ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT. Trans-Two dollars and fifty cents per annum

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end three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Penerivania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auhersel to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial etee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz :- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray EDNUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and

Fig the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of dery question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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

THE U.S. CONSTITUTION IS A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.

No Union with Glaveholders!

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions ro SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PUGITIVE SLAVES-AR engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God. delivered from Sinal; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons In fact, the oppressor representing the oppressed! . . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; AND 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.

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1856. WHOLE NUMBER 1127.

Our readers will peruse the action had at the his Cherokes Council in regard to abolitionists. The wisdom of the law is manwest, and the execuof such a law is not only vitally necessary the welfare of the Cherokees, but is also of great man e to slave interests.

The Corokees cannot too soon enforce the salpropositions of this act, nor can they be too in placing themselves in an attitude of deagainst the eneroschments of the enemies of They know not but the very soil they, her. They know occupy, may soon become the if where shall be fought the great and final bata the cause of slavery. Therefore, their acin in respect to the protection of their slave proor, and their declaration that their territory is face soil, are of the utmost importance to the Such and to the South the Cherokees must look as their natural and only refuge in the contest new going on with the foes of slavery. It greatly es them to act up streauously and firmly to the principles declared in the law referred to, he prepared at all hazards to maintain the inmution of slavery, and the rights they sthereby sees. In this maintenance they will most aly receive the support, if need be, of the whole

Too much care cannot be taken with regard to the insidious entrance among the Cherokees of abs to much on their guard against the wily prinoples of anti-slavery taking root in the minds of their youth. Consequently, they should regard with distrust all those persons, whether they bemissionaries or teachers, whether they be sincere their Free Soilism, and ardent friends to the Cherokees, or not, who seek to promulgate or setly circulate abolition doctrines, or in any deres to lesson that obedience and sense of service nich the slave owes his master. Such persons may have been the instruments of great good to the therokee people, and may justly claim the gratiale of the nation ; yet any attempt to introduce polition doctrines to disaffect the slaves, or to enclade from the Church slaveholders because they are such, cancels that debt of gratitude, overcomes with evil the good they may have done, and deserces the frown of the nation and the condemnation of the law.

e are happy to see this true spirit animating Cherokee legislators, and that the people are de-termined that the abolitionist shall have no abiding lace with them, but that he shall, when known, e immediately expelled their country.
These sentiments, spirit and law, are the more

inverteet at this moment, on account of the strife te Northern border of the Cherokee county. The struggle that may there produce sanguiults may tend to the success of anti-slavewhen the battle will be transferred to Indian mitry. How necessary, then, to be completely prepared to resist every encroachment, in any manint of Cherokees to hold slaves on their soil! hassas may become a free State, (which God fore-red;) in which event, the whole northern boundary f the Cherokee Nation will be exposed to the constant depredations of abolitionists, and energetic stiempts be made to lay the track of an 'underground railroad ' across the Cherokee, Creek and boctaw countries in Texas, for the spiriting away of slaves. In that event, slave property may become untenable, or nearly valueless, through this whole region, while the abolitionists, flushed with netery in Kansas, may strain every nerve to bring man territory under the ban of Free Soilism. ShooldKansas become a free State, (a result we deem af present improbable, but not impossible,) these ings will surely transpire, and the struggle now rending Kansas will be transferred to the soil of the Cherokees, Creeks and Choctaws, and Kansas sens there he re-enacted. This is no idle talk. were word of it may, is liable to prove true. reality as well as the foreshadowing may come years since, bid any one predicted what has a place, is taking place in Kansas, his predicms would have been declared vain and idle. But they would have been truth. So, if Kansas hould become a free State, if Southern immigraion there is overwhelmed by a Northern Free Soil migration, the battle afterwards will surely be

lengt only then pressingly behooves the Chero-tees and other tribes to take very stringent measarea for the defence of their property, but it is a stion of vital moment to the citizens of Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, and should be heeded by them in time. Early-notion of the sort indicated by the Cherokee law may prevent much future storm that elsewhere may sweep over our heads. In this action of the Cherokees, we have a deep rest, and we repeat that they cannot do too mach to put down abolitionism, fraught as it is

with so much present and future evil. ABOUTTON IN THE INDIAN COUNTRY -IS JOHN Res AN ABOLITIONIST! We transfer to the Herald a morning, several very interesting extracts from or Kinsas exchanges, on the slavery question and belitionism in the Cherokee Nation, including a racy description of the great chief. John Ross, and the way in which he has become abolitionized through the anti-slavery Quakeress who rejoices in the title of the wife of the great, talented and wealthy chiefrain. One of our Arkansas contempotaries, however, insinuates that Gov. Ross is mething of a Mormon in his matrimonial relathors, which may or may not be true, as we have

will be accomplished in exhibiting the anti-slavery sympathies of Gov. Ross, and the trouble which he is likely to bring upon himself and his people, if he had a selection of the selection of t the shall persist in following this Jack-o'-lantern The Cherokee Nation occupy a large portion of that great and fertile Indian reservation lying touth of Kansas Territory, and west of Missouri and Arkansas. To this reservation the government has transferred, from time to time, the remnants various Indian tribes from the eastern side of the Mississippi, including Cherokees, Choctaws, Creeks and Seminoles. Surpassing all the rest in numbers, and in their progress is the arts and tastoms of civilized life, the Cherokees alone appart to have substantially solved the problem of the capacity of the Indian for civilization in his They are a prosperous and thriving comaity. Their farms, shops, schools, churches, their general habits of industry, sobriety and becaty, their general character as intelligent, paceable and law-ablding people, have established the fact that they at least are equal to the de-

ha positive personal knowledge upon the subject.

that as it may, our purpose in these extracts

kess, in any case, are not overdrawn. The only rise to address the committee impel me to brevity safety to the Cherokee nation, in their present locality, is to maintain their Southern institution of slavery, and to discourage, by all lawful means, the visitations of intermeddling and misches making abolitionists. John Ross is said to be a laufthread making abolitionists. John Ross is said to be a laufthread making abolitionists. half-breed, ranked as a great man even by the to Congress in the memorial of the people of that Cabinet at Washington. As Governor of his peo- territory, praying to be admitted into the Union, ple, he has certainly exhibited the highest qualities of soldier and civilian. He must be aware, sembly shall have no power to pass laws for the then, or ought to know, that the abolition of slave- emancipation of slaves, without the consent of the ry among the Cherokees would in itably be followed by their removal to some less desirable grants to this State from bringing with them such

and happy Cherokees, with all the surrounding and as unjust to the inhabitants of the non-slave

Governor have made him a millionaire. Let him, bidden to emancipate the slaves within its jurisdic-in return, remain faithful to them and their true tion, even though it should be ready to indemnify Its sympathies are for the black man, not the red slaves from being imported into the State. I canman; and for the black slave, and against his not, by any vote of mine, ratify or sanction a master, and not for the free black, though he he constitution of government which undertakes in starving for a crust of bread. What would our this way to forclosely advance the progress of abolitionists care for the utter destruction of the civilization and of liberty for ever. In order to do ing were made for another Kansas experiment without, in any respect, invading the rights, real against the South! The Cherokees, slaveholders or supposed, of the South, my colleague [Mr.

ALABAMA AND MASSACHUSETTS.

A Bill to be entitled an Act to enforce the Rights of Alabama against her enemies.

of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened, That any one criminally indicted in this State for any cause whatever, of the slaves, or] to all or to any of the proposimay plead in bar to such indictment, that the per- tions contained in the ordinance of the said condicted, was a citizen of the State of Massachusetts. or that he was an agent or attorney, who, in this State, had (since the passage of this bill) aided, or was aiding, in prosecuting or sueing in some Court, some person in some cause, in favor of a citizen of Massachusetts, or the defendant may plead in bar, that the cause he is indicted for, and principles of himself and his constituents. was directly prejudicial to some one, who in this State had aided, or was aiding in the extradition Virginia [Mr. Wise.] with his accustomed vigor of some offender against the laws of the State of

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that any one hereafter sued in a civil case, in law or equity, may suggest the facts provided for as a bar to indict ments in the first section of this bill, and upon proof thereof, the Court shall continue said cause from term to term, until the said State of Massachusetts shall wholly remove the cause complained of in the preamble to this bill; and if the plaintiff cause shall stand dismissed at the next Term of the

Sec. 3. And he it further enacted, that when the question before the committee. There is in-Massachusetts shall wholly remove the off-nce volved in it a principle which I regard as imcomplained of herein, the Governor of this State shall issue his proclamation, stating the fact, and then this bill, as to that State, shall be void.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, that when noy other State shall pass a law against the constitutional right of the Southern States to retake in their borders persons bound to service, the Governor of this State shall issue his proclamation announcing the fact, and then this bill shall to all intents and purposes be in full force against said
That institution is slavery. In like manner, I feel
State and its citizens.

LYNCH LAW INVOKED.

'In any other country but this-under any other overnment but ours-Greeley, Giddings, Sumner and Seward, with their gang of conspirators, would have long since have suffered a felon's death upon the gibbet, for the crime of treason against the country and the Constitution. Their constant effort for years has been to break down the barriers of the Constitution and to overthrow the Union self. For the first time in the history of the ountry, they seem to have gained a position where heir overt acts will claim, at the hands of the peole, the infliction of that punishment from which, up to this time, they have been saved by the for-bearing technicalities of the law.'—Richmond Er-

From the Augusta (Georgia) Chronicle.

ket House, in the town of Louisville, Jefferson county, the following property, to wit: Two Hound Dogs, trained for running negroes.—Levied on as the property of Nathaniel H. Bostick, to satisfy a fi. fa. from Jefferson Superior Court in favor of Thomas Pierce vs. said Nathaniel B. Bostick. Property pointed out by the Plaintiff.
J. P. MULLING, D. Sheriff.

SELECTIONS.

CALEB CUSHING IN 1836. PEECH DELIVERED IN CONGRESS ON THE ADMISSIO

of ARKANSAS AND MICHIGAN INTO THE UNION.

[From Benton's Thirty Years' Yiew.]

Mr. Cushing, of Massachusetts, addressed the committee at length on the subject, of which only the leading passages can be given. He said:

'The House has now continued in session for the space of eighteen or nineteen hours, without any space of eighteen or nineteen hours.

The House has now continued in session for the space of eighteen or nineteen hours, without any interval of refreshment or rest. It is impossible to mistake the intentions of the ruling majority. West. It did not fall within the rules of pertinent

PEFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

I see clearly that the committee is resolved to sit out the debate on these important bills for the we believe, are wealthy planters and owners of slavery, is as much a part of their social system as of their next neighbors, the people of Missouri, Arkansas and Texas.

ABOLITIONISM AMONG THE OHERO
KEES.

Out readers will peruse the action had at the Cherokee Out readers will peruse the action had at the Cherokee Out readers will peruse the action had at the Cherokee Date of their social provide a law for protection and the Cherokee Date of their social provide a law for protection patience on other occasions; and I cannot render patience of Legislature should provide a law for protection against abolition emissaries living or coming among them. The act which they recently did pass, it at this unseasonable hour, nor seek to defeat its strikes us, was altogether reasonable, under the circumstances. Nor can we conceive how their Governor, or Great Chief, John Ross, could veto of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, remonstrat-such an act, except from sympathy with such fa-ing against that clause in the constitution of Arnatics, demagogues and humbugs as Wm. Lloyd Garrison, W. H. Seward, and 'Uncle Tom.'

The commentaries of our Arkansas contemporaing against that clause in the constitution of Arkansas which relates to the subject of slavery, I should be recreant to the trust they have reposed in me, if I suffered the bill for the admission of ries on the mischievous tendency of any tampering Arkansas to pass without a word of protestation or conniving with abolitionism among the Chero- The extraordinary circumstances under which I

SLAYES

country farther West, or with the speedy destruc-tion of the tribe, originating from repeated forays from Arkansas, Missouri and Texas, in search of fugitive slaves. These visits would create had blood, war would follow, and the now prosperous would soon be exterminated or expelled holding States. They object to it as being, in effect, a provision to render slavery perpetual in the from their beautiful and fertile reservation.

Let John Ross beware of the Kansas abolition new State of Arkansas. I concur in reprobating new State of Arkansas. I concur in reprobating new State of Arkansas is for-The tribe of which he is the great Chief and such a clause. The legislature of Arkansas is fornterest. Have nothing to do with abolitionism, fully their owners. It is forbidden to exclude Cherokee nation, providing that thus another open- justice to the unchangeable opinions of the North, themselves, have Southern States and slaveholders Adams.] the vigilant eye of whose unsleeping mind as their neighbors. If they would remain where they are, and be protected, let them be true to themselves and their neighbors. Is John Ross an abolitionist!—New York Herald. adopted, the bill would read as follows: "The State of Arkansas is admitted into the Union upon the express condition that the people of the said State shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the public lands within the said State, nor shall they levy a tax on any of the lands of the United States within the said State; and nothing Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House in this act shall be construed as an assent by Con tever, of the slaves, or] to all or to any he had injured, by the act for which he was inthe said State of Arkansas of the same grants, subject to the same restrictions, which were made to the State of Missouri." This amendment is, according to my judgment, reasonable and proper in itself, and the very least that any member from the and ability. He alleges considerations adverse to the motion. He interrogates the friends of the

proposed amendment in regard to its force, effect, and purposes, in terms which seem to challenge response; or which, at any rate, if not distinctly and promptly met, would leave the objections which those interrogatories impliedly convey, to be taken as confessed and admitted by our significant silence. What may be the opinions of Martin Van Buren as to this particular bill, what his conduct formerat each term to pay all costs due, the ly in reference to a similar case, is a point concerning which I can have no controversy with the gentleman from Virginia. I look only to the merits of measurably more important than the opinion of any individual in this nation, however high his present situation or his possible destiny—the great principle of constitutional freedom. The gentle-man from Virginia, who. I cheerfully admit, is always frank and honorable in his course upon this floor, has just declared that, as a southern man, he had felt it to be his duty to come forward and take a stand in behalf of an institution of the South. counter stand in conservation of one among the dearest of the institutions of the North. This institution is liberty. It is not to assail slavery, but to defend liberty, that I speak. It is demanded of us, Do you seek to impose restrictions on Arkan-sas, in violation of the compromise under which Missouri entered the Union! I might content myself with replying that the State of Massachusetts was not a party to that compromise. She never directly or indirectly assented to it. Most of her representatives in Congress voted against it. Those of her representatives who, regarding that compromise in the light of an act of conciliation important to the general interest of the Union, voted for it, were disavowed and denounced at home, and were stigmatized even here, by a southern member, as over-compliant towards the exactingness of the South. On the first introduction of this subject to the notice of the House, the gentleman from Virginin made a declaration, which I particularly no-JEFFERSON SHERIFF'S SALE.—Will be sold, on he first Tuesday in FEBRUARY next, at the Marticed at the time, for the purpose of having the the House and by the country. The gentleman be known that, if members from th gave it to be known that, if members from the North held themselves not engaged by the terms of the compromise under which Missouri entered into the Union, neither would members from the South hold themselves engaged thereby; and that, if we sought to impose restrictions affecting slave proper-ty on the one hand, they might be impelled, on the other hand, to introduce slavery into the heart of the North. I heard the suggestion with the feelings natural to one born and bred in a land of equality and freedom. I took occasion to protest, in the surprised impulse of the moment, against the idea of purting restrictions on liberty in one quarter of the Union, in retaliation of the attempt

the North! Vain idea! Invasion, pestilence, civil war, may conspire to exterminate the eight millions of free spirits who now dwell there. This, in the long lapse of ages incalculable, is possible to happen. You may raze to the earth the thronged cities, the industrious villages, the peaceful hamlets of the North. You may lay waste its fer-tile valleys and verdant billsides. You may plant its very soil with salt, and consign it to everlasting desolation. You may transform its beautiful fields into a desert as bare as the blank face of the sands of Sahara. You may reach the realization of the infernal boast with which Attila the Hun marched his barbaric hosts into Italy, demolishing whatever there is of civilization or prosperity in the happy dwellings of the North, and reducing their very substance to powder, so that a squadron of cavalry substance to powder, so that a squadron of cavary shall gallop over the site of populous cities, un-impeded as the wild steeds on the savannas of the West. All this you may do: it is within the bounds of physical possibility. But I solemnly assure every gentleman within the sound of my voice, I proclaim to the country and to the world, that, until all this be fully accomplished to the uttermost extremity of the letter, you cannot, you shall not, introduce slavery into the heart of the North.'

From the Boston Atlas.

PRESIDENTIAL HEARTLESSNESS.

Mr. Franklin Pierce came into office upon the top-wave of popular feeling, and as he President's chair, he saw the only party that had ever successfully, opposed his own, dishanded forand to build up an opposition strong in principle and numbers, and needing only harmony to secure success. There must have been a perversity positively unique in the policy which he has adopted, man ever lost supporters and made enemies half the rapidity. We waive the petty aniwith half the rapidity. mosity of disappointed office-seekers, and the inbeen so successful (his only success!) in alienating. And, when we consider his career, we are at no loss to account for the downfall of his popularity. He is not only hard-headed, but singularly hard-hearted; beyond the narrow limits of a party creed his attachments never wander; to the world's progress he seems utterly blind, and of the world's emotion utterly ignorant. No public person of our time has had such a knack at doing ungenerous and ungraceful things. We do not understand how any man, of the most ordinary A. S. Society, as already suggested, is also truly the the smouldering fires of a terrible controversy- has been able to give of its strength to the cause in New one or tool of las-could have adopted, not merely as a part, but as the distinguishing feature of his adminis-tration, the Kansas iniquity. Surely, upon re-tiring from the Presidency, most men would have preferred to look back, not upon prejudices and in several Western States besides. I shall not, but as the distinguishing feature of his administrengthened, not upon the peace of society disturbed, not upon dangerous passions awakened, not upon the Union convulsed by civil broils : but rather upon feuds arranged, upon agitation quieted, upon compacts kept, upon laws preserved and obeyed. But national chaos, rather than national contentment, seems to have been most pleasing two Societies, respectively. to the soul of the President. To awaken the whirlwind, to stimulate sectionalism, to alienate brethren, has been its most congenial work.

