer flatters himself that he has tried his friend according to a high standard, and FRIEND GARRISON: finds him possessed of all the virtues requisite to a true Christian character; yet who does not know hundreds of men, with all the traits here enumerated, who are the veriest secondrels that disgrace humanity? Mr. W. may have been a very amiable man, for aught I know, as my knowledge of him is limited to this communication ; but I should hate to have a friend of mine 'damped with such faint praise' as this, after an ex- 4th Judges. istence of ninety years. This system of judging men by their conformity to church ceremonies is nothing less John. than a machination of priesteraft, -the same in every church all the world over, - and is as repugnant to true

Christianity as Judaism itself. I consider joining a church, uniform attendance or public worship, strict observance of the Sabbath, regarding the Bible as inspired, or any other church test of the present day, no more evidence of a man's being a Christian, than joining the order of Know-Nothings

All history, observation and experience prove that such ests are not reliable. Christ himself was denounced by the Jews as a Sabbath-breaker, and yet his professed followers of the present time make its observance a test of Christianity. The editors of the Traveller not long since asserted in their paper, that they considered a due observance of the Sabbath the foundation of Christianity! What a brainless, illogical conclusion! I might be said, with equal propriety, that the celebration of the Fourth of July is the foundation of Repub come so diluted with this Sabbatical, Bible-worship coment,-a mean, grasping, avaricious man, whose

ping, go-to-meeting religion, that the original precept INFIDELITY-ITS NATURE, CAUSES AND CURE. of Christ are no where to be found in the teachings of its ministers or the practice of their proselytes. I have one of these pseudo-Christians in my mind's eye at this soul is hedged in by his farm fence, and whose heart is enclosed in his purse. He has an old dilapidated building which he styles a house, which he lets at rack-ren to those whom necessity compels to accept his terms or the alternative of living in the open air. A shor time since, he turned a poor man, who actually be longed to the same church, out of this house, for n other crime than being totally unable to pay a few dollars' rent; and, to cap the climax of meanness, he trusteed this man's employer for a trifling sum which was due him, with the full knowledge that this was the last resource left the poor man, wherewith to supply the necessities of his needy family. Now, this man is a modern Christian, a member of the Orthodox church in this town, in good standing, whither he goes on Sundays to thank the Lord that he is not as other men are, Sabbath-breakers, doubters of the Bible, &c. This man is loud in his denunciations of infidel Abolitionists clamorous for the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, and particularly severe upon absentees from church or Sandays. Now, if by some process we could be stripped of soul, mind, conscience, every thing which raises us above the brutes, I would not exchange the anima instinct that remained for all this man's Christianity And yet, he stands the tests of the so-called Christian Church, while he tramples upon the noblest precepts of

I would have no controversy with this man, or any other like him, with regard to his particular form of religion, did not such men bring contempt and disgrace upon Christ, by clothing their wretched creeds with the splendor of his name. I believe with Wendell Phillips, that things should be called by their right names; and Christ, to whom we allow matchless powers of discrimination, denominated just such men as I have been describing ' vipers,' and I have no desire to qualify the term. PARKERITE.

Sherburne, Mass.

A WORTHY EXAMPLE.

NEW BEDFORD, Jan. 23d, 1856.

My object in calling attention to the article below is ever, did not produce compensation adequate to his ambition, and he determined to turn his attention to a new Thus it is that institutions and nations, as well as field of labor, which proved to be more lucrative. Mr. when Mayor French presided, and Senator Wilson, Hon. Edward L. Keyes, Edward Mott Robinson, the millionaire, and other distinguished gentlemen, made speeches, gave him a prominence among the men of talent which might be coveted by the favored class. During a residence of two years in California, he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. Through his sagacity and perseverance, he realized a handsome property. He is perfectly conversant with the various branches of trade. There are but few men who understand better how to prosecute successfully any enterprise they may have entered upon than he does. His amiable and accomplished wife, through whose efforts the Female Anti-Slavery Society was formed here, and a course of lecing his absence. She managed his business with skill ome physical or spiritual relation of their being? and prudence. She was often seen on Milk street enpressions of praise from all who had occasion to confer with her in this new employment. The speculations conceived and executed by her produced a profit amounting to several thousand dollars. I doubt if there is another lady, of any color, in our city, whose knowledge of business surpasses Mrs. Johnson's. Her fatherin-law was an early and zealous friend of THE LIBERA-TOR, and for many years an active agent for the paper. He set an example that should be emulated by those

who are identified with him by complexion. Wendell Phillips, Esq., recently said that education expands the intellect; and as the doors of our public schools are now open to colored children, their parents should use all honorable means to acquire wealth, which will exert a potent influence, and materially assist them in commanding respect from the American white people, who worship that idol. This is timely advice, and it will be seen and felt in the future. Colored men possess capabilities fitting them to fill any situation of trust. Their fidelity will compare favorably with the is the height of my ambition to see them take a bold and be judged according to their merits. The old marks of prejudice and proscription are slowly disappearing. There is a bright future yet for such as diligently seek after intelligence, position and wealth. Yours, for the abolition of chattel slavery,

and the elevation of the colored race, EZRA KELLEY.

