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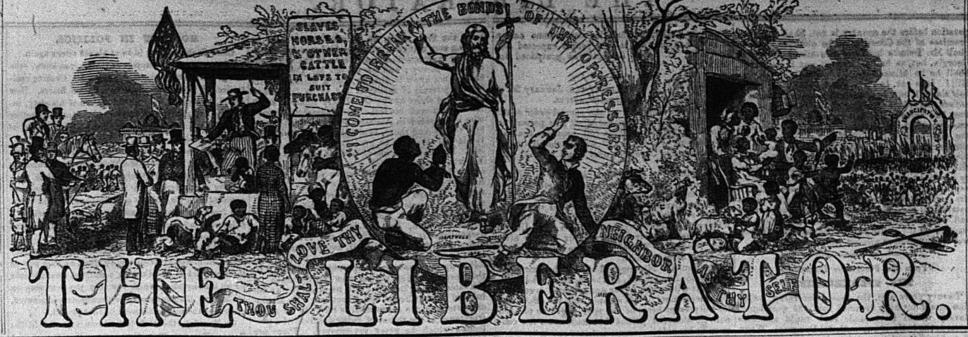
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The threelumns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of rery question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR. VOL. XXVI. NO. 7.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Staveholdere

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS A COVENANT WITH DEATH

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding

lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions TO SECURE THE PERFETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years,

of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PUGITIVE SLAVES-AR engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandise, under

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor repre-

senting the oppressed ! . . . To call government thus con-

stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of

mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

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

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

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.'- John Quincy Adams.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1856.

WHOLE NUMBER 1128.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Dadeville (Ala.) Banner, Jan. 30th. KANSAS.

We gire below a sketch of the remarks of Mr. Bek, on introducing his bill to aid emigration to Kansar, and also the remarks of Mr. Cochran, on the same subject, made in the House on the 12th

Mr. Beck said : 'Mr. Speaker-It will be peroried that this bill provides for the sending of re ralus our institutions at all, is an important matter, and deserves the attentive consideration of this Legislature. It proposes, too, that a special tar shall be levied on the slave property to defray the expenditure of this colonization. If we wish aid in putting an end to the sectional and fanatial effects of Abolitionism, it is time that we took sent measures to secure our constitutional rights. of secure the territory of Kansas, for the South. There is, there can be no doubt that the people of Alabama wish Kansas to be secured to the South-States. It has been proposed that this end be efected by individual subscription; but, sir, indiidual subscription is not adequate to that end. While the efforts of Abolitionism are growing stronger and stronger every day-while there are so means discarded by them to wage a perpetual wir on our institution of slavery—shall the great Sate of Alabama remain idle, rest supinely on her lack, and see Northern fanaticism roll its tide long, without making the least effort to stay its regress! Shall she do nothing, and suffer Kansas, he lost-sunk in the mire of Abolitionism. In the whole history of civilization, this system of colorization has been adopted. The discovery of America was brought about by this same means. This plan of colonizing has been universally adoptd. From our own country, colonizing agents have been sent to Germany and other parts of Europe, to bring out the hardy sons of toil and locate them our Western wild. The Massachusetts Legislatere has indirectly resorted to this scheme; she his chartered emigrant societies composed of men whi have gone to Kansas with an avowed hostility wor siave institution, and a fixed determination ti aproot it in that territory. Now, let us do di-netly, manfully, and boldly, what Massachusetts e indirectly and conningly. There is no legal election to this course, there can be none. Alabama has a right to do this. It is her interest to see that Kansas is secured to the South, under

the present circumstances. Suppose, sir, that Cuba should become the rendezvous for a borde of robbers who injured our commerce or trade-a nest our enemies-would not the United States be therized to seize and take it, both according to the law of nations, and on the ground of self-protection? Most certainly she would. Now, sir, this question of constitutional right to use and enpar property is to be tested in the Kansas issues. at the Abolitionists obtain full sway in that territory, and the institution of slavery in the South is fromed. Yes, sir, unless we secure Kansas, we per rest assured that our institution stands in oger-not absolutely present danger, perhaps, It more the less imminent because reserved and delayed. President Pierce, sir, in his late message

pressly says that the Northern States have been egged in urging forward a system of aggression the institution of slavery, which, but for the Union, would be, on the part of the South, a just cause of war. Now, if these aggressions have een so great as even to attract the attention of our Federal Executive, and lend to his avowed declarations of aggressive policy on the part of the North, shall we now quibble about expediency? Shall we ting curselves to look upon so important a matter merely in the light of economy—and thus aid the aggressions of the North by suffering Kansas to be lest to us and the South? 'No, sir. Let the Ala-

hams Legislature, at least, speak the will of the people, and pass this law. Mr. Beck having resumed his seat, Mr. Cochran addressed the House as follows :--

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'Mr. Speaker : In my opinion, a crisis has now arisen in the progress of Southern civilization, and the attention of this House should be called to it. as the most important consideration which can now ecupy its time. I am glad, sir, heartily glad, that the bill now under consideration has been intro-duced by the gentleman from Wilcox, and only regret that this matter has not been heretofore press-ed on the notice of this House. Sir, the history of our race proves that the most difficult matter in the world is to make a prosperous and happy peo-ple see and provide against danger in the distance. The distance in this case is only geographical. The institution of African slavery in Kansas is the institution in Alabama; and if it is brought into contact with the internal battery of Abolition there, the shock must be instantly felt in Alabama, and the doom of the institution will be impressed on our destiny.