The minor characteristics of the Administration have been worthy of its leading one. There has been a perfect consistency throughout, and every thing is in admirable keeping. No generous act disfigures the charming deformity. The Land bill for the benefit of the insane might have tempted the strictest constructionist to relax a little the rigor of his interpretation; but our President found an odd sort of pleasure in crushing it by a veto. The French Spoliation bill was of a similar character. If it had become a law, an act of simple national justice would have been performed and, more than this, private penury would have heen relieved, private suffering abated. This was enough to secure official disapproval; Mr. Pierce made haste to veto it, and to break the hearts of the petitioners. The bombardment of Greytown was another act not at all inconsistent with already mentioned. To knock over a village, to frighten all the women and children, and to ru half a dozen merchants, were deeds, at which the pleasure to name. future historian will not be at all incredulous. W. W. Brown,

But the last Kansas message caps the climax of Presidential heartlessness. One might have thought that Mr. Pierce, New England born and bred, and knowing, as he must have known, the character of those who left homes here, to found new homes in the wilderness, would have sympathized, not warmly, perhaps, for his nature is a cold one, but an interesting and useful speaker. Miss Holley has suffer and to toil for a principle. He knowe the character of these emigrants. He knows that they are sober, laborious, hard-working men. He knows that they are not intermeddlers nor brawlsuffered contuniely, and insult, and provocation of every description, before they lifted a finger in selfdefence. And yet ye looks coldly upon their for-bearance and their injuries, and contemptuously puts them in the same category with the Misso one this! Would he have insulted and defied the highly respectable gentlemen interested in the Emigrant Aid Societies! No plea of nationality will soffice to excuse this monstrous infidelity; for he prefers being sectional with Missouri. He discards the equal laws, the free labor, the peace and order of the East, only to adopt the semi-civilized code, the oppression of white men, and the anarchy of the baronial Legislature.

Such a President, we do not believe the people

the heart against all emotions of pity, against every suggestion of honor; to be atterly merciless against all contemners of the party creed, is to be simply a party President, and not the President of the people. Let us hope that Mr. Pierce's successor, whoever he may be, will bring to the office more head, or at least a little more heart.

During the year 1855, the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society has, to a greater extent than usual, divided with the American Anti-Slavery Society the work of cultivating the moral soil of New England, and of sowing on such good ground as could be found wit in its limits, that seed-wheat of Truth, which, in accordance with the unchangeable laws of the Lord of the harvest, never fails to produce good fruits, even an hundred fold in the present life, and in the time to come a growth far more precious, Losing not one jot of hope or faith, and undeceived by the specious cries of 'Lo, here ! and lo, there !' which continually arise in various quarters, from such as think to find an easier road to justice and righteousness than by repentance of sin and ceasing from all union with oppressors,-this Society has steadfastly pursued its way, laying the axe at the root of slavery, and exposing and rebuking the time-serving partizans, the sycophantic and servile editors, the hireling priests, who give their pens and voices to the advocacy or palliation of the Heaven-defying sin of slaveholding, and who invent every conceivable apology for the commission of crimes on which God, in Nature and in Revelation, has set the express seal of his abhorrence and condemnation .-The work of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, and of its associate Societies, can never be a popular work. When the truths it teaches shall be accepted by the people in reality, and its principles wrought out into living statutes and actual measures, its object will ever. He has managed since that time with mar-vellous ingenuity to alienate a thousand friends, will have no longer a work and office to perform. Until that time, it must continue to do the thankless yet necessary work of showing the people their transgressions and their sins ; of branding the respectable and wealthy criminals of the land with their just characters, and of facing the oppressor in high places with the plain and wholesome declaration, Thou ART THE evitable jealousies of rivals; we confine ourselves MAN. The command of God, the voice of whatever in to the popular masses, which the President has us is poble and divine, calls us to this work as our duty. We have accepted it as such, and the doing of it has already been made an exceeding great reward. Better than popularity, better than applause, better than all possible honors, is the inward satisfaction and peace which accompany a sincere devotion to this work,

and an honest utterance of its so needful truths. The work done in New England during the year past, though done in part under the auspices of the American good nature, could have been willing to rekindle work of this Society. Whenever the American Society England, this Society has promptly spared to it agents as might be in its employ, and has liberally (in therefore, speak of the anti-slavery work done in Massachusetts and other New England States, the past year, as a divided work, but as one and the same, having one common spirit and purpose; though I shall designate, generally, the several fields occupied by the

The following persons have acted as Agents of this Society during the past year, or of the American Anti-Slavery Society, cooperating with this:

" ILLIAM W. BROWN, SALLIE HOLLEY, STEPHEN S FOSTER, ARBY KELLEY FOSTER, CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, ANDREW T. FOSS, CHARLES L. REMOND, WILLIAM H. FISH, LEWIS FORD, DANIEL S. WHITNEY, NATHANIEL H. WHITING, and others. Messrs. GARRISON, QUINCY and PHILLIPS have often, and generously, contributed their valuable sid. Rev. Robert Hassall, late of Mendon, has cooperated zealously and effectively with our Agents, acting himself occasionally as an agent of one of our County Societies (the Worcester South); and a few other Christian ministers have cheerfully and vigorously come to the help of our cause and our movement, among whom we gladly name THEODORE PARKER, JAMES F. CLARKE, D. A. WASSON, T. W. HIGGINSON SAMUEL JOHNSON, DANIEL FOSTER, ELNATHAN DAVIS, CHARLES E. Hodors, and others, whom it would be

W. W. Brown, with the exception of the two months of March and April, when he was in Ohio, spent the entire year in New England, lecturing in the five States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Massachusetts. Recently, Mr. B. has been accompanied by his daughter, who gives promise of becoming ited extent, with those who were willing to been in New England the whole year, always as an Agent of this Society, visiting also New Hampshire and Rhode Island, and doing by her persuasive eloquence a large work in favor of humanity. Mr. Fosten, someers: that unmolested, uninjured, they are peacea-ble, law-abiding citizens. He knows that they can Society, has been occupied during the year in New England, with the exception of the three autumn menths, in which he labored in Michigan, Indiana, and other Western States. The health of Mrs. Forren has been such as to withdraw her from the public service ri borderers, whose daily avocation is violence, and whose business is brawling! Would a New Englander, with his heart in the right place, have cossful anti-slavery campaign in New Hampshire, and also labored awhite effectively in Rhode Island. Mr. BURLEIGH passed about half the year in New England mainly as an Agent of the American Society. Mr the President swings quite in an opposite direction. REMOND has given occasional and valuable help, in va-and for fear of being sectional with New England, rious parts of the State. Messrs, Fish, Whitser, WHITING and FORD have labored, with zeal, and most ready self-consecration, as circumstances have allowed. As already remarked, every State in New England has been visited, -some of them repeatedly and laboriously; every county in Massachusetts has been visited and Such a President, we do not believe the people will desire to re-elect. They do not wish for a continual refrigerant in Washington. They do not, it is true, want a fanatical, nor a merely emotional President; but they have a slight preference for a man who is capable of feeling, whenever the occasion demands feeling. To be icily stern, to steel the heart seniors all anations of nitr. Against they amongst the large population of New England, and how greatly counteracted by the sophistries and moral opinies which the pulpits of New England, for the most part, are constantly administering on this subject! It has formed a considerable part of the business of the General Agent of this Society [SAMUEL

May, Jr.] to make the needful arrangements for the Conventions, lectures, &c., just spoken of, and to attend such of the former as he might be able. A large portion of his time is necessarily given to the interests of the cause beyond the limits of New England. In this connection, I cannot fail to notice, and in do-

ing so I desire to commend to the especial attention and regard of the members of this Society, the systematic distribution of the Tracts of the American Anti-Slavery Society, by the hands of colporteurs, so called. Want of funds alone has prevented the Society from pushing this measure on a much more extensive scale than as yet they have been able to do. Three colporteurs of the American A. S. Society have labored in lassachusetts during the year past, viz., Joseph A. HOWLAND, CAROLINE F. PUTNAM, and DANIEL S. WHIT-NEY, the last for a few weeks only. Miss Putnam has for the most part accompanied Miss Holley in her lecturing tours, and has effectively commended the cause he serves wherever she has gone. Her distribution of the Tracts appears to have been wise, and her efforts to nlarge the Tract Publishing Fund have been compartively successful. Mr. Howland's labors have been of the most persevering and uncompromising sort. He has travelled through town after town, (chiefly in Worcester County.) visiting every school-district therein, every house and shop, passing by none whom a word of counsel or instruction could reach, and has carried sound doctrine, the undiluted, unadulterated truth of God to many hearts and homes, where before it had been known but partially, if at all, on this subject. It s obvious that, in doing so minute and thorough a work, many disagreeable and painful experiences must occur, as well as those of an opposite description. These close personal inquiries and conferences did not fail to reveal much of the sources and nature of the opposition existing in the Northern States to the Anti-Slavery cause. At some future time, it may be that Mr. Howland will prepare for publication in our papers record of his experiences as an anti-slavery colporeur and lecturer. Viewed only in a philosophical point, and with reference to the better study and unlerstanding of the New England mind, and of those sectarian and clerical, or political and self-seeking inluences which go to shape and form it, such a record would be a valuable one.

This leads me to say a word of the TRACTS themselves. Toere is the greater reason for doing so, as these tracts are stereotyped and published in Boston, and the General Agent of this Society is also the Agent of the American Society for the superintendence of this branch of their operations, and for the publication and listribution of the Tracts. Seventeen different Tracts have been published in the Society's series, in addition to several not included in the regular series; and of hese, a very great number have been scattered during the year past. They are highly valued by our friends as able essays and effective appeals. Still, a want is felt and expressed of some additional Tracts, briefer, re practical, more direct in their work upon the heart and conscience; some, also, which shall be specially adapted to children and young persons-interesting, adapted to their thoughts and feelings, and suited to nake upon their young natures the moral impression,

which, once made at that plastic time, is never effaced. The Tract Fund is nearly exhausted. It needs replenishing and enlarging. Our friends should remember this fund. In nearly every town in New England, f a moderate effort were made, by an intelligent person esident in the town, a handsome sum might be collected for this fund; and many would contribute to it who would not help the cause in any other way. Our Tracts may safely challenge the scrutiny of the most fastidious and the most prejudiced. In respect of logical force, clear statement, abundant authority for their startling facts and disclosures, and moral and truly Christian character, they invite and will bear the closest inspection. Millions of their pages have gone over he land, doing a silent but irresistible work in behalf of justice and humanity; and we ask the true, the unselfish, the real friends of the Anti-Slavery cause, to continue their support of this work, and see to it that it does not languish and fail through their forgetfulness and lack of timely aid.

Among the other leading publications of our Society (or of the parent Society) during the past year are, The Annual Report of the American Anti-Slavery Society, a work of the highest moral and historical value, -the Proceedings of the Meeting held to commemorate the Twentieth Anniversary of the Boston Pro-Slavery Mob of 1835,-and the Liberty Bell, published in connection with the Anti-Slavery Bazaar of December last. These are, in an especial manner, works which anti-slavery men and women should procure, or aid a circulating through the community. They contain that truth, in rich and varied forms, which alone can make our people wise to their salva-

If, then, this Society should seem to any to have done less the past year than in former years, it is mainly because it has transferred its agents and means other fields, where they have appeared to be more needed, or more likely to advance the common cause. It has contributed, more largely than usual, to the treasury of the Parent Society; and it has received in return a due share of that Society's efficient aid.

It has necessarily, therefore, fallen to the General Agent's lot to have the sphere of his duties extended considerably beyond the State. But he has not felt, at any time, that he had ceased to be the Agent of Massachusetts Abolitionists, knowing that they would reloice all the more when their principles were extended, and a portion of their contributions emplayed in proclaiming the gospel of freedom amongst thousands who have left their New England homes, or who have gathered from every quarter of the earth to found a

The past has been an eventful year in the history of our cause, and the present one opens with like prophecy. The struggles in Kansas to found a State without slavery are matters of daily and most eventful history; and every lover of freedom and true republicanism listens anxiously, yet hopingly, for every new report from that distant territory. How will the contest be decided ! is a question of very deep significance. Believing it to be a contest of desperation on the slaveholders' part, we cannot but earnestly desire their defeat. Yet, we cannot concent it from ourselves, that the too probable result will be, if Kansas be secured to a nominal freedom, that the vile American spirit of

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compromise will take possession of its councils, control its internal affairs, and govern its intercourse with the neighboring plave States; while, as a still more lamentable consequence, apathy will acttle upon the whole Northern mind, satisfied with their seeming victory, but the end of which will be only to invite fresh insults and aggressions from the Bouthern despotism. No! there is no safety, as there is no honor and no right, in our Union with men-stealers. No temporary advantage gained, while in that fatal fellowship, can be of any value. There is a sure way to terminate the strife, to terminate the whole vast complication of crimes at once; and that will come when the North takes itself out of the Union with the slaveholding and plave-trading States. - That must terminate the wrong for the South is unequal to maintaining it alone. She has acknowledged this again and again. She is daily declaring it now, by her desperate efforts to subject the whole North to her power, and thus bring all Northern capital and all Northern labor, the men and the money which are the sinews of war, completely under he

control. As we sit here, and cast a backward glance on the year just gone, few things rise to the stern and ominous importance of the prison-cell of PASSMORE WILLIAMson. There is no mistaking or misunderstanding that ease. Mr. Williamson not only did what any and every man of common decency and humanity might do and ought to do, but he did no more than the statute law of the State, on whose soil he lived and acted, in that case authorized him to do. But the slave-despo tism of the land dwelt in Philadelphia, incarnate i John K. Kane ; that despotism which cares for no Constitution, law, or reason; which, as Judge Kane very truly remarked, 'knows of no law' (and does not mean to know of any) 'of Pennsylvania,' nor of any other State, to deprive the Southern slaveholder of his property in his human chattels. Passmore Williamson's manliness and humanity were manifest treason to the Power whose servant Judge Kane burned to prove himself. Mr. Williamson's humiliation or incarceration-one or the other-was of course inevitable. The whole country looked on, Pennsylvania looked on, and saw her sovereignty trampled in the dust, her laws defied and trodden under foot, her noblest principles scouted and abjured. And, for what? To establish a North Carolina man's RIGHT OF PROPERTY in a woman and her two sons! Away with the hypocrisy which prates of American liberty, and which insults the Creator and Savior of mankind by sending missionaries to convert the people of Asia, Africa, and the South Sea Islands to our religion and morality! Unto us belong shame and confusion of face ; for, as a nation, and as States, and as men and women, we have sinned most fearfully, and registered our own just condemnation. Passmore Williamson's cell, like Anthony Burns's seizure and enslavement in Boston, is a too solid proof of what the Slave Power dares to attempt in our very Northern streets and houses, using our own brothers, and the very court-houses and prisons we have builded for our own humiliation and subjection,-and not that only, but also what it can successfully attempt, and triumphantly achieve. Mr. Williamson's martyr spirit and calm and fearless bearing, whilst in the power of the tyrant's minion, will be ever memorable, and deserves our grateful honor ; for it was that throughout which made the minion quail. But Slavery was triumphant in Pennsylvania, as she has again and again been in Massachusetts, and it yet remains to be seen whether their sons will redeem their character, and scorn to be slaves.' The duty of the North to demand the impeachment of Judge Kane seems too evident to be discussed.

At least one great, hopeful sign stands forth before the nation. Two months has Congress been in session unable to organize, unable to do the national work. Never before, at least in our day, have we seen the cheering sight of a Northern majority refusing to submit to a Southern minority. The South is aghast, and lost in astonishment : for it was not wont so to be done unto them. Now we see, what we have long desired to see, that a Northern 'backbone' is not wholly a myth, or legend of other days. Let the result be what it may, this proof that the Northern spirit is arising, and that it will yet assert its right, in the name of the living God, and without care for the idle cry of Disunion raised by her former Southern masters,-this proof, I say, is worth all it shall cost, ten times told. Never have Congressmen, in our day, earned their per diem so well.

In a brief sketch like the present, no more can be done than to glance from one to another of a few prom inent matters. The position of the churches and religious bodies of the country involves questions of such immense magnitude and importance that, while they cannot be wholly passed over, so neither can they be discussed here. Let it suffice to say, that there has been, though a small, yet, we incline to believe, a real advance in our so-called churches, and a gain for free dom. This, however, will only appear by singling out eases of individuals and small communities. Looking at the great masses, at the leading societies and asso ciations, at the favorite Boards and Unions and Cen ventions and Assemblies, and these mighty glaciers do not even seem to move, -no little trickling rills from them betoken that the heart is warming. The pro-slavery spirit rules in them as despotically as ever. In proof of this, let the case of the Rev. Doctor Nehemial Adams, of Essex Street Church in this city, be considered. Somewhere about a year ago, he published his South-Side View of Slavery,'-i. e., slavery seen with the eyes and in the spirit of a slaveholder, of course; a just and proper title of the book, and leading to no deception; so much, at least, it is due to Dr Adams to say. What happens to Dr. Adams hereupon He becomes tenfold the man, in the estimation of the Northern Church, or of those who control and manage it, that he ever was before. The AMERICAN TRACT So CIETY, the vassal of slavery, hastened to make him one of their Examining Committee, -submitting their publications to his censorship and expurgation! New ENGLAND ORTHODOXY, at its annual gathering in this eity, in May last, selects him before all elder, wiser, humbler, better men, to lead their devotions and supplicate the God of heaven in their behalf! The AMER ICAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS, the great and pow erful, the pet association of American evangelical religion, selects him to preach its Annual Sermon, and awards him thus its highest approbation; and no word of rebuke breaks the silence of the churches! These honors, and many minor ones, coming thick and fast in one short year upon Dr. Adams, connect themselves, of necessity, with his pro-slavery servility, his spiteful war upon the anti-slavery movement, (the great foe of a false and Christ-less Church,) and were obviously meant to be his reward ! They cannot elevate him They can and do bring shame and fearful guilt upor these who made such haste to be his sponsors. In the face of such evidence, we cannot say that the American Church has taken one single step, as yet, to free itsel from its guilty connection with, and responsibility for

Shall we summon another witness? The task is un welcome and disgusting. Rev. Dr. Nathan Lord, o Dartmouth College, again comes before the community with a thick pamphlet in defence and justification of slavery; and this time, with more brazen face and positive assertion than before. And still he holds his place as the President of one of the oldest colleges in New England.