DEAR SIR,—The following, which I copy from a communication published in the Boston Traceller, so aptly illustrates the prevailing idea regarding Christianity, that I desire to make it the subject of a few remarks in the columns of The Liberator—Speaking of the late Mr. Ebenezer Wheelwright, this importance since the steamers and Fairbayer Reseat. portance since the steamers and Pairhaven Branch ilroad established their depot in that vicinity. The Railroad established their depot in that vicinity. The addition of several large clothing establishments that have removed to this section of the street has assisted in turning the current of trade in this department. May they all receive an increase of patronage in their new quarters!—Daily Slandard.

THE BIBLE AND THE SABBATH SCHOOL

If any one doubts that the Church is engaged in great work, let him read the following list of questions prepared and published for the anniversary meeting of the Sunday School in a neighboring town :-

1. What was the name of the giant who had twenty four fingers and toes ? 20th Chron. 2 What person had a nail driven through his head

8. Who were a garment that had no seam? 19th 4. What distinguished man's sons had bonnets made

for them ? 28th Exodus. 5th. There is only one woman whose age is mention ed in the Bible-what was her name? 28d Genesis. 6. How many pitchers were broken by an army o men? What was in them? 7th Judges.

7. Where in the Bible is there an account of a tempe rance society? Who belonged to it? 35th Jeremiah strict attendance on-political party caucuses, or a firm-belief in the inspiration of Fourth of July orations. (ongues like the dogs? 7th Judges.

9. Who ploughed with twelve yoke of oxen? 1

Kings, chap. 19th.

10. Who was it had thirty sons and thirty daughters ? 12th Judges.

oft-repeated insinuation, that the Sunday-School is not doing a mighty work for the redemption of the world.

The man who ploughed with twelve yoke of oxen, our children should keep in everlasting remembrance; and a family of thirty sons and thirty daughters in our day should excite physiological inquiry, if nothing more. doing a mighty work for the redemption of the world.

1. How old was the Shunamite damsel who ministered to King David's necessities?

2. How much oil did Zadok the priest use in anoint-

3. What was the expense of Elijah's board per day,

joints of the harness? Some more, equally important, might be suggested ;

and, should these be thought to possess any extraordinary merit, more will be forthcoming. Yours, &c., J. CUSHING.

South Hingham, Mass.

tleman in uniform, ran to her mother, and remained close by her side for safety. During tea-time, and in the evening, nothing could induce the little one to go near the soldier; no coaxing or wheelding sufficed to beneath the table, the end by which it was held leman in uniform, ran to her mother, and remained near the soldier; no coaxing or wheelling sufficed to induce her to leave her mother, and finally they gave it being marked in order to show that its position did up. After a while, the man in uniform took a light, and, bidding the family 'good night,' left the room to go up stairs to bed. The little girl followed cautiously into the entry, and peeped up stairs to see him go into his chamber. She then ran back hastily to her mother, and, clapping her hands in great glee, said—

Little Mary is n't afraid now, mamma; ze monkey is don'to bed! I see ze monkey do up a stairs, mamma; hand, with an entire reversion of the order of writening to all the friends' was found written upon the paper, to have written which the medium must have held the card and written with the same hand, with an entire reversion of the order of writing the same hand, with an entire reversion of the order of writing the same hand, with an entire reversion of the order of writing the same hand, with an entire reversion of the order of writing the same hand, with an entire reversion of the order of writing the same hand, with an entire reversion of the order of writing the same hand, with an entire reversion of the order of writing the same hand, with an entire reversion of the order of writing the same hand, with an entire reversion of the order of writing the same hand, with an entire reversion of the order of writing the same hand, with an entire reversion of the order of writing the same hand, with an entire reversion of the order of writing the same hand, with an entire reversion of the order of writing the same hand, with an entire reversion of the order of writing the same hand. to little Mary is n't afraid now, for ze monkey has don, ting, for it was to him upside down. This was mamma—the monkey has don to bed! I see ze monkey repeated several times.

do up a stairs; I is n't afraid now.' The child had the room was then darkened, even to the shutnever seen a military company, but she had seen the organ-grinder, with his monkey, in a red coat, and the trust that was required in a case like the naturally concluded that the uncle in uniform was a monkey of a larger species.

From the Philadelphia Woman's Advocate. LECTURES AT PORTLAND.