Do not these facts amply sustain what the Abolition ists have said of the churches, viz., that they are the atrongholds and bulwarks of Satan's kingdom in this land?-what, indeed, the more candid of their own members and ministers admit, that, but for them, alavery could not live a single year? Who so untrue to God and his own soul as to remain in such a position in such an alliance? May a spirit of true repentance

We have time to turn but for a single moment, and

France and in Germany, -who are so patiently and there should be no more slave States. Now, if this generously working with us, and doing so much to an-imate and strengthen us. Even at their distant post, clarations, then most assuredly it is working diit is no small cross which many of them take up in rectly for disunion. It must come to that, and the inwearing the name of Abolitionist, and in working year stinct of the South is in this regard correct. They

Nor do we need to mention the name of our brother- say, while I regard the Republican party as especially in arms, our faithful fellow-soldier for near twenty mean in many of their acts, still, I believe there is reyears of this great battle for freedom, PARKER PILLS- ally a great deal of anti-slavery sentiment in the Re-BURY, -now in England, -in order to assure him of our publican party, and they are working out a grand reremembrance and of our best wishes. Enfeebled in sult. They will make so many declarations, and take health as he has been, he has done a work in Great their ground so strongly, that by and by, when some Britain of the most effective kind, and, we have reason State knocks for admission with a slave Constitution to believe, in the most acceptable manner. He needs they will be forced, for consistency's sake, to stand to not to be assured of a most hearty welcome, whenever it. So I cannot but regard that movement as one cerhe shall again set foot upon our shores.

Since the last annual meeting of this Society, the cause of humanity and freedom,-the great common cause of free and true Bearts the world over,-has lost a faithful, devoted, and most intelligent friend, by the that response to our own feelings from the hearts of the death of John Bishor Estlin, of Bristol, England. multitude, we feel we have a right to expect. I have Many societies, and very many individuals, have borne often talked to my friends, and convinced their undertheir testimony to his worth, and not a few have erect. standing, and they have been forced to admit I was ed a memorial of him in their hearts which shall live till the heart ceases to throb; nay, whose record shall with this reply- What do you expect to do? Why remain, and teach those who come after us, and who don't you attend to your business, and allow us take up the weapons of this warfare when our deathstricken hands have dropped them. No man was ever trade and business to attend to.' You may satisfy more justly described than Mr. Estlin has been by those beautiful words—'I was eyes to the blind, and the for the perpetuity of this system, and yet they will alcause that I knew not (that cause from which the proud ways fall back on the remark.— What are we to do and the respectable turn away, the cause of the poor and the oppressed) I searched out.' At the age of pearly sixty, and after an uncommonly useful and laborious but, nevertheless, we ought not to despond. I have life, and with every reason of a prudent and usual kind sometimes felt despondency when our friend Fosten, for resigning himself to rest and quiet for the remainder of his days, he became providentially acquainted himself despondent; but when I have reflected how with the movement in this country against slavery. It few years we have been at work, and how mighty was was not in his heart or conscience to turn a deaf ear to the imploring cry of human suffering and wrong. the public mind is the idea that this is a liberty-loving He 'searched out' the matter. He took nothing for country, it has seemed to me that it must be concerning granted; nothing on mere hearsay evidence. He thor-To the last hour of his life, every emotion and thought question of disunion is being discussed every where. of his did truly utter itself for freedom. Thus he Let us never despair of the right! made his old age beautiful, full of wise instruction. rich in encouragement. Seldom can our cause lose a truer friend ; yet, only in a very narrow sense lost ; Mr. CHAIRMAN : for to have had such a friend is itself a great and un- My positions have been so repeatedly misrepresented fading treasure. With thanks to God for his life, for his memory, for his fellowship, may we be encouraged which my friend who has just taken his seat seems to by them all to a more diligent and entire consecration have fallen. I am represented as having spoken disof ourselves to the holy cause of Human Freedom! SAMUEL MAY, JR.

General Agent of the Mass. A. S. Society.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MASSACHU-SETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 25. SPEECH OF J. B. SWASEY, ESQ. MR. PRESIDENT:

ous principles which guide and sustain us. We have the flogging of men and the ravishing of women at the been discussing questions here, which, however im- South, and I know the work I have to do. The higher portant, are only secondary to the great leading idea he stands in society, the greater is his accountability United States that they have been to this day wrong, that man. I do not say the more guilty, but the more sinful, and that instead of living under a government dangerous; because the more likely he is to win ou supporting and maintaining liberty, they are support- people over to his side, or keep others on his side. The ing and perpetuating a despotism. I never forget most dangerous men are those who come the nearest to what it is we have undertaken to do ; -to show to the the anti-slavery line, but do not cross it. young American who believes his country is indeed the This is my rule : There are the slaves in their chains mistaken, and that that great idea of liberty which he party will you stand, the masters, in the Union, or the has worshipped and reverenced as personified in his slaves, outside of it? Answer me that question, and country, is in him a mistaken one-that he is worship- I know your character. If you stand with the slaves ping a false God. That is a great thing to do.

and the Union, and worship the great names of our cally. I say to every Free Soiler- You are the ally history? Simply this: that, in their inmost souls, of the Southern slaveholder. You insist on voting they believe this is indeed a land of liberty. They do believe that the great idea of liberty, which has been George T. Curtis, for kidnapping Anthony Burns struggled for through so many generations, has found and you are no friend of mine, nor of the slave.' form and expression in the government established by I say, the higher a man stands, the more dangerous their fathers. Their reverence for their country, then, he is. Free Soil is sucking out the heart's blood of has been based on the right idea ; that is to say, if it our movement. My proposition is to adopt a kind of were a country in which liberty had a true expression machinery that shall save the converts we make, and and existence, they were right in loving it. We under- multiply them. I am the last man to think of giving take to prove to them that their government, their up the ship. I have not despaired of the cause; country, their Constitution, is not worthy of their sup- have not spoken one desponding word. All I have port, that their love is misplaced, that their affections tried to do is to show that our machinery is not ade should be turned off from their government, that that quate to carry out our principles. Mr. GARRISON read government should be pulled down, and a better one the Journal's notice of this meeting. We ought to our friends speak of discouragements and difficulties, In what does the Journal triumph? Not in my mak that the American mind is slow to perceive that, in to make them. If I made them, and they were true, point of fact, they are not worshipping a free, constitu- as the Journal believes, then the Journal rejoices in tional government. I find in my experience here in our weakness. Am I the cause of it? How could I Massachusetts, that that is the great obstacle. Among prezent that fact in which the Journal rejoices? Let my friends, I can find any amount of a general sort of us adopt the machinery that shall put the masses into sympathy for the slave, and a feeling that really de- our power, instead of into the power of these miserable plores the compromises of the Constitution, and they politicians; and then, instead of this chuckling of our are ready to do any thing, constitutionally, to abolish enemies, they will come to us, and ask to be taken in slavery ; but the moment I undertake to explain that those compromises ought not to be regarded, and that I propose than we have hitherto, but I, for one, wish we should have a dissolution of the Union, I always to try; and if I fail, I shall have the consciousness o find this the answer- You would plunge us into un- knowing I did not fail without an effort. I am not told difficulties in getting rid of the Union ; into unheard of horrors, the end of which no man can see ; ' and so they justify themselves in remaining in a gov- of people standing with their feet on the necks of the ernment which they confess to be ruinous on principle, slaves. They must take them off. We have got to get and for which they find no excuse. They justify them- this nation on our side. When I go out to lecture o selves by saying we must

- Rather bear the ills we have, Than fly to others that we know not of."

It is a specious kind of reasoning. I believe, therefore, that those who go with us are not so wholly selfish as many believe. It is not because they are wholly devoted to money, but because they believe that our government, after all, is about as good as can be expected. They say- Admit all you claim; but then, revolution over us; but, instead of disbanding and citting down is a dangerous remedy to be applied to the disease."

sort of reasoning that satisfies great numbers of very intelligent and honest men. And that is one reason why, while I condemn the Free Soil movement, as such, yet, on the whole, I see it is about all we can expect ; it is, perhaps, as high a degree of development of public sentiment as we can expect. It is, perhaps, as Mr. Garrison said to-day, as much as can be looked for at I have watched with a good deal of interest the dis present; and I conceive it to be a great deal, for this reason : there are many men, who, having strong convictions on this subject, and perceiving that revolution must be the end of it, say, 'We must try every other or any thing else in which to catch or place those who means first.' They say, 'Let us agitate every thing, and see if we cannot prevent the extension of slavery; and if, in the good providence of God, within fifty or even one hundred years, slavery should die out, and the Union be preserved, ought we not to do it?' The ar- never more impressed with the idea that we needed t gument has some force. Therefore, I can find something which looks to me worthy of support in that movement. While they do not intend disunion, yet, unquestionably, if they be sincere and honest, and re- the speakers favorable to freedom, have been condemn ally adhere to their declarations, they are marching di- ing those who have taken part in favor of slavery. W. rectly to revolution and dissolution. The South has know what an outcry was made when John Mitchel de told us again and again, that if the North undertakes clared he wanted a plantation in Alabama, well stocked the abolition of the slave-trade between the States or in with healthy slaves. The whole press of Boston wa the District of Columbia, or to repeal the Fugitive out upon him; in anti-slavery meetings he was con Slave Act, she will leave the Union. That is proclaim- demned, and all the Free Soilers condemned

by year in behalf of our cause. We give them our right hands, with our warmest greeting, and our most flict, this raising of the issue between the North and heartfelt thanks. May we all endure unto the end! tain to lead to great and decisive results, and that before

There is often a feeling of discouragement in talking on this subject, because we do not find that sympathy, logically correct; yet they almost invariably turn away make our money in peace and quietness? We have our with slavery in South Carolina?' There is the greatest indifference in the minds of the majority of the people ; who knows so much of the popular sentiment, seemed the despotism we were attacking, and how seated in ughly acquainted himself with the cause; and when the word disunion was to mark a person as a madman e had done it, he thoroughly identified himself with its a fanatic; but now the whole subject is discussed every friends. To the end of his life, he stood with them, where; and though few men are ready to come on our worked with them, and gave his best counsels, his best platform, there is no longer such a horror of talking efforts and warmest prayers for the success of the cause, of this matter of disunion as there was before, and the

REPLY OF STEPHEN S. POSTER.

that I feel I ought to correct a wrong impression into couragingly here. It seems to me that if there is man in this house more full of encouragement and hope than others, it is myself. There is no necessity for waiting a century or half a century for the liberation of the slaves. We may just as well break this accursed government in pieces in five years as in twenty-five I am not willing to 'wait on and hope on ' as men tell us to. It may be very well for some persons, but I am not of that class. I am for meeting the Slave Power wherever it shows itself, and I will make war upor In contending on matters not unimportant, but com- it and its defenders with all the vigor that God has paratively so, we seem to forget the great and moment- given me. I only want to know who it is that protects or principle which must move and animate us. It is The nearer he comes to being an abolitionist, if he doe small thing for us to announce to the people of the not actually cross the threshold, the more dangerous is

home of the free and the brave,' that he is entirely held by the government. I ask a man- With which outside this Union, then here are my heart and hand What is it which has animated the American mind, but if you stand with the masters, under the Union and makes them reverence the idea of the Constitution you are my enemy, and the slave's deadly foe, practioney to pay Marshal Freeman, and B. F. Hallet, and

instructed. Our work is a mighty one; and when judge of our position by what our enemies say of us seems to me that the great difficulty is in this fact, ing those statements, but in the fact that I had cause

> Perhaps we shall do no better by the new method willing to stand before this community without a larger number of men around me. I see these twenty million make any effort, I feel I labor in vain, so long as cannot bring the people over to my side. The object of lecturing is the conversion of the people, and if I fail to accomplish that purpose, I am convinced my labors are not producing such results as they ought.

I say to my friends, if you are satisfied with the m chinery, go on ! But, for one, I am not satisfied with our results, and do not like to hear our enemies triumph in despair, I mean to go on with renewed vigor, and I Now, I believe there is a great deal in that. It is a hope and trust and expect, that in the coming twelve months I shall be able to show at least as many o more converts than during the past year. And I want no one to misunderstand me ; I am full of hope.

SPEECH OF WILLIAM W. BROWN.

Ms. PRESIDENT :

cussion between my friend Foster and those who have undertaken to correct him, but my own opinion is, that we have something to do aside from preparing a party have become Abolitionists, or that may make Abolitionists hereafter. Now, Mr. Chairman, I tflink the first thing is, the creation of public opinion,—the very thing we have been laboring for year after year; and I wa labor for the creation of public opinion than last night when attending a meeting in the Tremont Temple. W. know that, for the last two years, the public press and reach forth our hands to those in foreign lands, --in our own fatherland, England, Scotland, Ireland, -- in mind you! the idea of the Republican party is, that is welcomed in certain quarters; he is heard patiently.

respectfully, and applauded at the conclusion of his address. We know what has been said hitherto respecting Judge Kane. The Legislatures of different States have had before them resolutions condemnatory to Judge Kane, and the public press propose his impeachment by Congress. Now, it is all nonsense to talk about impeaching Judge Kane for his high-handed contract against freedom, or condemning John Mitchel outrage against freedom, or condemning John Mitchel for his atrocious conduct, as long as we have not a public opinion that will do it. We have not yet creatpublic opinion that will do it. We have not yet creatand that public opinion in Massachusetts. If Judge
that public opinion in Massachusetts. If Judge
Kane should come to this city to-morrow, he would be
lavery. How vastly they mistake the reality! welcomed. Let any body else come here who has been false to freedom and true to slavery, and he would be welcomed. We want all our agents to concentrate their power upon Massachusetts alone; and I was glad to hear you say, Mr. Chairman, that the work of this Society was in Massachusetts, and not out of Massachu-

Last evening I went, with many other blockheads,

(laughter,) to hear Mr. Toombs. I went determined to receive him without hissing, for I was foolish enough to hope the audience would receive him in perfect silence; but when the audience applauded him, I felt I was called upon to hiss the audience. I gave my hisses her. This view may satisfy those who think it is right to the audience, and not to Mr. Toombs. I felt last night the want of that public opinion in Massachusetts which shall sustain anti-slavery, and condemn slavery in every form. The remarks of the speaker in favor of slavery, although they were not received with that enthusiasm they would have been five or ten years ago, were yet listened to with manifest respect. I was in that hall the night before, when my distinguished friend on my right (Mr. PHILLIPS) gave a lecture, and that platform was forsaken; but last night, it was crowded by the wealth and aristocracy and respectability of the city, anxious to welcome this man from the South ; and the Allas, the organ of the Republican party of Boston, announced his arrival yesterday morning, and that he was the guest of an honored gentleman Boston ; spoke of him as being one of the most distinguished of Southern gentlemen representing the rising State of Georgia,-(it is not a rising State, it is a slave-consuming State) ;-he was recommended as a good speaker and one who would entertain an audience, and the readers were left to infer that they were advised to go there, and give him a respectful hearing. I wanted every one should give him a respectful hearing, and I gave him as respectful a hearing as any body all through the hour and a half that he occupied. What was his aim? To prove that slavery was compatible with Republicanism, with the interest of America, and with the interest of the African ; and during his discourse, he said that it was the duty of the Caucasian to look after and rule the African, and the God of justice would protect the Southern people in so doing ; (!!) and the people sat there as quietly as could be ! Why. Simply because the slaves of this country are poor and degraded and ignorant; and history, and usage, and every thing, so far as this country is concerned, have did any thing that gave them just ground for suspiplaced the African, the slave, in a very poor position. Now, it seems to me that when we shall go to work and labor as I think we can, as I think we ought, and as I hope we shall, to create that public opinion that shall do the cause of liberty justice, shall prepare the people of Massachusetts to treat the slaveholder who shall come here to lecture as he ought to be treated, and as any one who goes into any community for the purpose of vindicating an atrocity equal to that of enslaving men ought to be treated,-I say, that when we shall have created that public opinion, then it will be time enough

people as they deserve to be received. What would Mr. FOSTER'S party have done with the people at the Tremont Temple last night? No political party, or church, or creed, could have kept them from the Tremont Temple, -nothing but a conviction of the heart, that it was wrong to hear any man who should make a labored speech in favor of supporting a system like slavery, could have done it. Last evening. in Boston, a refined audience was addressed by a man not a whit better than the Legrees and Haleys, and the slave-traders whom we read of in books, in newspapers, and who are brought before us by the journals of the South, -a man no better than any one who might drive or whip a slave to death on the banks of the Mississippi,-a man enslaving more than two bundred haman sion! I was there time enough to cry out, ' Doctor. Adams,' so that the audience might know that, after all, he was not so ' respectable ' as the Hon. Mr. Toombs

We want to make Massachusetts so hot that no Senator Toombs, or any body else, will come into the State o lecture in favor of slavery. We want to create that public opinion that will make Boston so hot that even Dr. Adams shall not be able to remain in any church in this city ; but until we do that, it is useless to talk about a political party. Lor' at those we have now The more we have, the worse he people get, for they seem to run into these new parties for the purpose of doing even worse than they have been allowed to do in the parties they belonged to. We want to create a publie opinion that will condemn men for their misdeeds. That is what we must look to to get up a good feeling in the Legislature, in the State, and throughout the country, too. We must make Massachusetts so that a spondent is such as to require some clear and explicit fugitive slave need not be afraid to stay in Boston. statements from Miss WEBSTER, in regard to her pres-Let us cease talking about parties, and go to work to ent sentiments and purposes; for, though she has uncreate this public opinion. If we cannot do this in doubtedly been savagely treated by the 'chivalric,' Massachueetts, we cannot do it in other States. If we alias demoniacal spirit of Kentucky, her antecedent cannot change public opinion, it is useless to do any have not been such as to commend her specially to the thing in the way of anti-slavery. But I believe we confidence or aid of the self-sacrificing friends of the can do it; and I am satisfied that all we can do is to anti-slavery cause. As she is now seeking and obtainlabor to change public opinion ; do that work, and do ing liberal donations, on account of what she voluntari-

CASE OF DELIA A. WEBSTER. Mr. GARRISON :

A letter dated ' Worcester, Oct. 19, 1855,' and signed Delia A. Webster,' the statements of which were endorsed by 'H. B. Stowe,' appeared in the New York Independent a short time since, and was thence copied into the Liberator, and Standard, without note or the aid and confidence of the anti-slavery public, and especially in behalf of the Anti-Slavery warfare. W

presses of the country?

In consequence of this parration of her recent suffer- cester county. ings and woes, she has been enabled to collect quite Mr. Hassall goes to Haverhill, a promising field. We large sums of money, as well as other aid, from persons congratulate the Unitarian Society of that place on rein the vicinity of Worcester, who either never knew or ceiving so good and faithful a servant of Christ, and have forgotten her past history. Surely, this is not feel assured that the cause of humanity in Essex counright. If her past history shows her to be unworthy of ty will feel, in a sensible manner, the aid he will ren the confidence and support of the friends of the slave, der, 'in season and out of season.' All who love truth she ought not now to receive it, unless she can show a

What is the record of this history ? In a letter published in the Green Mountain Freeman, and thence copied into the Liberator of Jan. 10, 1845, addressed to 'Rev. Harvey F. Leavitt,' her old paster, dated Lexington, (Ky.) Oct. 12, 1844, she says :--

'Ah! my Rev. Sir, I am cruelly suspected of being tinctured with the foul blot of abolitionism. Do you ask if I have changed my sentiments! No. sir, I have not; and I thought my reputation too well established, my character too well known, to admit of such a suspicion. I have often frankly declared my sentiments in this community. It is well known that I favor colonization. It has been known ever since I came here. I have had no disposition to conceal it.'. 'On one nization. It has been known ever since I came here. I have had no disposition to conceal it.'...'On one occasion, (perhaps when over-excited.) I remarked in company, that if all the black population could be danished from our loved country. I would cheerfully go myself to the wild and desert shores of Africa, to teach them that they have immortal souls. This awas, perhaps, an imprudent remark. If so, pardon met, it is the only one I am guilty of.'..' I tell my accuser, that I defy them, "all powerful as they are," to find

that my father is pro-slavery, and had ever been as enemy and strenuous opposer to the abolition cause, have no doubt it would openate openatly to my ad-

Now please compare this clear pro-slavery reco with the following sentence that occurs in her last letter of Oct. 19, 1855. Speaking of this same time, she says-'I had the entire confidence of the people, notwithstanding it had been understood from the beginping that I was thoroughly anti-slavery.' What confidence can be placed in one who tells such opposite sto-

"But," say her friends, "the first letter was written when she was in the hands of the slaveholders, and it was a policy essential to her sufery for her to deceive them into the belief that they had wrongly suspected to tell a barefaced lie for any purpose, but others can not be thus satisfied. And then, if the last statemen of hers is true, that they understood from the beginning that she was anti-slavery, could she hope to change denying the full understanding of the people?

But let us look a little further and see if, after all, it is not the last statement that is false, and the first true. The editor of the Cincinnati Atlas, in his paper of March 1st, 1846, says that he has had an interview with Miss Webster and her father, at their request She having been pardoned out of the State's Prison and being in a free State, had no need to continue be falsehoods further as a measure of policy or safety; and this editor says, on her authority, that . she is not and never was, an abolitionist, and never had any sympathy with their principles.' . . . 'On her return to Vermont, she intends to publish a full account of the whole transaction, and at the same time to express her views upon slavery, and point out the folly and injurious course of the abolitionists !

This intention she fulfilled, and in the ensuing sun mer she published her narrative, which is not now at hand; but from the severe criticisms that appeared upon it in the Liberator, Standard, Anti-Slavery Reporter, and other anti-slavery papers, of both the old and new organizations, it appears to have been true to her intentions, and as thoroughly pro-slavery as her gallant, 'chivalrio' Kentucky friends could desire With these facts, is it not clear that her recent state ment of anti-slavery character is false? and if she can be false there, where can she be trusted?

Again,-she says, in her letter of Oct. 12, 1844, i relation to her friend Fairbank, 'Whether he said o cion, I cannot say, but have good reason to believe he did not.' And as to her own connection with the matter, she says, through the editor of the Cincinnati Atlas, ' that she saw no slaves, and had no knowledge of any abduction.' But now it is well known here, and she makes no concealment of the fact, that herself and Fairbank did actually assist off the persons charged.

Other quotations could be made to show her duplici ty; that she not only lied when it seemed to be policy, but also when no policy or safety required it; but let this suffice. to talk about forming a party that shall receive these

But what is the object of her present appeal to the public, and of her collections of money? By her own account, she is a woman of fortune. Her plantation she represents as having cost only some 20 or \$30,000, and that she has been offered \$60,000 for it; while she estimates it to be worth \$100,000. Why should she be begging money of abolitionists that are not worth fifty dollars? Does she propose with these means to return again to her Kentucky friends, having made her 'fifth escape ' from their tender mercies ? Has she not yet worn off her love of them expressed in her first letter of Oct. 12, 1844, when, after characterizing them as being willing to 'butcher her in the streets without judge or jury,' as being ready to testify any thing against her, no matter what, that would ensure her conviction, she pi, -a man ensiaving more than addience that slavery beings, -and this man told his audience that slavery they do, I am still their friend.' . . . 'Long after is not alone in this opinion, said that a 'respectable' character in this opinion, said that a 'respectable' ceased to move, may this testify to the manly brayery, the proud Kentucky,' (!!!) This fulsome laudation of Kentuckians appears in her narrative published the same year, and in her letters that have been published as late as 1852, but do not appear in this last one Verily, what can be made of this woman?

In conclusion : it appears that her short residence and acquaintance here have not tended to inspire confidence and respect on the part of many who have been most intimately associated with her in sympathetic endeavors to assist and relieve her in her professed distress and persecution. Let people in other places he on their guard, and if they are satisfied, as many here are that she is a mere adventurer, a speculator in real estate and the sympathies of a generous public, let them withhold their aid and assistance.

Worcester, Feb. 1, 1856.

The nature of the letter of our Worcester corre ly (and we think most rashly) exposed herself to in Kentucky, it is due to all who have given, or who may yet be called upon to contribute, that a satisfactory reply should be made by her to our correspondent 'X.'

REV. MR. HASSALL'S PAREWELL.

FRIEND GARRISON-I have just listened to a bold an faithful discourse, preached by our excellent Bro. Has SALL, to his late church and congregation at Mendon comment, and it was also copied into many other pa- In his own eloquent and earnest manner he reviewed pers. Recollecting somewhat the past history of this his brief ministry of four years—a ministry marked by woman, the question naturally arises, Is she entitled to the utterance of bold thoughts theologically, but more to the benefit of this unquestioned advertisement of shall miss him as a rare specimen of a true man in the her claims for sympathy, in the leading anti-slavery pulpit. We shall miss him in our efforts to advance the cause of truth, righteousness and liberty in Wor-

change, and bring forth fruits meet for repentance. ty, will give him the right hand of fellowship. Good speed him in his labors in the new field that awaits

for the press. It contains some passages too bold and striking to be lost. He placed man, as an individual, in his rights and conscience, above all written books accepted truth as willingly from Theodore Parker, Em erson and others, as from any source, and manfully defended the position of a true minister. 'God (be said) had given us not only one book, but millions of books Every star was a book, every blade of grass was a book

GARRISON AND ROBERT OWEN The following, from the Independent of Jan. 24, to curs in the book notice in that paper of Prof. Harri work on Spiritualism :-

Of the converts to Spiritualism, whose previous he lief is mentioned in this book, almost all of them we Infidels, and some of them, like Garrison and Roam Owen, of a most degraded class. The above I deem both slanderous and libellow, and The above I used and merited rebuke from every as such, deserving a just and merited rebuke from every defender of an honest and faithful man. And for

Independent to permit such a foul aspersion of the sia racter of Mr. Garrison into its columns, when kell trackles to the jesuitry of the American Tract Scen is base; and I am glad one man has taken up the miject. I will therefore request Mr. Stickney's letter h be published in connection with the few words late. be published in councerts lover of justice will rad a with pleasure, and especially as it comes from the sin disagrees with Mr. Garrison on the means of stelling American slavery. Honor to whom honor is due.

P. S. The letter from Mr. Stickhey I ent fine & Reformer and Independent Press. Greenmanville, Jan. 8, 1856.

MR. GARRISON AND THE INDEPER DENT.

It is with great regret and surprise that notice the use made of Mr. Garrison's name in a recent criticism of Prof. Hare's work in the lespendent. Of Mr. Hare we know nothing, sare to reputation as a chemical constant and distinct in one of our most prominent schools of stirze. If his character would justify the description give by the Independent, we can only say, we are ker for it. But Mr. Garrison we do know, and same ly any man has filled a wider space or more coly any man has lifted a wider space or more ca-spicuous in the public eye for the past twenty-in years. He is known on both sides of the Atlanta, and his fame belongs to the world, as springer from an earnest consecration of his life to the man sacred cause of philasthropy on earth,

acred cause of philametropy on earth.

If linking one s self to interests dearest to find If linking one s self to interests dearest to find and humanity—if suffering reproach and meeting the most bitter opposition, even to the peril of his itself, when the cowardly and selfish and consent-tive stood afar off, and saw 'truth fallen is the streets,' and justice and mercy crying in rain for help, be any evidence of Christian fide tegrity before God-then we pronounce the miscism of the Independent most grossly untree, mis most unwarrantable attempt to strike down a tra

To what has Mr. Garrison proved himself intal that he should be associated with names that and a sense of public horror ! Has he been gully a blaspheming? Has he in private life violated the laws of domestic virtue, or in public dishonord the claims of public morals, or stricken at the foundations of social order and natural justice!

Of none of these crimes will it be pretended by the Independent, has Mr. Garrison been guilt Does our defence of the rights of humanity, does our sacrifice for the good of others, afford any read of our love to God, and an unfaltering faith in the teachings of Jesus Christ, entitle a man to my claim of love to God, we think Mr. G. has not good his title.

We know not what Mr. Garrison's peculiar views may be, in regard to religious formulas of doctrine; one thing we do know, that while the re-ligious world were busy in subscribing to, and defending conflicting creeds; that while they wen pursuing useless dogmas, and battering on the brains of one another, because they would not miscribe to them ; that while they were 'tithing mint and cummin, and crucifying the slave between thievish Christians and plundering politicis. Wm. Lloyd Garrison was led through the street of Boston with a halter about his neck, for crying out against the guilt and enormity of the crime If this is infidelity, then is Mr. Garrison an infidel.

This charge comes with a poor grace from me that, even now, with the monstrous crime staring them in the face, are hand in hand with men who breed human beings for the market, and sell wi-

men for prostitution!

As much as we differ from Mr. Garrison, on the odes of our operation, we must ever honor him for his fidelity to the cause of God and humanity; and I feel it a duty thus to protest against this to peated attempt to raise against him this 'mid dog' cry of 'infidelity,' by men who do not ever demand that the Tract Society shall proclaim the relation ' between master and slave a sinful one, or sinful per se.

SALLIE HOLLEY IN CONNECTIOUT. PUTNAM. Ct., Jan. 22, 1856.

Sallie Holley and her friend, Miss Putasa, have made us a visit, and they have done us nuch good. We feel truly grateful for the favor. Miss Holley addressed the people four times. Once

(the first time) in the upper hall of the Quincharg Block, and three times in the Congregational meeting house. One of those three addresses was given in the afternoon of the ' First Day ' of the week, (Jan 6th.) and it abounded in gospel truth, rich and gieriag-Her closing speech was on Monday, 14th inst., and sat a fit climax.

Her mode of discussing the great theme, America Slavery, is well adapted to unite all these the old Psalm 97:10- Ye that love the Lord, hate still Her sentiments meet a hearty 'Amen' from each out who can honestly say (as in Ps. 119:104)- Through thy precepts I get understanding ; therefore, I hate erery false way. It strengthened every earnest soils hear her speak of the 'heroic Paul' as deriving his courage and zeal from his faith in Jesus of Naturell, the holy messenger of God-The brightness of is glory, and the express image of his person.'

Miss Putnam has a mission to visit families, as clear ly as Miss Holley to address public assemblits 0s the subject of 'Woman's Rights,' both of them an doing a noble work ; for, instead of spending time sol strength in the nice discussion of delightful theorie, by their deeds they unfurl the cheering banner-id woman do what she can no for the good of the hunss

I am highly gratified that they circulate among the churches of Connecticut the 'Appeal of the North Corgregational Church of Hartford to the American Irac Society.' That seed will bring forth a glorious bat-

Yours for freedom. J. R. JOHNSON.

GEORGE THOMPSON GONE TO INDIA LONDON, (Eug.) Jan. 16, 1866. WM LIGHT GARRISON :

My DEAR Str.,-One of the last injunctions I resised from Mr. Thompson, on parting with him on the shores of France, was to communicate to you the interligence of his departure for India. He had not time to write to you, even in acknowledgment of the recept of your last fraternal letter. As you will have perceit ed, he sought to do justice to himself and to the cause, by the insertion in The Empire of an article clear ag up the points referred to in your letter.

He wished me to tell you, that you, and the Cast, were in his thoughts when he left Eagland; and nort, that wherever Providence may lead him, and hovers long he may remain in the mysterious land of the lindoo, the affectionate remembrance of William Lians GARRISON and his condjutors will never forsake him, and true love for the slaves will never cease to posses the foremest place in his heart. It is impossible to my how long he will be absent. Probably years will claps before his voice is again raised for freedom and human ity on English soil. But it is a consolation to him, it it is a source of satisfaction to his friends, to know, that although he goes to India chiefly on business of a non-political character, he yet will have it in his posts to promote, by his visit, the well-being of the natire that country. India presents a field of philanthropis labor second to none in the world; for injustice an misrule, avarice and ambition, exercise their unright-cous sway in that empire no less than in Europe and

Very truly yours, W. CHESSON

THE LIBERATOR. No Union with Slavefiolders.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 8, 1856.

THE NORTH VICTORIOUS!

After a sharp conflict of two months' duration, trees the Spirit of Freedom and the Slave Power, Congree was organized on Saturday last by the election of Hop. NATHANIEL P. BANKS, of Massachusetts, as Speakgrof the House of Representatives, on the one hundred and thirty-third hallot! The vote was decided by and thirty and stood as follows :- Banks, 103; Aiken, of S. C.) 100; Fuller, (of Pa.) 6; Campbell, (of (hio.) 4; Wells, 1.

Mr. Benson, one of the tellers, then declared that

Mr. Banks was elected Speaker. Designing shouts of applause followed from the Re sublican side and other quarters of the House. The after waved their handkerchiefs in the galleries. For rat minutes, the disorder was beyond description.

Mr. A. K. Marshall raised the question that Mr.
Barks was not elected, saying the Clerk had no power
to authorize such a result to be announced. It must be
declared by the vote of the House. The Clerk exthird, giving reasons which seemed to be satisfactory

Campbell, of Ohio, appealed to the honor of ger lenen to carry the plurality resolution into effect, and when to carry the property resolution into effect, and this disgraceful scene.

If Cabb of Georgia regarded Mr. Banks as virtu-

ally elected by a majority of the House under the plu-Mr. Alken asked to be allowed to conduct Mr. Banks.

Speaker, to the chair. (Appliause.)
Mr. Smith, of Alabama, appreciated Mr. Aiken's re cost; if granted, he thought it would heal dissenmen make a child's bargain, they ought to stick to

After farther debate, Mr. Clingman offered a resolution declaring that by reason of the adoption of the been elected Speaker, and is hereby so declared. ad-Yeas 146, Nays 39. Several gentlemen ex-Mr. Bunks, they felt bound as judges, not as electors, tearry out the order of the House by voting for the is carry out the order of the House by voting for the abave resolution. Mr. Banks was, by request of the Cerk, conducted to the chair by Messrs. Aiken, Fuller (Fa., and Campbell of Ohio. He was greeted with isoland enthusiastic cheers, and amidst the profound slence that followed said :

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, - Befor I proceed to complete the acceptance of the office which bare conferred upon me, I would avail myself o yet have conterred upon me, I would avait myself of yor indulgence to express my obligations for the hon- or conferred upon me. It would afford me greater the aver were it accompanied even by the self-assurance that I could bring to the discharge of arduous and delicate daties, always difficult, but now environed with engeual difficulties, any capacity commensurate with their responsibility and dignity. I can only say, sall hear myself, as far as practicable, with fidelity ! the interests and institutions of the government and the country, and with impartiality, so far as regard the rights of the members of this House? I have no personal objects to accomplish. I am animated by a arle desire of contributing in some little degree t the maintenance of the well-established principles of er government in their original signification, in derelaping that portion of the continent we occupy, so far as we may do so within the power conferred upon us. charging and swelling its capacities for beneficent in feroes at home and abroad, and maintaining intact is perpetuity, the inestimable privileges transmitted jo us. I am aware neither myself nor any other man is equal to the perfect accomplishment of those duties.

Therefore, as a man must be in such a presence, a sup point for your in Julgence and support. I again return to you my thanks for the honor you have conferred upo me. (Applause, deafening and long continued.)

The slavocratic party evidently expected to su med by the adoption of the plurality rule, at last. Mr Saith, of Tennessee, said he had heretofore voted spinst the plurality rule, but as yesterday's vote indicated some chance of an election of Speaker of a mon of sound national views, he now offered a resolution for the adoption of that rule. The resolution was then adopted, by a vote of 113 against 104.

Not a single Southern representative voted for Banks. and only one Representative from New England voted with the South-Fuller, of Maine, whose constituents vil look after bim in due season.

The ness of this cheering result was received in Bos tia, by telegraph, on Saturday evening, and forthwith enmunicated to Mrs. Banks, at Waltham, and to the ciures generally, who speedily filled the Town Hall, and held a most enthusiastic meeting. Among the speakers were three clergymen, whose remarks were hally applauded. A large number of the houses two, including two of the public balls, were illumiand, and bonnies and tar-barrels were blazing in evtry direction. Mrs. Banks gave a public collation, at which the two following toasts (among others) were

'The Banks of Massachusetts-Above parat Wash

Slavery one hundred, Freedom one hundred and

Let us hope that this result is but the first gun at Lerington of the new Revolution. If so, then Bunker Hill and Yorktown are before us! All we have to do is to press onward-right onward !

GILES B. STEBBINS.