Our attention has been called to a late number Our attention has been called to a late number of the Portland Transcript, containing extracts of lectures delivered in that place, by Hon. John A. Bolles and Dr. Solger, in which opinions are put forth that we hope find no response in the hearts of the citizens of the progressive and enterprising State of Maine. We have combated many objections to the advancement of women, but the assertions to the advancement of women, but the assertions these cantlemen have made are so completely tions to the advancement of made are so completely rently a child's, was placed upon the back of the unfounded, that they can only be attributed to igunfounded, that they can only be attributed to ignorance or malice, though it could hardly be from the first cause, to judge by their titles. The Honorable gentleman's lecture, it appears, was delivered with a dejected countenance, and without either animation or vivacity. It consisted principally of the oft-repeated twaddle about woman's sphere, and would deserve no notice, but for an assertion so revolting that we are astonished it could be made with impunity in an audience of men who had the least respect for a wife, sister, or mother. The Vankee girls are said to possess spirit; there could least respect for a wife, sister, or mother. The violently seized. The writer hereof had a grasp Yankee girls are said to possess spirit; there could like a vice upon his knee, and came nigh being sphere, and that these tend only to maternity.' In plain language, he regards women as a farmer regards imported cattle. His opinion would do injustice to a dog. He could not have spoken less respectfully of an oyster.

We are charitable. have been none present, or he would not have dared drawn from his chair by a sturdy pull at his foot

provement in all matters of science and knowledge, not one of them has ever made a great and useful discovery, started a new and striking idea, or done

If we knew to what profession the Doctor belongs, we could give him many in-stances in his own vocation wherein women have distinguished themselves; and we could more efdiscriminately applied. We have known it as a idiot. If he be an M. D. he must know that the most valuable medical receipts are those known as country girl, and by her imparted to Jenner. repeat. But if possessed of common information, he could have told his hearers that to Queen Isabella, of Spain, we are indebted for the discovery of this continent; that Joan of Arc was the most and battle, till those who had sullied its purity were defeated, dishonored, and driven from the land, and restored the lily, fragrant and blooming, into the hands of her ungrateful sovereign. He might have spoken of the indomitable perseverante of Margaret of Anjon, whose efforts to regain the crown of England for her son form one of the most interesting episodes in history; not forgetting Grace Darling, that noble girl, who, when the storm raged, and the shrieks of drowning persons made men cower with terror, risked her own life that others might be saved. He might have held up as bright examples of great and lasting good to hu-manity, such women as Mrs. Fry, who went from prison to prison, listened to the sorrows, and aleviated the miseries of the unfortunate inmates, spoke to them encouragingly, and prayed to God unceasingly that they might be reformed. And he might have spoken of a lady now at Scutari, tending the sick, dying, and mutilated men—men who, while gasping for breath, whisper the name of while gasping for breath, whisper the name of Florence Nightingale. He might have told his audience of a book writ-

ten by a woman, which has a larger circulation than any book of the kind ever published in this country: that it was translated into seven different languages; and also of a lady of Nantucket, making discoveries in astronomy; of Rosa Bunheur, the greatest artist now living; of Madam Ida Pfeiffer, the traveller; and hundreds of other women, who have done all that he says they never

men, who have have done.

If the lecturer is a doctor by compliment, his politicness should have prevented him from speaking so disparagingly of those who have done him no harm, and are striving, God knows how diligently, to obtain for themselves and their sex such posi-tions, employment, and remuneration, that none of their number may be outcasts from society, and that they may never be reduced to such distress that chastity is no longer a virtue, and suicide ceases to be a crime.

SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS.

B. P. SHILLABER, Esq., in the Boston Post of the 18th ult., relates some of his observations of the 'spiritual manifestations,' made at the house of 'one of our most respectable merchants at the west end of the city,' a few evenings since. He

should excite physiological inquiry, if nothing more. Hence the inquiry concerning their paternity. And then, the name of the giant who had twenty-four fingers and toes! How momentous the inquiry!

In order to induce a laudable degree of religious inquiry among our Sabbath-School brethren, I will suggest a few questions, perhaps equally important, which may serve them for some public occasion like the one introduced to the control of the The table about which the party seated them-selves was between three and four feet in diame-

ter, without castors, and weighing, perhaps, fifty pounds. The first act that was performed was the watch experiment described by ing Solomon, after he rode his father's mule down to right hand, his hand elenched, and tied close with a handkerchief. This hand was placed beneath the table, the left hand upon the table. The lights when fed by the ravens at the brook Cherith?

4. What was the name of the man who drew a bow at a venture, and smote the king of Israel between the joints of the harness?

Some more, equally important, might be suggested; on counting three, in order to show that there was an intelligence in the experiment. This was done several times, when, at a signal rap upon the ta-ble, the hand was withdrawn, the watch found open, and the cap found thrust tightly between the handkerchief and the medium's hand. The watch MILITARY ANECDOTE.