We have a letter from this true and faithful friend announcing his intention to visit New England early in March. He has been occupied during this winter in lecturing before Lyccums in the Western States; for which purpose he has prepared two lectures; one, 'The Old and the New'-speaking of the reverence ve one the Past for its Good, of the warnings its Evil should bring us, of the signs of growth and cheer in the Present, and of our duty to always accept Truth and reject Error, whether old or new, and thus help a better Future to come peacefully. Another, 'The West'-descriptive of the wealth, beauty and extent of this wide land, viewed as educating influences belping to mould and develop character, of western cha racter as if is, and of the type of character, life and literature which may be developed in the Future, with these materials and influences, if the duties of to-day are well done.

The following are valuable testimonials in favor o Mr. Stebbins's lecture :

Judge Wilson of Geneva, of the State Court of Illibits, wrote the President of the Elgin Association-Mr. Stebbins has just given us two lectures, with which we have been much pleased."

Mr. Slade and Mr. Benedict of Aurora, clergymen and numbers of the Lyceum Committee, wrote the Secretary the Chicago Association- Mr. S. has just given a lecture in our course—a fine production. Any favor you may show him will be worthily besto wed."

The Aurora Guardian said- Mr. S. well paid his maters by an address on 'The Old and the New.' His hours certainly gave him a high place in the esterm of his heavers."

Mr. Siebbins expects to pass the month of March i New England, and will be ready to deliver either or but of these lectures before any Lyceum or Lecture Association disposed to avail themselves of his services We believe that his hearers will be well compensated he their attendance. For three weeks to come, Mr. Subbins may be addressed at Rochester, N Y.

Guorge Thompson, Esq. It will be seen, by a letter from his son-in-law, (F. W. Chesson,) in another colana, that this long-tried and most eloquent advocate of oppressed of all races, has retired from the charge of the London Expire, and gone to take up his residescrip ledis, where we doubt not he will be 'eyes to the blind, and feet to the lame,' and with his characbristic arder will espouse the cause of suffering huhanity in that land of British misrule and usurpation. aportunity may offer. The best wishes of the truest freeds of universal freedom, on this side the Atlantic. for his safety, happiness and prosperity, will follow in Pormidable as the distance appears which ser ahim from us, we are as near to him in spirit as though we grasped him by the hand,

Read the 'Border Ruffian' message of President Pierce to Congress, on the Kansas affairs, on our last page, and then, as a fitting commentary, the following articles from the Kansas Herald of Freedom, of Jan. 19. THE WAR RENEWED.

Two expresses arrived here last night from Leaenworth, bringing the intelligence that WAR had broken out in that vicinity. From what we can gather, it seems that the Council of Leavenworth passed an ordinance prohibiting the opening of polls in the city for the election of State officers the 15th inst., under the new Constitution. Mr. SLOCUM, the Free State mayor, either had o lid resign, and a pro-slavery mayor was substitu ted by the Council. The new mayor issued proclamation in accordance with the direction of ted by the Council forbidding an election. The judges as provided for in the Constitution, adjourne election to the house of T. A. MINARD, in Easter some twelve miles north-west from Leavenworth on the military road towards Fort Riley. Thes were opened on Thursday last, and the people of the district assembled to exercise their rights as citizens.

The night previous, an attempt was made to ge possession of the house, probably designing, if they casions; but they were prevented from doing this They then attempted to take the principal Free State men in the vicinity, and blocked up the high way leading to the place of election. In all these movements they were frustrated by the indomita-ble energies of the friends of freedom. All day Thursday, parties of pro-slavery men were seen fly

ing through the country, and watching apparently the movements of the Free State men.

The polls were closed just at dark, and the bal-lot-box was sent away under an escort several miles distant. In the edge of the evening a charge was made upon the house, by a party of probably thirty men, or upwards, who had resolved to take the ballot-boxes at whatever sacrifice : but they were repulsed, and retreated under the influence of suerior numbers who were convened in the house for its protection.

Anticipating that the difficulties were over, our friends disbanded, and started for home about one o'clock on Friday morning. STEPHEN SPARKS, formerly of Rush Co., Indiana, a candidate for the Legislature, while on his way home with his son and nephew, was pursued, and finally surrounded by party of a dozen or more brigands, who demand ed their unconditional surrender. This they reso lutely refused to do, and the three backed up against the fence, and held the enemy at bay, who with cocked revolvers, threatened them constantly with instant destruction.

Information having been conveyed to Easton, Mr. E. P. Brown, of Leavenworth—a gentleman who signalized himself for his courage in the late war at Lawrence, and who remained with us to its close, a member of Col. Blood's regiment of cavalry-came to the aid of our three friends, and res cued them. Immediately after, firing commenced between the parties, the pro-slavery party in the meantime having been augmented to about thirty and there were about fifteen with Mr. Brown. Th fire was kept up for several minutes, each party finally taking their position behind buildings in the vicinity. One Free State man, with a Sharp' the vicinity. One Free State man, with a Sharp' rifle, dropped behind a snow drift, and from thi breastwork fired upon the enemy as they exposed themselves. One of the enemy was mortally wounded, and another severely injured.

Mr. SPARKS' son received two balls, one severel cutting his scalp, and the other in his arm. He was stunned at first, and fell to the earth, but immediately regained his feet and continued the fircombatants finally parted, in quence, the Free State men say, of no longer sce-

ing any person to shoot at.

Mr. Minard, also a candidate for the Legislature -as was Mr. Brown, -was taken by a patrolling party near his own bouse, and was held as a prisoner at last advices. Mr. Brown was going wards his home at Leavenworth, and was also taken and carried back to Easton, where the mob was assembled. They had resolved on hanging Messrs. MINARD and Brown last night, and our informant is confident it was done, unless they were prevented by superior numbers.

When our informant left the vicinity of the dis turbances-about 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon-expresses on each side were scouring the country. and men were seen in every direction with gui upon their shoulders marching to the scene of dan What the end will be, no person can divine Our principal citizens were aroused from their slumbers about midnight, a Council of Safety was held, and Gens. Robinson and Lane dispatched messengers to learn further particulars.

Col. Blood has got together his cavalry company and will start in a few moments to see what car be done for the relief of our friends. In the meantime, the several Companies of Sharp's Shooters are again mustering into service, and every nound of lead in the vicinity is being manufactured into cartridges.

LATER .- The statement that Mr. MINARD was taken a prisoner proves incorrect. He is now in town, having made his escape at the time he was supposed to have been taken. The stumbling of of the horses of his pursuers, and the falling of the rider, was mistaken by those looking on as the arrest of Mr. M. He was pursued about two miles, and fired upon several times, but escaped

At Easton, in consequence of threatened disturb ances, the election was adjourned to Thursday, as detailed above. . Contemplating difficulty they had sent to Leavenworth for assistance, and eight sons, headed by Mr. E. P. Brown, went to their

Mr. Brown was taken by the mob as narrated above, while on his way home with several others. He objected to being taken, and thought it better t sell his life as dearly as possible on the spot; but his associates urged him to surrender, claiming that they would all be slain. This he finally, by very reluctantly consented to do, in consideration of saving the lives of his companions who seeme so unwilling to defend themselves. He and sever others were taken back to Easton, and guarded through Friday. At night they took Mr. B. out after releasing the others—for the purpose of hang ing him, having their ropes and implements ready for the work. Some proposed a compromise—that they lynch him, and let him go. This was agreed hen several persons sprung upon him hatchets and bowie-knives, and commenced stab bing, chopping, beating and kicking him until h was felled to the earth, after receiving three morta wounds in his head with hatchets, and numerous other injuries, any of which would probably have caused his death. After lying upon the cold earth for a while, consciousness seemed to return, when he rose and attempted to escape, but he was again taken, beaten, kicked and dragged to s ragon, which he was thrown into like a dea brute, and in this condition was carried ten miles to Dunn's groggery, in Salt Creek valley, where the demons went through the farce of attemption to dress his wounds .. Finding that he must die and human nature beginning to get the ascendency he was carried to his own home, three-fourths of mile distant, and given in charge of his wife.

She interrogated him as to how he had received the injuries, and he responded faintly, though audi bly. I have been murdered by a gang of cowards, in cold blood, without any cause! Immediately after he gasped, and poor Brown, a MAN, one of Natore's noblemen, expired.

Thus has fallen another victim to the damning sin of slavery! The blood almost congeals in the truthful, unvarnished narrative of the termination for the present, of another of the hellish deeds of the Border Ruffians. It is of the same character with numberless other outrages which they have practised in Kansas, and which the pro-slavery

journals are constantly inciting to.

It seems to be the determination of the Ruffian to slay one after another of our prominent citizens hoping by so doing to intimidate us from exercis ing our rights as freemen. How long will Congres leave us thus exposed to barbarous inroads, with out either vesting us with the power to defend our selves, or sending us relief! Have they determined to wait until a civil war bursts upon the country in all its fury, and fire and sword commence their work of devastation and death! We cannot remain inactive much longer! The President re fuses as aid! The Governor has joined with the mob from Missouri, and we are without protection Had a citizen been thus slain by a party of Ka Indians, the tribe would have been exterminated Millions of dollars would have been ready in a trice, and thousands of armed men, if need be, to redress the outrage; but one after another, guilty of no crime, can be thus murdered, and the President and his officials silently winces at the circumstance, and calls it one of 'those unhappy collisions, among borderers, growing out of conflicting inter-ests.' But we say to the President, to Congress, and the country, that a civil war is hastening upo us with railroad speed. The Border Ruffians ar again arming themselves, and have resolved upor our extinction. We ask for the interposition of the general government, and that without an hour's

THE STORM RISING.

It appears evident from the signs of the times are to have another inroad from Missouri on the Free State settlers. Preparations are being made all along the border, and threats of extermi nation are continually heard. The people of th Territory should be ready for the blow at any time It may come in the shape of a guerrilla party, fifty or a hundred men on fast horses; their hellish work may be accomplished, and then they can re treat, as was the case with the expedition on Leav enworth a few weeks ago, when the press and fix tures of the Territorial Register was broken up and thrown in the river. It may come in the shape of a regular army with all the munitions of war, a was the case on the last of November. It may come in the shape of squads spread out all over the Territory, demolishing private dwellings and kill-ing the inhabitants; but come as it may, there is doubt but a concerted scheme is on foot for the destruction of the bona-fide settlers of the Territory, and the only question which needs answering is as to the time. Some think it will be on the fourth of March, when the State Legislature convenes at Topeka. Knowing ones among the Mis-sourians say the Legislature will be broken up with violence. Others say that Jones, who writes Sheriff of Douglas County, after his name, is now laboring to hasten another issue. He feels that there was an inglorious termination of the former invasion—so far as he is concerned—and he is now desirous of trying his hand again, to see if he cannot mend matters, and re-establish his repu-

Our friends in the East may continue their o servations in this direction, for all is not yet quiet The volcano is slumbering only to break forth with greater violence. If the clouds thicken; if the storm shall break upon the country; if Kansas shall be plunged into fraternal war, and blood shall actually flow here, one of the most sanguinary struggles recorded on the page of history will tran-The end can only be seen when freedom and slavery shall have rolled together in deadly strife and the question shall have been decided whether liberty or slavery is national .- Ibid.

HELPING THE CAUSE ALONG! The New York Herald, of Sunday last, publishes the whole of the proceedings of the late anniversary of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society in Boston-occupying three columns and a third of that paper, in small type-thus giving them a wide circulation through the South, and enabling the slaveholders to learn our principles and purposes, without caricature or perversion. The motive for doing this excellent service to the Anti-Slavery cause is thus stated by the Herald :-

THE MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY-TWEN TY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING.—We publish this morning, at length, the official report of the proceedings of the twenty-third annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society at Boston.

It will be seen that they make no secret of their se ditious designs against the federal Constitution and the Union, but glory in their treason and their shame In their most prominent resolution they declare that the one great issue before the country is the dissolution of the Union, in comparison with which all other issues with the slave power are as dust in the balance.' And in another resolve they declare that 'a constitution which legalizes slave-hunting and slave-catching on every inch of American soil, is to be trodden under foot and pronounced accursed.' It will also be observed that these and other kindred resolutions were unanimously adopted, with the advice or consent of such officers of the society as Francis Jackson, Edmund Quincy, Adin Ballou, Joshua T. Everett, Henry I. Bowditch, James Russell Lowell (the poet,) and others, of whom bette things might have been expected.

Women's rights and African equality are, of cours maintained by the society. Mrs. Maria Weston Chap-man, Abby Kelley Foster, and other white women, meet upon the same common platform of abolition philan-thropy and amalgamation with Box Brown, the eloquen ugging fugitive slave, 'Miss Frances E. Watkins a young colored woman of Baltimore,' and those hoars old infidel sinners, Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips 'Mingle-mingle-mingle!' What a sweet and at-tractive batch of social and political saints is this And yet between the defiant, open-mouthed treason of oyd Garrison asylum and the smooth-faced hypocritical pretences of Seward and his allies, driving at the same objects, the former is less pernicious and less dangerous to the Union and to society than the latter, degree to which the or en enemy is preferable to the insidious and plotting traitor. Garrison and his gang are in the open field; Seward and his set are bush-fighters, infesting the skirts of the highway. may stoop to pity the insane ravings of the Garrison fanatics, but the stealthy movements of the Seward alliance require incessant watching and active resistance

Read this anti-slavery report, and mark how natural ly these disgusting doctrines of our infidel woman's rights and white and black amalgamation philosophers end in blathering lunacy and impotent sedition. Another visit or two from Mr. Toombs, and these unhappy creatures at Boston will probably become a charge upon

The gutter slang of this article, so characteristic o the Herald, needs no comment, and can do nothing to impair the force of the stirring proceedings to which it gives currency, and which, in that pro-slavery vehicle. appear ' like a jewel in a swine's snout.'

THE PERSONAL LIBERTY LAW. We stated on Friday that the Committee on the Personal Liberty Law had voted, by a decided majority, that it was inexpedient to request of the Supreme Court an opinion upon the Con-stitutionality of the Law. This forenoon, in the Senate, Mr. G. W. Warren, of Suffolk, a member of the Committee, and understood to be one of a minority or this question, undertook to dragoon the Committee inte this measure by moving that they be instructed to re-

This most impudent proposition was thoroughly de bated, Mr. Warren himself making at least half a dozen speeches on it, but it was voted down, 13 to 18. The speeches of Messrs. White, Shaw and Dewey, against it, both on the propriety of referring the matter to the Judiciary and on the discourtesy towards the Committee, implied in the passage of the order, were very excellent and to the point.—Evening Telegraph, 5th inst

VIRGINIA RAMPANT. The State of Virginia is be coming excessively dignified. A man named Parsons has lately been bound over in Blair county, Pa., for kidnapping. It is proposed in the House of Burgesses, that the Old Dominion shall step in between the laws of Pennsylvania and the defendent of Pennsylvania and the defendant, and rescue him.

A bill has been proposed prohibiting the said Parsons, under a penalty of \$6,000, from appearing and pleading to the charge aforesaid. It provides that the Commonwealth of Virginia shall assume, on his behalf, al costs, fines and forfeitures. The bill further provides that if the said Parsons shall hereafter be arrested and imprisoned upon the charge aforesaid, the Governor of imprisoned upon the charge aforesaid, the Governor Virginia is directed to demand his immediate surre der, and in default thereof, shall cause the writ of ha-beas corpus to be applied for, &c. If his release be not then effected, the Governor is directed, ten days after the proclamation thereof, to seize and imprison all citizens, and to seize and hold all property, of the Stat of Pennsylvania and of citizens thereof, until the sur render of said Parsons, and to call upon and comman the services of all civil and military officers of the State. It is further provided, that the provisions of this bill shall be extended to any other citizen of Vir-ginia who may be placed in the situation of the said Parsons, &c.

A SHAMEPUL OUTRAGE. Rust, member of Congre from Arkansas, made a most outrageous assault upor Mr. Greeley, of the New York Tribune, while he was coming down from the Capitol to the Avenue, on Tuesday of last week, by striking him several blows on the head with his fists. Subsequently, when Mr. Greeley was approaching his boarding-house, Rust struck at him with a cane, aimed at his head, which Mr. G. warded off, the blow taking effect upon his arm. Russ is a notorious drunken blackguard and bully. He attempts to justify his conduct by saying that he was provoked at the letter in the Tribune of Monday, in reference to a proposition be made to organize the House.

SENATOR HALE AND THE PRESIDENT. Senator Ha was treated rather cavallerly by President Pierce a few evenings since, while on a visit to the White House, in company with one of his daughters. The Senator de-nired to pay his respects to the President, when the lat-ter very indignantly turned his back, refusing to recog-nise him.

DREADPUL SLAVE TRAGEDY.

Arrest of Eight Fugitive Slaves in Cincinnati-Child slain by its. Mother-three others wounded-

Deputy U. S. Marshal shot-Great Excilement. About ten o'clock on Sunday, a party of eight slaves—two men, two women, and four children—be-longing to Archibald K. Gaines and John Marshall, of Richwood Station, Boone county, Kentucky, about six-teen miles from Covington, escaped from their owners. Three of the party are father, mother and son, whose names are Simon, Mary and Robert; the others are Margaret, wife of Robert, and her four children. The three first are the property of Marshall, and the others of Gainer.

of Gainez.

They took a sleigh and two horses belonging to Mr. Marshall, and drove to the river bank, opposite to the foot of Western Row, where they left them standing in the road, and crossed over to this city on the ice. They were missed a few hours after their flight, and Mr. Gaines, springing on a horse, followed in pursuit. On reaching the river shore, he learned that a resident had found the horses standing in the road as above stated, nearly dead from the hard drive that they had experienced and half from the with the cold. He then crossed enced, and half frozen with the cold. He then crosses over to this city, and after a few hours diligent inquiry he learned that his slaves were in a house about a quar ter of a mile below the Mill Creek bridge, on the rive

road, occupied by a negro named Kite, a son of Jo Kite, of infamous notoriety.

He proceeded to the office of United States Commis sioner Jno. L. Pendery, and, procuring the necessar warrants, with United States Deputy Marshal Ellis and a large body of the assistants, went place where his fugitives were concealed. ent at once to the

place where his fugitives were concealed.

Arriving at the premises, word was sent the fugitives to surrender. A firm and decided negative was the response. The officers, backed by a large crowd, then made a descent. Breaking open the doors, they were assailed by the negroes with cudgels and pistols. Several shots were fired, but only one took effect, so far as we could ascertain. A bullet struck a man named John Patterson, one of the Marshal's deputies; tearing off a finger of his right hand and dislocating several of his teeth. No other of the officers was injured, the negroes being rendered powerless before they could reload their weapons.

On looking around, horrible was the sight which met the eyes of the officers. In one corner of the room was

On looking around, horrible was the sight which met the eyes of the officers. In one corner of the room was a negro child bleeding to death. His throat was cut from ear to ear, and the blood was spouting out profusely, showing that the deed was but recently committed. Scarcely was this fact noticed, when a scream issuing from an adjoining room drew their attention thither. A glance into the apartment revealed a negro woman holding in her hand a knife literally dripping with gore near the heads of two little negro children. with gore, over the heads of two little negro children who were crouched to the floor, and uttering the crie whose agonized peals had first startled them. negress, and a more close investigation instituted as t ondition of the infants. They were discovered to be cut across the head and shoulders, but not very se riously injured, although the blood trickled down their backs and upon their clothes.

The pegress avowed herself the mother of the chil-dren, and said that she had killed one and would like to kill the three others, rather than see them again re-duced to slavery. By this time, the crowd about the premises had become prodigious, and it was with no inconsiderable difficulty that the negroes were secured in carriages, and brought to the United States District Court rooms, on Fourth street. The populace followed the vehicle closely, but evinced no active desire to effect the city. Nor were they exaggerated, as is usually the case. The incidents were too horrible in themselves to need exaggeration. For once, reality surpassed the

wildest thought of fiction.

The slaves, on reaching the Marshal's office, seated themselves around the stove with dejected countenances and preserved a moody silence, answering all question propounded to them in monosyllables, or refusing to answer at all. Simon is apparently about fifty five years of age, and Mary about fifty. The son of Mr. Marshall, who is here, in order, if possible, to recover, the property of his father, says that they have always been faithful servants, and have frequently been on this side of the river. He relates that they never expressed any T.D.

dissatisfaction in regard to their remaining in bondage.

Robert is a young man, about twenty-two years old,
of a very lithe and active form, and rather a mild and pleasant countenance; he is also spoken of by his owner as being an excellent servant. Margaret is a dark mulatto, apparently about the same age with her husband her countenance is far from being vicious, and he senses, yesterday, appeared partially stultified from the exciting trials she had endured. After remaining about two hours at the Marshal's office, Commissioner Pendery announced that the slaves would be removed to the Wendell Phillips custody of the United States Marshal until 9 o'clock this Edmund Jackson morning, when the case would come up for examina- Charles F. Hovey

The slaves were then taken down stairs to the street door, when a wild and exciting scene presented itself; the sidewalks and the middle of the street were thronged with people, and a couple of coaches were at the Mrs. Samuel May door in order to convey the captives to the station-hi The slaves were guarded by a strong posse of officers, Maria W. Chapman and as they made their appearance on the street, it was Eliza F. Eldy wright that there was a strong sympathy in their fa-vor. When they were led to the carriage doors, there were loud cries of 'Drive on!' 'Don't take them!' Mary G. Chapman The coachmen, either from alarm or from a sympathet-Caroline E. Putnam ic feeling, put the whip to their horses, and drove rap-idly off, leaving the officers with their fugitives on the John L. Whiting sidewalk. They started on foot with their charge to the Austin Bearse Hammond street station-house, which they reached in M. A. Lockley safety, and secured their prisoners for the night, alfollowed by a very large crowd of whites and Cyrus Houghton

blacks.

The slaves claim that they have been on this side of the river frequently, by the consent of their masters.

About 3 o'clock, application was made to Judge Burgoyne for a writ of habeas corpus, to bring the slaves before him. This was put in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Buckingham to serve, who, accompanied by several assistants, proceeded to Hammond street station-house, where the slaves were lodged. time was spent in waiting for the arrival of Mr. Bennett, Deputy U. S. Marshal. When he arrived, he was unwilling to give them up, and a long time was spent parleying between the Marshal and the Sheriff's officers. The Sheriff being determined that the writ should be executed, Mr. Bennett went out to take counsel with his friends. Finally, through the advice of Mayor Faran, Mr. Bennett agreed to lodge the slaves in the jail, ready to be taken out at the order of Judge Burgoyne. Judge Burgoyne, having to be absent from the city to-day, will not hear the case until Wednesday morn-

LATER-THE SHEBIFF TRIUMPHANT. At 8 o'clock last evening, the negroes were peaceably removed from the United States Court room to the county jail, where they now remain. Jailor McLean informs us that the C. Burton Sheriff has entire custody of their persons—that the Marchal can obtain them only by the consent of the Sheriff. The prospect for an exciting time this morning is immense. The people are becoming interested. Adden Sar

To u the morning of the 29th, the Sheriff made a return on the writ of habeas corpus, that the slaves were in the custody of the U. S. Marshal, and therefore, Sarah H. Cowing ction. This returned the slaves to without his jurisdiction. This returned the slaves to the custody of the Marshal. By an agreement with all, the parties permitted the slaves to remain in the county jail during that day, with the understanding that their examination should commence the next morning, before Commissioner Pendery. An inquest had been held on the body of the child which was killed by its mother, the oddy of the called water water and a verdict was found by the jury charging the death of the child upon the mother, who it is said will be held under the laws of Ohio to answer the charge of murder.

THE SLAVE CASE AT CINCINNATI. The examination of the Kentucky slaves was begun at Cincinnation Wednesday, before the U. S. Commissioner. Time was Wednesday, before the U. S. Commissioner. Time was allowed their counsel to obtain evidence to show that they had been brought into the State at former times by their masters, and the case was to be brought up again next day. A meeting of citizens was to be held on Thursday evening to express sympathy with the alleged fugitives, at which several clergymen and others were announced to speak, and the Hutchinson Family were to sing. An admission fee of twenty-five cents was to be levied for the benefit of the slaves.

John Clement C. Houghton E. A. Kittredge Joseph Gud Hay Joseph Merrill Eunice Hay Joseph Merrill Eunice H. Merrill Maria S. Page M. H. Sawyer

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF SLAVES .- The Staunton Spec tator of Wednesday says, on the morning of Sunday, Dec. 30th, two very bright mulatto girls, one belonging to Mr. John Churchman, and the other to the estate of to Mr. John Churchman, and the other to the estate of Col. Crawford, deceased, took the cars at Staunton and made their way successfully to Baltimore, en route for a free State. At Baltimore they were detected just as they were about to take the train for Philadelphia, and information of their arrest was immediately forwarded to D. Churchman of this place. On Friday evening the young ladies arrived at Staunton, having enjoyed, we presume, a very pleasant holiday trip. They were so nearly white that their success in imposing upon the conductors of the cars is not astonishing, and the only wonder is that they were detected at all.

Since their return, the negro girls have been sold— Since their return, the negro girls have been sold-Mr. Churchman's for \$1050, and the other for \$250.

ANOTHER ESCAPE OF SLAVES.—Six slaves belonging to Mr. Levi Dougherty, who lives on Fourth street, between Madison and Russell, Covington, Ky., together with two belonging to Mr. Gage, residing in the same neighborhood, made their escape from bondage on Sunday night. They crossed the river about eleven o'clock, and ere this are far on their way towards Canada. Their aggregate value to their owners was about eight thoughnd dollars.

TREASURER'S REPORT. Receipts into the Treasury of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, from 1st January, 1855, to 1st January, 1856.

From balance of last year's account.......\$668 50 Donations and collections at annual meetroceeds of Anti-Slavety Fair at Leomin-Ster. 104 08 Concord Female A. S. Society. 40 00 566 80 Friends in Milford, Mendon, &c., for a portion of fare taken from them as passengers to the meeting at Framingham, on the 4th of July, and refunded by the Boston and Worcester R. R. Co. 29 5 Donations and collections at Framingham Grove, on the 4th of July. 68 1 Donations and collections at Abington 1st of August celebration. 70 3 Proceeds of A. S. Fair at Worcester. 510 0 Weymouth Female A. S. Society. 75 0 Donations and pledges, and collections by Agents, during the year, as published from time to time in Liberator. 2386 8 29 55 Total am't of receipts \$9621 57 Disbursements during the year. . .

Paid to Stephen S. Foster, for his services and Paid Sallie Holley, for her services and ex-mingham ...
Do. do. at Abington ... C. L. Remond, for services as Agent..... Per order of Board, for 1000 copies Pass-

Total am't of disbursements \$9252 80 Leaving a balance in Treasury, on 1st of January, 1856 \$369 27-

\$9621 57 SAMUEL PHILBRICK, Treasurer. Boston, Jan. 10, 1856. I have examined the above account of the Treasurer

EDMUND JACKSON, Auditor. DONATIONS To Mass: Anti-Slavery Society, at Annual Meeting,

and find it correct and properly vouched.

January, 1856 Mrs. S. S. Russell \$100 00 | Perley King Richard Clap Wm. Whiting 80 00 Lewis McLauthlin E. J. Herrick 10 00 P. D. Gilliard 10 00 Friends,' in various Atkinson Stanwood 5 00 5 00 Geo. W. Symonds 5 00 Louisa J. Thompson 5 00 Edwin Thompson Henrietta Sargent

PLEDGES To Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, at Annual Meeting, January, 1856.

5 00 A. S Churchill

5 00 James D.

5 00 Patrick O'Connell

\$200 00 | Leo L. Lloyd 200 00 J. G. Dodge 100 00 John T. Sargent 100 00 Daniel Mann amuel May, Jr. Geo. W. Flander E. D. Draper 25 00 Deborah Kimball Weymouth Female A. S. Society C. B. M'Intire 25 00 Margaret B. Brown 25 00 Wilson, Canada Lucius Holmes 10 00 10 00 Geo. W. Saunders 10 00 Samuel Miller 10 00 J. O. Messinger 10 00 Alfred Stone L. S. Andrew 5 00 Jacob Leonard 5 00 Lewis Holmes

5 00 C. E. Spink COLLECTIONS For Expenses of Annual Meeting, January, 1856. 0 50 | Caroline E. Putnam 1 00 1 00 C. Cowing 0 50 J. Jackson Geo. W. Simonds 0 25 P. Shaw. 0 25 C. B. McIntire D. Brown '0 50 Moses Smith 1 00 Elbridge Sprague Susan Allen Sallie Holley M. A. Wheelook 1 00 Silas nome 1 00 S. Jones 0 50 Hersey Dyer 1 00 A. A. Bent 1 00 E. F. Eddy 1 00 Silas Hollis Mary Willey. L. H. Bowker 0 45 Samuel Reed 0 50 L. McLauthlin John Gordon 0 50 Samuel Barrett George Miles N. — ? Deborah Kimball 0 50 R. Clapp, Jr. 0 50 Geo. W. Saunders 0 50 G. W. Putnam 1 00 David Merritt 1 00 Rufus Bates 1 00 Deborah Kimball John H. Crane 1 00 Wendell Phillips 1 00 H. I. Bowditch 0 25 Edwin Thompson 1 00 Francis Jackson 1 00 E. & E. H. Richards 0 50 Geo. Macomber 0 50 C. F. Hovey Sarah H. Cowing S. Rogers D. Mitchell 1 00 A. T. Foss 1 00 Richard Clap 1 00 N. B. Spooner 0 50 Alvan Ward 1 00 Ansel H. Harlow
1 00 Mary J. Silloway
1 00 Stephen Clapp
1 00 David Howland
1 00 James Bryden
1 00 Abigail Kent
1 00 M. B. Goodrich
1 00 C. Wellington
1 00 L. D. Parker
1 00 J. T. Sargent
1 00 J. T. Sargent 1 00 Ansel H. Harlow John Jones Hiram A. Mora

1 00 Aaron Low 1 00 A New Hampshire 1 00 1 00 W. Wilson 1 00 J. H. Rebbins 0 50 J. H. Jones 0 504 R. Loud 2 00 Wm. Ashby 1 00 Joseph A. Howland 1 00 Wm. L. Garrison 0 50 I. C. Ray 1 00 E. L. Capron 1 00 1 00 Lewis Ford 1 00 1 00 Alexander Foster, Jr. 2 00 1 00 Cash and friends, in 1 00 various sums 14 26

The Editor of THE LIBERATOR expects to be ab ent from his post the ensuing fortnight, on a lecturing excursion to the Empire State. He will lecture in Albany, on Saturday and Sunday evening next; in Rochester, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 12th; in Buffalo, or Wednesday evening, 18th; in Syracuse, on Thursday evening, 14th; in Auburn, (probably,) on Friday even ning, 15th; in Skaneateles, on Saturday evening, 16th

ture this (Friday) evening, at Saugus Centre. The meeting will be at the Town Hall, and it is expected that Mr. Brown will be accompanied by his dang

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. White Slavery in the United States. No. 3. Colonization. By Rev. O. B. Frothingham. No. 4. Does Stavery Christianize the Negro ? By Rev. T. W. Higginson. No. 5. The Inter-State Slave Trade. By John G. No. 6. The 'Ruin' of Jamaica. By Richard Hil

No. 7. Revolution the only Remedy for Slavery. No. 8. To Mothers in the Free States. By Mrs. E.

Influence of Slavery spon the White Population. By a Lady.

Slavery and the North. By C. C. Burleigh. No. 10. Disunion our Wisdom and our Daty. By Rev. Charles E. Hodges. No. 11.

No. 12. Anti-Slavery Hymns and Songs. By Mrs. E. L. Follen. No. 13. The Two Altars; or, Two Pictures in One. By Mrs. Harriet B. Stowe.

. How Can I Help to Abolish Slavery 1' or, Counsels to the Newly Converted. By Maria W. Chapman. No. 15. What have we, as Individuals, to do with Slavery? By Susan C. Cabot.

No. 16. The American Tract Society; and its Policy of Suppression and Silence. Being the Unanimous Remonstrance of the Fourth Congregational Society, Hartford, Ct. No. 17. The God of the Bible Against Slavery. By Rev. Charles Beecher.

Application for the above Tracts, for gratuitous distribution, should be made to SAMURE 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-

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

BEDFORD HARMONIAL SEMINARY.

FRIENDS OF HUMANITY! We can now say, and say with confidence, that the Bedford Harmonial Seminary is well established, having a sufficient fund to keep it up ten years, at least, if nothing more should be donated. It is located five miles west of Battle Creek, Mich-

igan, in a rapidly growing community of liberal minds. Several new buildings are in process of erection, for the accommodation of the school. Families and students will find Bedford a very desirable situation. The large boarding-hall will be in complete condition at the commencement of the Spring Term. The expenses of a student for board, tuition, room rent, all, are about \$2.50 per week. Students can also hire rooms on rea-

sonable terms and board themselves.

The Spring Term will commence on the 4th of March next; the Fall Term on the first Monday in September. The following by nohes are taught in the Seminary: Latin, Greek and French; a full course of Mathematics; Natural Sciences and English Studies. Instrumental Music by Mrs. Howe. H. CORNELL, Principal.

O. D. HOWE, Teacher of Languages. J. W. TALBOT, Teacher of Mathematics. J. P. AVERILL, R. CORNELL, L. HOUGHTON, E. Y. CORNELL, J. W. TALBOT, D. BROWN, H. CORNELL, Trustees. Harmonia, Mich., Jan. 23, 1856.

N. B. All communications must be sent to H. COR-NELL, Battle Creek, Mich. ESSEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIE-TY.—A quarterly meeting of this Society will be held at SOUTH DANVERS, in the New Hall, on Saturday

and Sunday, Feb. 9th and 10th, command and Sunday, Feb. 9th and 10th, command and evening, 7 o'clock.

Andrew T. Foss, Wm. W. Brown and daughter, Darius M. Allen and other speakers will be present.

By these services it is hoped to consecrate the new hall to the cause of Liberty, Justice, and Humanity.

ISAAC-OSGOOD, Secretary.

ANDREW T. FOSS and JOSEPH A. HOW-LAND, Agents respectively of the Massachusetts and American Anti-Slavery Societies, will hold meetings as Lincoln, Friday, February

South Danvers, Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Andover, North Andover, Salisbury Point, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Portsmouth, N. H.

MEETINGS IN MICHIGAN. AARON M. Powert, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will hold a series of meetings in Oak-and and Macomb Counties, as follows:

land and Mac Saturday and Sunday, Feb. Ponting. Saturday and Sunday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Romeo, Thursday and Friday, Ray, Utica, Saturday and Sunday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 23, 24. Troy, Birmingham, Royal Oak, Thursday and Friday, Saturday and Sunday, March 1, 2

The Post Office address of Aron M. Powell will be Detroit, Mich., care of Wm. D. Cochran, until March 4th.

WM. WELLS BROWN, an Agent of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, will hold meetings as follows : Saugus Centre, Friday, Danvers, Sunday, Danvers, South Dedham, Walpole Centre, Fall River. Sunday,

PLACES WANTED .- A colored young man wishes to learn the shoemaking trade ; another to be-Also, a young woman desires to work at dress making.

The best of references can be given.

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Transcript, Boston. ' A book of deep interest.'-Practical Christian. "We predict for this book a host of readers."-Phila

'A book which will prove useful to society."-Christian Secretary, Hartford.

We rise from the perusal of this book with a desper faith in the truth, the earnestness and devotedness of woman. '--- Clapp's Saturday Evening Gazette. 'Among living notabilities, Dr. Harriot K. Hunt is one of the most notable.' -- Portland Advertiser.

· A book from Harriot K. Hunt needs no recomm dation.'-Manchester Mirror. 'We value this volume mainly for its testimony to the value of HOME.'—Congregation list, Boston. 'A beautiful picture of home.'—Boston Transcript.

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POETRY.

From the London Punch. THE SONG OF HIAWATHA.

(Author's 'Protective Edition.') You, who hold in grace and honor, Hold, as one who did you kindness When he publish'd former poems, Sang Evangeline the noble, Sang the golden Golden Legend, Sang the songs the Voices utter, Crying in the night and darkness; Sang how unto the Red Planet Mars, he gave the Night's Pirst Watches, Henry Wadsworth, whose adnomen (Coming awkward, for the accents, Into this his latest rhythm,) Write we as Protracted Fellow, Or in Latin, Longus Comes ;-Buy the Song of Hiawatha.