Sometime since, a gentleman came to L—to attend

that do metal as made. The watch as the medium is the stable without being tied, when it was wrenched from the medium's hand, and placed in that of the friend alluded to military muster, and having a sister here, came to in the outset, for whose especial conviction the odd her house in the evening to see the family and spend spirits seemed disposed to work. He was much the night. The lady had a bright little girl of some startled at the act. The watch was afterwards set three years of age, who, on the appearance of the gen-tleman in uniform, ran to her mother, and remained taken out and placed in the medium's hand.

present was merely that in the darkness none of the circle changed their places to perform the won-ders experienced, and probabilities were against one, unless endowed with cat-like vision, could traverse that crowded chamber, and pass among those assembled there in the dark, without jost-

respectfully of an oyster.

We are charitable enough to suppose that Dr. Solger's mistakes are the result of ignorance. He is reported to have said that while the female sex have always had the greatest opportunities for improvement in all matters of science and knowledge.

The room was dark as Erebus, but yet the od fellows knew just where to grab. There was no

mistake made—no pawing about in the absence of light—but they took hold as if they saw what they were about. Pillows, besides, were thrown discovery, started a new and striking good to mankind.'
any other prominent and lasting good to mankind.'
We will do him the justice to think him incorrectly reported in the paragraph where he is made which many were in the room. The top of one of to say that woman has had greater opportunities the bed-posts was then taken off, struck violently than man for improvement in all matters of science upon the table, and thrown around in a manner to gently touch all the party. Our infidel friend seized it, and secreted it beneath the table, where as he afterward said, it was clutched at by the invisible fingers several times. The medium then fectually convict him of ignorance if we knew whether he is an M. D., a D. D., an L.L. D., or a doctor by compliment; for the title of doctor is indicating the standard of the catch that hand? Our friend confessed to have a catch that hand? Our friend confessed to have discriminately applied. We have known it as a ing tried to catch the hand, but it constantly prefix to the name of an intellectual giant, and eluded him. There was an evidence in it that, have heard it conferred upon a physical dwarf and whatever the power was, it could see in the dark

The last experiment was that of overcoming the law of gravitation. The party formed a circle, all work, he will find that a woman—Lady Montague—introduced innoculation into England; and a tyro in the art can tell him that the greatest discovery in the annals of medicine was made by a country girl, and by her imparted to Jenner. If on which he floated. He lay upon the air horizonhe be a Doctor of Divinity, it is evident he has tally, and his feet touched the heads of those com never read Mrs. Child's great work on the Progress posing the circle. The experiment was several of Religious Ideas. He would have there found times repeated, others of the party taking him by of Religious Ideas. He would have there found times repeated, others of the party taking him by many new and striking truths. If he be an LL. D., the hands, with the same result, and even our inhe should remember the great women of literature. fidel friend, whose belief in miracles was not, as whose names are legion, and which any child can may be supposed year. may be supposed, very acute, confessed it possible, after seeing a man rest upon air, that one might also walk upon water.

of this continent; that Joan of Arc was the line successful warrior of her age; that when her king was in despair, and the glory of her country departed, she raised the flower of France, which was parted, she raised the flower of France, which was and blood TROCHAICS. We wonder if Mr. Longfellow feels Tribune's opens thus :-

Should you ask me whence this poem, Whence the summary that follws
Of the doings of the twelve-month?
I should answer, I should tell you,
It was purchased by your Carrier From a poet in the Bowery!
—Should you ask me where this poet
Got this wondrous New Year Poem, And especially its measure.

I should say, "I guess he stole it
From The Sang of Hiawatha—
That tremendous Indian epic, By an eradite Professor In the neighborhood of Boston, Mr. Longfellow, of Cambridge," 'etc.

The Evening Mtrror's Carrier's Address is in the same out-of-breath-ics. We presume the Bowery poet takes in_carrier's addresses to do We presume the He has to thank the author of Hiawatha for making his task a very easy one.

TROOPS FOR TEXAS. A detachment of one hundred and thirty recruits, under the command of Brevet Capt.
Gordon Granger, U. S. Mounted Rifles, arrived last
night in the steamboat N. W. Thomas, from Newport Barracks, en route for Fort McIntosh, Texas. These recruits are destined principally for the Regiment of Mounted Rifles, now serving in Texas.

And also to subserve the purposes of the fillisustering invaders of Mexican territory, with a view to further slavery extension.

A shocking tragedy has occurred at Manilla, on board the American ship Waverley. The ship was engaged in conveying Coolies from Amoy to Havana or Callao, (a species of modified slave trade,) when some of the passengers having provoked the mate, he shot one or two, and forced the rest below, when the hatchewere fastened down, and the poor wretches kept in their lark, close prison for twelve hours. On re opening the hatches, it was found that 250 of the 440 coolies on board were dead.

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