Should you ask me, 'Is the poem Worthy of its predecessors, Worthy of the sweet conceptions, Of the manly, nervous diction, Of the phrase, concise or pliant, Of the songs that sped the pulses, Of the songs that gemm'd the eyelash, Of the other works of Henry? I should answer, I should tell you, You may wish that you may get it-Don't you wish that you may get it?

Should you ask me, 'Is it worthless, Is it bosh, and is it bunkum, Merely facile flowing nonsense, Easy to a practised rhythmist, Fit to charm a private circle, But not worth the print and paper David Bogue hath here expended? I should answer, I should tell you, You're a fool, and most presumptuous. Hath not Henry Wadsworth writ it ? Hath not Punch commanded- Buy it'? Should you ask me, 'What's its nature? Ask me, 'What's the kind of poem?'

Ask me in respectful language, Touching your respectful beaver, Kicking back your manly hind-leg, Like to one who sees his betters; I should answer, I should tell you, 'Tis a poem in this metre, And embalming the traditions, Fables, rites, and superstitions, Legends, charms, and ceremonials Of the various tribes of Indians, From the land of the Ojibways, From the land of the Dacotahs, From the mountains, moors, and fenlands, Where the heron, the Shuh-shuh-gar, Finds its sugar in the rushes: From the fast-decaying nations, Which our gentle Uncle Samuel Is improving, very smartly, From the face of all creation, Off the ace of all creation.

Should you ask me, By what story, By what action, plot or fiction, All these matters are connected ? I should answer, I should tell you, Go to Bogue and buy the poem, Published, neatly, at one shilling, Published, sweetly, at five shillings.

Should you ask me, Is there music

In the structure of the verses.

In the names and in the phrases? Pleading, that, like weaver Bottom, You prefer your ears well tickled ; I should answer, I should tell you, Henry's verse is very charming : And for names, there's Hiawatha, Who's the hero of the poem, Mudieckeewis, that's the West Wind, Hiawatha's graceless father. There's Nokomis, there's Wenonah, Ladies both, of various merit. Paggawangun, that's a.war-club, Pau-puk-keewis, he's a dandy, Barr'd with streaks of red and yellow, And the women and the maidens Love the handsome Pau-puk-keewis,' Tracing in him Punch's likeness. Then there's lovely Minnehaha,-Pretty name with pretty meaning, It implies the Laughing-Water,-And the darling Minnehaha Married poble Higwatha : And her story's far too touching To be sport for you, you donkey, With your ears like weaver Bottom's, Ears like booby Bully Bottom's.

Once upon a time in London, In the days of the Lyceum, Ages ere keen Arnold let it To the dreadful Northern Wizard, Ages ere the buoyant Matthews Tripp'd upon its boards in briskness,-I remember, I remember How a scribe, with pen chivalrous, Tried to save these Indian stories From the fate of chill oblivion, Out came, sundry comic Indians Of the tribe of Kut-an-hack-um. With their chief, the clean Efmatthews, With the growling Downy Beaver, With the valiant Monkey's Uncle, Came the gracious Mari-Kee-lee, Firing off a pocket-pistol. Singing too, that Mudjee-keewis (Shorten'd in the song to 'Wild Wind,') Was a spirit very kindly. Came her sire, the joyous Kee-lee, By the waning tribe adopted. Named the Buffalo, and wedded To the fairest of the maidens, But repented of his bargain, And his brother Kut-an-hack-um Very nearly chopp'd his toes off.

If you ask me, What this memory Hath to do with Hiawatha, And the poem which I speak of, I should answer, I should tell you, You're a fool, the most presumptuous; 'Tis not for such humble cattle To inquire what links and unions Join the thoughts and mystic meanings Of their betters, mighty poets, Mighty writers-Punch the mightiest. I should answer, I should tell you, Shur your mouth, and go to David, David, Mr. Punch's neighbor, Bay the Song of Hiswatha, Read, and learn, and then be thankful Unto Punch and Henry Wadsworth, Punch and noble: Henry Wadsworth, Truer poet, better fellow, Tuan to be annoved at jesting

Serv'd him right, the fickle Kee-lee!

we then perfect the the WINTER.

From his friend, great Punch, who loves him.

So Zembla's rocks (the beauteons works of frost) Rise white in air, and glitter o'er the coast ? Pale suns, unfelt, at distance roll away, And on the impassive ice the lightnings play ; External snows the growing mass supply,
Till the bright mountains prop the incumbent sky:
As Atlas fixed each hoary pile appears,
The gathered winter of a thousand yours.—Port. PRE-IDENT'S SPECIAL MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representative Circumstances have occurred to disturb the ourse of governmental organisation in the territory of Kansas, and produce there a condition of hings which renders it incumbent on me to call your attention to the subject, and argently to re-commend the adoption by you of such mersures of legislation as the grave exigencies of the case ap-near to require

pear to require.

A brief exposition of the circumstances referred to, and of their causes, will be necessary to the full understanding of the recommendations, which it is

understanding of the recommendations, which it is proposed to submit.

The act to organise the territories of Nebraska and Kansus was a manifestation of the legislative opinion of Congress on the two great points of constitutional construction; one, that the designation of the boundaries of a new territory, and provision for its political organisation and administration as a territory, are measures which of right fall within the powers of the general government; and the other, that the inhabitants of any such territory considered as an inchoate state are entitled in the exercise of self-government, to determine for themselves what shall be their own domestic institutions, subject only to the constitu-

entitled in the exercise of self-government, to determine for themselves what shall be their own domestic institutions, subject only to the constitution and laws only enseted by Congress under it, and to the power of the existing states to decide according to the provisions and principles of the constitution at what time the territory shall be received as a state into the Union. Such are the great political rights which are solemnly declared and affirmed by that act.

Based upon this theory, the act of Congress defined for each territory the outlines of republican government, distributing public authority among lawfully created agents—executive, judicial, and legislative—to be appointed either by the general government or by the territory. The legislative functions were intrusted to a council and a house of representatives duly elected and empowered to enact all the local laws which they might deem essential to their prosperity, happiness and good government. Acting in the same spirit, Congress also defined the persons who were in the first instance to be considered as the people of each territory; enacting that every free white male inhabrant of the same, above the age of twenty-one years, being an actual resident thereof, and possessing the qualifications hereafter described, should be entitled to vote at the first election, and be eligible to any office within the territory; but that the angulfications of voters and holding office should be entitled to vote at the first election, and be eligible to any office within the territory; but that the qualifications of voters and holding office at all subsequent elections should be such as might be prescribed by the legislative assembly. Provided, however, that the right of suffrage and holding office should be exercised only by citizens of the United States, and those who should have declared on oath their intention to become such, which we take the sample the Constitution. declared on oath their intention to become such, and have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of the act: And provided, further, that no officer, soldier, seaman or marine, or other person in the army or navy of the United States, or attached to troops in their service, should be allowed to vote or hold office in either territory, by reason of being on service therein.

ich of the public officers of the territories as. Such of the public omeers of the territories as, by the provisions of the act, were to be appointed by the general government, including the govern-ors, were appointed and commissioned in due season; the law having been enacted on the 30th of May, 1854, and the commission of the Governor of the Territory of Nebraska being dated on the 2d day of August, 1854, and of the Territory of Kansas on the 29th day of June, 1854. Among the duties imposed by the act on the governors was that of cirecting and superintending the political organisation of the respective territories. The Governor of Kansas was required to cause a census or enumeration of the inhabitants and qualified voters of the several counties and districts of the territory to be taken by such persons and in such mode as he might designate and appoint; to appoint and direct the time and places of holding the first elections, and the manner of conducting them, both as to the persons to superintend such elections and the returns thereof; to declare the number of the members of the council and House of representatives for each county or district; to declare what persons might appear to be duly elected; and to appoint the time and place of the first meeting of the legislative assembly. In substance, the same duties were devolved on the Governor of Nebraska.

While he this set the principle of capatitation the law having been enacted on the 30th of 1854, and the commission of the Governor of

Nebraska.
While, by this act, the principle of constitution for each of the territories was one and the same, for each of the territories was one and the same, and the deails of organic legislation regarding both were as nearly as could be identical, and while the territory of Nebraska was tranquilly and successfully organised in the due course of law, and its first legislative assembly met on the 16th of January, 1855, the organisation of Kansas was long delayed, and has been attended with serious difficulties and embarrassments, partly the consequence of local muladministration, and partly of the unjustifiable interference of the inhabitants of some of the States, foreign by residence, interests, and rights to the territory.

some of the States, foreign by residence, interests, and rights to the territory.

The Governor of the Territory of Kansas, commissioned, as before stated, on the 29th of June, 1854, did not reach the designated seat of his government until the 7th of the ensuing October; and even then failed to make the first step in its legal organisation—that of ordering the census or enumeration of its inhabitants—until so late a day that the election of the numbers of the legislative that the election of the members of the legislative assembly did not take place until the 20 h of siarch, 1855, nor its meeting until the 20 of July, 1855. So that, for a year after the territory was constituted by the act of Congress, and the officers to be appointed by the executive hid been commissioned it was without a complete government, without any legislative authority, without local law, and of course without the ordinary guarantees of peace and public order.

In other respects, the Governor, instead of exercising constant vigilance and putting forth all his energies to prevent or counteract the tendencies to ilegality, which are prone to exist in all imperfectly organised and newly associated communities, allowed his attention to be diverted from official obligation by other objects, and himself that the election of the members of the legislative

formance of acts which rendered it my duty, in the sequel, to remove him from the office of chief ex-

formance of acts which rendered it my duty, in the sequel, to remove him from the office of chief executive magistrate of the territory.

Before the requisite preparation was accomplished for election of a territorial legislature, an election of delegate to Congress had been held in the territory on the 29th day of November, 1854, and the delegate took his seat in the House of Representitives without challenge. If arrangements had been perfected by the Governor so that the election for members of the legisfative assembly might be held in the several precincts at the same time as for delegates to Congress, any question appertaining to the qualification of the persons voting as people of the territory would have passed necessarily and at once under the supervision of Congress, as the judge of the validity of the return of the delegate, and would have been determined before conflicting passions had become inflamed by time, and before opportunity could have been afforded for systematic interference of the people of individual States.

This inverterence, in so far as concerns its primary caus s and its immediate commencement, was one of the incidents of that pernicious agitation on the subject of the condition of the colored persons held to service in some of the States, which has so long disturbed the repose of our country, and excited individuals, otherwise patriotic and law-abiding, to toil with mis-directed zeal in the attempt to propagate their social theories by the perversion and abuse of the powers of Congress. The persons and the parties whom the tenor of the act to organise the territories of Nelsaska and Kansas thwarted in the endeavor to impose, through the agency of Congress, their particular views of social organisation on the people of the future new States, now perceiving that the policy of leaving the inhabitants of each State to judge for themselves in this respect was inernalizably rooted in the convictions of the poursuit of their

of the future new States, now perceiving that the policy of leaving the inhabitants of each State to judge for themselves in this respect was ineradicably rooted in the convictions of the people of the Union, then had recourse, in the pursuit of their general object, to the extraordinary measure of propagandist colonisation of the territory of Kansas, to prevent the free and natoral action of its inhabitants in its internal organisation, and thus to anticipate or to force the determination of that question in this inchoate state.

With such views, associations were organised in some of the States, and their purposes were proclaimed through the press in language extremely irritating and offensive to those of whom the colonists were to become the neighbors. Those designs and acts had the necessary consequence to awaken emotions of intense indignation in States near to the territory of Kansas, and especially in the adjoining State of Missouri, whose domestic peace was thus the most directly endangered; but they are far from justifying the tilegal and representations for members of the legislative assembly were held in most, if not all, of the precincts at the time and the places and by the persons designated and appointed by the Governor according to law.

Anery accusations that illeral votes had been

nated and appointed by the Governor according to law.

Angry accusations that illegal votes bad been polled abounded on all sides, and imputations were made both of fraud and violence. But the Governor, in the exercise of the power and the discharge of the duty conferred and imposed by law on him alone, officially received and considered the returns; decisred a large majority of the members of the council and the Heuse of Raprassintatives "duly elected," withheld certificates from others because of alleged fillegality of votes; appointed a new election to supply the place of the persons not certified; and thus at length, in all the forms of statute, and with his own official auth atleation, complete legality was given to the first legislative assembly of the territory.

Those decisions of the returning officers and of the Governor are final, except that, by the parliamentary usage of the country, applied to the organic law, it may be conceded that each House of the Assembly must have been competent to dutermine, in the last resort, the qualifications and the election of its members. The subject was, by its nature, one appertaining exclusively to the jurisdiction of the local authorities of the territory. Whatever irregularities may have occurred in the elections, it seems too late now to raise that question. At all events, it is a question as to which, neither now nor at any previous time, has the least possible legal authority been possessed by the

President of the United States. For all present purposes the legislative body thus constituted and elected, was the legitimate assembly of the terri-

purposes the legitimate assembly of the territory.

Accordingly, the Governor, by proclamation,
convened the assembly thus elected to meet at a
place called Pawnee City; the two houses met and
were duly organised in the ordinary parliamentary
form; each sent to and received from the Governor the official communications usual on such occasions; an elaborate message opening the session
was communicated by the Lovernor; and the general business of legislation was entered upon by
the legislative assembly. But after a few days the
assembly resolved to adjourn to another place in
the territory. A law was accordingly passed,
against the consent of the Governor, but in due
form otherwise, to remove the seat of government temporarily to the "Shawnee Manual-Labor
School," (or Mission,) and thither the assembly
proceeded.

After this, receiving a bill for the establishment of a ferry at the town of Kicks poo, the Governor refused to sign it, and assigned for reason of refusel, not anything objectionable in the bill itself, nor any pretence of the illegality or incompetency of the assembly as such, but only the fact that the assembly had by its act transferred the seat of government temporarily from Pawnee City to assembly had by its act transcrete the seat of government temporarily from Pawnee City to Shawnee Mission. For the same reason he con-tinued to refuse to sign other bills, until, in the course of a few days, he, by official message, com-municated to the assembly the fact that he had received notification of the termination of his functions as Governor, and that the cuttee of the office were legally devolved on the Secretary of the Territory; thus to the last recognising the body as a duly elected and constituted legislative

body as a duly elected and constituted legislative assembly.

It will be perceived that, if any constitutional defect attached to the legislative acts of the assembly, it is not pretended to consist in frequency of election, or want of qualification of the members, but only in the change of its place of session. However trivial this objection may seem to be, it requires to be considered, because upon it is founded all that superstructure of acts, plainly against law, which now threatens the peace, not only of the territory of Kansas, but of the Union. Such an objection to the proceedings of the legislative assembly was of exceptionable origin, for the reason that, by the express terms of the organic law, the seat of government of the territory was "located temporarily at Fort Leavenworth," and yet the Governor himself remained there less than two months, and of his own discretion transferred the seat of government to the Shawnes Mission, where it in fact was at the time the assembly were called to meet at Pawnee City. If the Governor had any such right to change temporarily the seat of government, still more had the legislative assembly. The objection is of exception for the dorders easen that the

Shawnse Mission, where it in fact was at the time the assembly were called to meet at Paymee City. If the Governor had any such right to change temporarily the seat of government, still more had the legislative assembly. The objection is of exceptionable origin, for the further reason that the place indicated by the Governor, without having any exclusive claim of preference in liself, was a proposed town site only, which he and others were attempting to locate unlawfully upon land within a military reservation, and for participation in which illegal act the commandant of the post a superior officer of the army—has been dismissed by sentence of court-martial.

Nor is it easy to see why the legislative assembly might not with propriety pass the territorial act transferring its sittings to the Shawne Mission. If it could not, that must be on account of some prohibitory or incomplitible provision of act of Congress. But no such provision exists. The organic act, as already quoted, says "the seat of government is hereby located temporarily at Fort Leavenworth;" and it then provides that certain of the public buildings there "may be occupied and used under the direction of the Governor and legislative assembly." These expressions might possibly be construed to imply that when in a pravious section of the act it was emacted that the "first legislative assembly shall meet at such place and on such day as the Governor shall appoint," the worl 'place means place at Fert Leavenworth, not place anywhere in the territory. If so, the Governor would have been the first to err in this matter, not only in himself having removed the seat of government to the Shawnee Mission, but in again removing it to Pawnee City. If there was any departure from the letter of the law, therefore, it was his in both instances.

But, however this may be, it is most unreasonable to suppose that by the terms of the organic act Congress intended to do impliedly what it has not done expressly—that it, to forbid to the legislative assembly the power to

one already granted. But how? Undoubtelly by the comprehensive provision of the organic act itself, which declares that "the legislative power of the territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act." If, in view of this act, the legislative assembly had

the United States and the provisions of this act. If, in view of this act, the legislative assembly had the large power to fix the permanent seat or government at any place in its discretion, of course, by the same enastment, it had the less and the included power to fix it temporarily.

Nevertheless, the allegation that the acts of the legislative assembly were illegal, by reason of this removal of its place of session, was brought forward to justify the first great movement in disregard of law within the territory. One of the acts of the legislative assembly provided for the election of a delegate to the present Congress, and a delegate was elected under that law. But subsequently to this, a portion of the people of the territory proceeded without anthority of law to elect another delegate. Following upon this movement was another and more important one of the same general character. Persons confessedly not constituting the body politic, or all the inhabitants, but merely a party of the inhabitants, and without law, have undertaken to summon a convention for the purpose of transforming the territors leaves and the seal have formed a Constitution.

without law, have undertaken to summon a convention for the purpose of transforming the territory into a State, and have framed a Constitution, adopted it, and under it elected a Governor and other officers, and a representative to Congress. In extenuation of these illegal sets, it is stieged that the States of California, Michigan, and others, were self-organised, and, as such, were admitted into the Union, without a previous enabling act of Congress. It is true that, while, in a majority of cases, a previous act of Congress, has been passed to authorise the territory to present itself as a State, and that this is deemed the most liberal course, yet such an act has not been held

been passed to authorise the territory to present itself as a State, and that this is deemed the most liberal course, yet such an act has not been held to be indispensable, and, in some cases, the territory has proceeded without it, and has nevertheless been aomitted into the Union as a State.

It lies with Congress to authorise beforehand, or to confirm afterwards, in its discretion. But in no instance has a State been admitted upon the application of persons acting against authorities duiy constituted by act of Congress. In every case it is the people of a territory, not a party among them, who have the power to form a constitution, and ask for admission as a State. No principle of public law, no practise or precedent under the constitution of the United States, no rule of reason, right or common sense, confers any such power as

ask for admission as a State. No principle of public law, no practise or precedent under the constitution of the United States, no rule of reason, right or common sense, confers any such power as that now claimed by a mere party in the territory. In fact, what has been done is of revolutionary character. It is avowedly so in motive and in aim, as respects the local law of the territory. It will become treasonable insurrection, if it reach the length of organised resistance by force, to the fundamental or any other federal law, and to the authority of the general government.

In such an event, the path of duty for the Executive is plain. The constitution requiring him to take care that the laws of the United States be faithfully executed, if they be opposed in the territory of Kanasa, he may, and should place at the disposal of the marshal any public force of the United States which happens to be within the jurisdiction, to be used as a portion of the posse communes; and, if that do not suffice to maintain order, that he may call forth the militia of one or more States for that object, or employ for the same object any part of the land or naval force of the United States.

So, also, if the obstruction be to the laws of the territory, and it be duly presented to him as a case of insurrection, he may employ for its suppression the militia of any State, or the land or naval force of the United States. And if the territory be invaded by the citizens of other States, whether for the purpose of deciding elections or for any other, and the local authorities find themselvas unable to repel or withstand it, they will be entitled to, and upon the fact being fully assertained, they shall most certainly receive, the aid of the general government.

But it is not the duty of the President of the United States to volunteer interposition by force to preserve the purity of elections either in a State or territory. To do so would be subversive of public largental and by repeal, are ample, and more prompt and effective than illega

prerogative of popular sovereignty sacreally respected.

It is the undoubted right of the peaceable and orderly people of the territory of Kansas to elect their own legislative body, make their own laws, and regulate their own social institutions, without foreign or domestic molestation. Interference, on the one hand, to procure the abolition or prohibition of slave labor in the territory, has produced mischlevous interference, on the other, for its maintenance or introduction. One wrong begets another. Statements entirely andounded, or grossly exaggerated, concerning events within the territory, are seemlossly diffused through remote States to feed the flames of sectional animosity there; and the agitators there exect themselves indefiningably in return to encourage and atimulate strife within the territory.

The inflammatory agitation, of which the present is but a part, has for twenty years produced nothing save unmitigated evil, North and South But for it, the character of the domestic institutions of the future new state would have been a matter of too little interest to the inhabitants of the contiguous states, personally or collectively, to produce among them any political emotion. Climate, soil, production, hopes of rapid advancement and the pursuit of happiness on the par of the settlers tnemselves, with good wishes, but with no interference from without, would have quietly determined the question, which is at this time of such disturbine character.

But we are constrained to turn our attention to the circumstances of embarrasement as they now exist. It is the duty of the people of Kansas to discoantenance every act or purpose of resistance to its laws. Above all, the emergacy appeals to the clitzens of the states, and especially of those contiguous to the territory, neither by intervention of non-residents in elections, nor by unauthorized milliary force, to attempt to encroach upon or usurp the autherity of the inhabitants of the territory. No citizen of our country should permit himself to forget that he is a part of its government, and emittied to be heard in the determination of its policy and its measures, and, that, therefore, the highest considerations of personal honor and patriotism require him to maintain, by whatever of power or influence he may possess, the integrity of the laws of the public. Entertaining these views, it will be my imperative duty to exert the whole power of the federal Executive to support public order in the territory; to vindicate its laws, whether federal or local, against all attempts of organised resistance; and so to protect its people in the establishment of their own institutions, undisturbed by encroachment from without, and in the full enjoyment of the rights of self-government assured them by the constitution and the organic act of Congress.

Athough serious and thr

GOV. REEDER ON THE MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 28 1856. Gentlemen: The Special Message of the President of the United States, communicated yesterday to Congress, assails not only myself personally, but also my constituents, whom inclination as well as duly, imperiously demands of me to justify and protect. Entirely attisfied as I am with the course adopted, up to this time, by the people of Kansas—convinced that it has been dictated by a Kansas—convinced that it has been dictated by a desire to pres rive the peace, the reputation and glory of our country—knowing that it has, at every stage, been characterised by the most conservative moderation and laudable regard for the rights of others—having seen at every step the plainest manifestation of an anxious desire to

rights of others—having seen at every step the plainest manifestation of an anxious desire to avoid even the semblance of encroachment or aggression, I should be false to every manly impulse and every sense of duty, if I allowed the aspersions of the Message to pass unnoticed.

Unless the Message shall jucite and stimulate to new invasions of our Territory and fresh cutrage upon our citizens, it will produce to us no regret, as it has caused no surprise. After having seen our people trampled on, oppressed and robbed, on the one hand by the invaders of their soil, and on the other by the influence, the authority and the officers of the present Administration; after having witnessed the cold-blooded murder of an unarmed and unoffending citizen by an officer of the Administration, who is not only unmolested by the laws and unrebuked by the President who appointed him, but who has, perhaps, strengthened his official tenant and enhanced his chances of promotion by the act; it is not at all surprising that we should, by the head of that Administration, be misrepresented and perverted. After having seen the Chief Magistrate, during five organised invasions of our Territory, unmoved by a single symparhy in favor of an uneffending people, innomisrepresented and perverted. After having seen the Chief Magistrate, during five organised invasions of our Territory, unmoved by a single sympathy in favor of an unofficialing people, innocent of all wrong, and laboring only to carry out faithfully for themselves the docurine of self-government, and to build up and extend the greatness of our country—after having seen our invaders coming upon us arned (without reproof if not with official permission) from the contents of the arsenals of the United States, establishing a system of martial law over life and property, regulated only by the uncontroled will of yindictive and irresponsible men; a system under which life was taken and property destroyed; the highways obstructed; travelers seized, searched and estained; all the pursuits of life paralysed, and the desturtion and extermination of whole settle ments threatened and evidently intended—backed up by the sanction and authority of the Federal officers, who piedge publicly the co-operation of the President, and all based upon the fact that a man encouraged, perhaps aided, by his friends, had made his escape from an arrest on a constable's peace warrant—after having thus seen our natural and legal protectors joining in the most natural and legal protectors joining in the most atrocious measures of oppression and wrong, it is no matter of surprise to see misrepresentation of our position and our objects emanating from the

me source.
This is not the mode nor the time in which to This is not the mode nor the time in which to discuss the themes of this message. Expecting, as I have a right to expect from the clearness of the exclusive title I am prepared to show, that I shall enjoy a seat and a voice on the floor of the flouse, I am willing patiently 'to ablde my time'. At the praper time and place, however, I pledge myself to meet and expose the mis statements of facts and the errors of I w and logic which it contains. I will show that there is nothing but cold ernelty and insult in the request of an ampropriation to io meet and expose the mis statements of facts and the errors of 1sw and logic which it contains. I will show that there is nothing but cold cruelty and insult in the request of an appropriation to pay an army or a pouse to prevent the people of Knness from the commission of outrage and treason. I will show that the movement for a State government is mis-stated as to the facts of its origin and progress, and that all we have done in this direction has been under the sanction of the precepts and examples of all the great men of the country for the last fifty years—of the legislation of Congress and the action of the Executive in repeated and well considered cases, and of a deliberate opinion of a high and distinguish d Attorney General of the United States, and which, as it is a part of the archives of the Executive Department, it is to be regreted the President did not consult before the delivery of the Message.

If it is illegality and incipient treason for a new State to be formed without an eusbling act of Congress, I will show that fourteen Senators of the U.S. hold their sears, and seven States stand in this Union by virtue of illegal and treasonable proceedings—that Congress has sanctioned revolution, illegality and treason, again and again; and that the rank and noxious weed has even flurished in the White House and the Executive Department; and, baving vindicated my people, I will also with the utmost conficence of success, proceed to the minor and secondary task of vindicating myself io such a manner, I trust, as to show the attack to have been ill advised and unfortunate.

As to the discussion in the message of the points involved in the contested seat, I shall meet them when the case is heard, and as the House is the sold constitutional judge of the qualifications of its own members, I trust that the min a of members may be kept open and unprejudiced until they shall hear the law and the facts of the case, and that whether the discussion by the Executive of some of the points involved, has been made

The Church of the Pilenius, in Brocklyn, over which the Rev. Dr. Storrs is the setted pastor, is one of the oldest, largest and most influential churches of the Congregational denomination in this vicinity. It has also, as a whole, hitherto been considered as econyring middle ground on the subject of Slavery. On Thursing versing last, at the annual meeting for the election of onicers, and other business, the question came up of arranging for the monthly collections of the Church for various benevoisnt objects, among which was the American Tract Society. After a somewhat he American Tract Society, after a somewhat protracted discussion in which the pastor and some of the principal laymen of the church participated, it was decided by vote to take up no collection for the American Tract Society the present year. Dr. Storrs embraced the opportunity to say that he would not by word or deed endorse the management of that Institution until it changed its policy on the Slavery question. He showed its inconsistency in publishing Tracts on Dancing, Horse-racing, Gambling, Drinking, Tobacco-chewing and Smoking, while it not only refused to speak out plainly on the subject of the great sin of Slavery, but actually mutilated some of the best publication in the English language in order to please the South. The discussion was interesting and instructive, and the result of the vote gave satisfaction to a majority of the members present. The step taken by this church will doubtless be followed by hundreds of others, and the time, it is to be hoped, is not far distant when the public sentiment of every Christian denomination in the Free States will be as plainly appressed in the Oherch of the Filgrims at Brooklyn.—[N. Y. Tribune.]

THE LEADERS OF SCIENCE.

The following graphic letter from a correspondent of the Edgefield Advertiser, gives an interesting view of the British Scientific Association.

GLASGOW, Sept. 16, 1855.

On Wednesday, the ' British Association for the On Wednesday, the British Association for the Advancement of Science 'was convened in the City Hall, at eight o'clock, P. M. The room, which was capable of holding 3,000 persons, was two-thirds filled; the galleries and benches being filled by the associates, of whom a large number were females, comprising the beauty and fashion of Glasgow and the surrounding country. On the stage sat the distinguished foreigners, and the life members of the Association. These are the noble umateurs and the really scientific members. The associates are the commoners, amateurs who pay £1 for the privilege of attending the discussions, &c., of the meeting. Having gone early, I had a good seat in the gallery just over the stage, and a few minutes after eight, the distinguished body of science and noble blood came in from the Lord Provost's (where they had been dining) pell mell upon the stage. I did not know one of them, but when they were seated, I recognized in the tall ungainly figure that occupied the chair, the former Presi-dent, the Earl of Harrowby. He rose to make his valedictory, and though I felt till then a certain awe, I was forced to hold my hat over my face to hide the laughter which the singular appearance of this individual rendered it impossible for me to restrain. He stood at first erect, with his hands crossed before him, where he held them closely together all the time; but no sooner had he said.

Ladies, than he flung his body backwards, his feet remaining firm, till his form represented an arc of 90 degrees. His large nose tapered to a point, rose from his cadaverous face, and was directed to the criling in his rear, while his long stiff coat tail. equally sharp, stood at the antipodes, and looked to-wards the audience. Singular as was his attitude, conceive my surprise when, by a rapid movement, he entirely reversed his position, brought his point-ed nose to the table in front of him, and sent his coat tail out horizentally behind, while, not us if it had been spoken, but as though it had been spect-ed by this violent effort, the word 'Gentlemen' broke from his lips. This was his only gesture his hands and feet remained firm, but at every sentence he performed one or more of these rapid violent and exaggerated antero-posterior contortions. He spoke only a few minutes, and his ideas were destitute of point, and his expressions of all elegance. He concluded by introducing his Grace the Duke of Argyle, the President of the Associa-

His Grace is a young man, about thirty-two, who has been much petted, and has a reputation for eleverness, and his election as President is esteemed a high expression of the value which the scientific talent of the United Kingdom place upon his learning and abilities. He is of good figure, short, neat hand and foot, a certain freedom of carriage rarely possessed, I believe, by people here, with a fine head and eye, delicate features, and an exuberant growth of pale red hair. He stood upon a narrow platform, where it was scarcely possible for him to move his feet, without falling off. The table, a very common one, before which he stood, was so low that he was obliged to hold his speech in his hand. It was printed, however, which was well, for he could not have held the manuscript for such a length of time. His voice was free and clear, and his manner easy. There was no gesticu-lation, except turning his face from one side to the other. He gave a resume of the principal dis-coveries in science since 1840, when the meeting was held in Glasgow last. There were no striking thoughts, and though he spoke of friends who had recently died, the celebrated Edward Forbes was one, (a young man;) there was no attempt at pathos—only a genteel tribute. His speech was two hours long, and nothing more than a catalogue, with little comment, of the most commonly known results and achievements of science; and I am compelled to say, that merely as such it was strikingly deficient in many important points. The language was good, however, and except in a few words, the pronunciation the same as our own. When he finished, Dr. Macfarlane, the aged principal of the Glasgow University, rose, and rolling his tongue in his toothless mouth, spluttered forth the most astonishing concatenation of fulsome com-pliments to the noble Duke, for 'his very able and learned, and enlightened, and liberal address,' tha could be imagined, and closed by moving that the thanks of this meeting be returned to his Grace, the most noble Duke of Argyle.' Sir Roderic Murchison, of geological celebrity, rose to second the motion. He is rather handsome, resembles B-, but is not near so good-looking. He bemmed and hawed, repeated and bungled, could not say what he wanted to say, affected bashfulness when he was evidently brazen enough, and finally took sidered a flat failure, as would everything that passed on the occasion, except the Duke's speech. Mr. Phillips, author of 'Mineralogy, Geology. etc.,' rose, and at least deserved the credit of say ing, without stammering, what he wished. He read over the list of distinguished strangers. Prince Lucien Bonaparte, the ornithologist, was named. The audience applauded, and the Prince rose and howed. Good heavens! is there any of the great Napoleonic blood in that little, squat, Frenchman ! He looks as if he had been stuffed with frogs till he could scarcely draw his He is the very realization of the notion of a frog-eating Frenchman, and a few touches of the pencil of the caricaturist would make an excellent ikeness of him in the shape of a bull-frog of the first rank. Baron Liebig came next. The Baron rose—a slender, good-looking man of fifty, with hair just turning gray, and except a large nose and erect carriage, nothing to distinguish him; not a mark of profound thought. In a word, I would be

glad to report differently, but the truth is, take

that body all in all, the nobles and learned doctors.

they were as common looking and as unintellectual

n display of men as could be easily collected. Thursday I attended the various sections, where

many interesting papers were read, and saw and heard the celebrated Hugh Miller. He has a fine

head-the best of any here-but looks and speaks

night I went to a conversazione, where, knowing

no one, I had the gratification of pressing my hat

for an hour or two through the crowd. Friday I

of this place, for whom I had left my card and let-

ter of introduction at the Glasgow Observatory. Mr. Whitehouse read a paper which was thought,

by celebrated physicists, etc., present, to demonstrate the practicability of a telegraphic commu-

nication between this country and America. After-

wards there was a paper on the material that occupies the interplanetary spaces. This was followed by Prof. N.—, in a most ingenious article on

the geological formations in the moon. Think of it! No longer are men desirous of becoming State

Geologists, but they aspire to be Geologists to the moon. When he took his seat, Sir John Ross, an

old gray-headed, stordy sailor, wearing several medals, a white vest and a deep scarlet neckcloth.

rose to say, that as for those beautiful diagrams on which the Professor founded his opinions, they

were the result of the observations of his telescope

went to the mathematical section, to see Prof. N

like a Scotch laborer; yet he has genius.

and that he had been accustomed to produce them for the amusement of ladies. This was a terrible revelation, and Sir David Brewster, a handsome old gentleman, rose to smooth it over. That night eard Dr. Carpenter lecture, and saw the great Whewell. He is the very incarnation of the ideal of an English elergyman. I have not heard him speak. Carpenter has a fine head. In the face he resembles H- ; is tall, siender and ungainly in his figure, looking like a school-boy; immense hands too short, and he and feet; his pantaloons were wore leather straps as long as Major Jones.

I was introduced to Sir William Jardine, wh promised that to-morrow I should hear the whole subject of artificial fish-breeding discussed. Last night I went to an evening party at Prof. N-'s I had not been personally introduced to him. This I did myself as soon as I entered; he spoke a few words to me, and begged me to walk around. I thanked him, and sauntered off. Three or four rooms were thrown open to the guests; there was no such thing as introductions, and as most of

at home; and though no one spoke to me, I address ed several who seemed obliged to me.

After awhile, I saw Dr. Carpenter standing alone; he was the only person there whose name even I knew, and I hastily made my way up to him; found him very affable, and enjoyed half an hour's conversation with him, which I shall re-

them were strangers like myself, there were the most ludicrous ecenes of awkward, gaping people, that could be imagined. I made myself perfectly

member for a long time. I staid about an long and a half, and as soon as I saw the first man retire, I went home. There was a mulatto there talking French, who did not look a bit more axis. talking Frenen, who am novadok a bit more are, ward than the rest of the company, and whose some of the ladies seemed to find particularly is some of the ladies seemed to and particularly is teresting. He was not even a good specimen of a negro, and as I turned from him, my eye fell on two books of Clarkson, on the abolition of the slave. two books of Clarkson, on the abolition of the sinu-trade. I have seen all the great men of science is England, except Faraday and Herschel, when I know of. I believe I have not made the best of my opportunities, and that I should have talked that and left to all to whom I had any thing to say. Indeed, I am surprised at English affibility, after the reserve I had anticipated. I have seldom been addressed first; but I have uniformly received the most politic reply to any remark which I made addressed first, but I have uniformly received the most politic reply to any remark which I made. Everything is, 'If you please,' I thank you,' I beg pardon,' 'I am much obliged,' etc., etc., sentences which they repeat till you are sed discovered by the waiters at botal. hearing them, from the waiters at hotels, up.
There is also an affectation of timidity among all There is also an abectation stammer and hesiate classes, which makes them stammer and hesiate whenever they speak. Vulgar as this is, the very best of them, such as Jardine, Murchison, east the Duke of Argyle, are guilty of it to a son abominable extent.

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