It is an undoubted fact, that we have here at the outh a system of civilization organized upon co test principles-principles that are immutable and anctioned by Providence itself. When, sir, our forelathers framed the Constitution of these United Sates, they saw plainly that the Almighty had fired the relation of superior and inferior—master and slare—as to the different races on the earth; and what man does not know that the white race seels and knows its superiority, while the negro tace, when coming in conflict with the white race, admits its inferiority! This, sir, is in fact the very foundation of society—placing the white race in a superior position—allotted to it, and placing the negro race in an inferior or servile position—fixed for it

Now, a majority of the States of this Union are meeting us on common territory, on territory acquir-ed by the equal efforts both of North and South, and endeavoring, on such territory, to prevent our ing those equal rights therein, to which, by all rules of justice, and by the provision of our common constitution, we are entitled. By these mains, sir, our Southern civilization is actually based placed under the ban of the Union. Our rights are invaded, and I would ask honorable gentlemen of this House, will we be cowardly enough to abandon these rights to the impotent efforts of those who are trying to establish and uphold, on the virgin soil of Kansas, a system of civilization which imposes rectly conflicts with our equality as Americans, and makes us, as it were, of secondary importance to another section of the Union! We are standing a position where we can only see the danger in Mance; but let us not think, sir, that this the distance; but let us not think, sir, that this being the case, it is unnecessary for us to take any top to take any top to take any top to take any top to take progress. No, sir, this is a foolish, a false, a mistaken notion. Let the Abolitionists who have been sent to the territory of Kansas obtain the majority of political power, and it will be found to be too true that, as the bonorable gentleman from Wilcox has said—"Slavery in the South, and in this Union, is destined to decay—the doom of slavery is sealed."

we give them aid by some such means as proposed

Talk of a tax on slave property! Why, sir, the security of Kansas to the South will be worth ten per cent. on the \$250,000,000 now invested in that property. Even, then, in the light of mere pecuniary benefit, we but serve our own interest in voting for this proposed measure and aiding to carry or field for their operations. with a more enlarged view. God never had a peculiar and favorite people amongst whom did not exist this relation of master and slave. It is the Providential decree relating to any people over whom the Almighty exercises a special protection. and to whom He gives any special prerogative. Let this bill fail, and a howl of triumph will go up from the North that the State of Alabama, (almost the Keystone" slave State of this Union.) has abandoned that institution, and dare not put forward one solitary effort to aid it. It will bring shame upon us, and be a "tower of strength" to our enemies. Are we prepared to hear this! I apprehend not, sir. I know not: and I feel very confident that this bill will meet with the approval of this House and a speedy passage.'

GEORGIA AND VERMONT.

Gov. Johnson of Georgia, on the 28th ult. sent a pecial message to the Legislature of that State, which occupies about a column and a half, transmitting therewith a copy of the Vermont resolutions upon the Kansas question. The Governor argues the question of the resolves upon true argues the question of the resolves upon true ing their prayers and picking a pocket. As well Southern ground, complains of the continual attacks of abolitionists upon Southern institutions, declares that there is no outlet for slavery at the will be hemmed in on three sides by free States, if the better portion of humanity are governed." Kansas shall be declared free from slavery. The House of Representatives took up the subject in the following bellicose manner, as we learn by a letter to a Savannah paper :- .

There was much high feeling and indignation in

State the reentres

would send powder with it. Mr. Jones—'And a ceil of rope.'

some active indication of that would be recom- dies.

mended by them.

Mr. Smith of Union offered the following resolutions, the reading of which was received with ap-plause by the House :--

political iniquity from whence they emanated, with the following unequivocal declaration inscribed thereon:

Resolved, That Georgia, standing on her constitutional palladium, heeds not the maniac ravings of hellowing the following more stores from her blown for functional palladium, here from her blown for functional palladium and the deny this position presupposes less mental, mortal or physical capacity
north of 56 deg. 30 min. north latitude than there
is south of it. It has, therefore, been wisely
born functional palladium, here are the properties of the propert cold terms with perjured traitors.

After some further discussion, the motion to refer prevailed. A motion was then made to print citizens, either civil or religious, may be abused. 500 copies of the Governor's message (accompanying these resolutions) and Vermont resolves. panying these resolutions) and Vermont resolves.
The House would not for a moment entertain the idea of printing these insults, but after some further debate, 100 copies of the message were ordered to be printed.

From the Weston Argus. THE KANSAS REBELLION.

Since our last issue, we have obtained full and reliable information touching the late difficulties in Kansas; and as many conflicting reports have gone forth, we propose to give a brief statement of the matter, its origin, extent and settlement.

proclamation, the pro-slavery men, the real law abiding men, began to assemble at Wakarusa, be low, and Lecompton, above, Lawrence. In less than a week from the proclamation of the Gover-nor, 1800 well armed men, with six or seven cannon, were around Lawrence! No abolitionist dared show himself outside of the town! the few who ventured out travelled by night, and but few of them escaped. Although there was a burning and feverish desire on the part of the pro-slavery men to hang the leaders and drive the last one of the miserable wresches back to their dens in New tion for blotting them out. Not only Gov. Shannon, Gen. Richardson, the officers, but the men felt that if one blow was struck, the end would be the summary execution of every abolitionist in the territory. The abolitionists were not slow to

We are now called upon to defend ourselves and our property—to defend our civilization and the institutions of our State. Will we do it! Or will them. All this has been effected without bloodwise see our civilization crushed, overridden, by a puerile fanaticism! Are we to leave those gallant men of Missouri who have marked the soil of Kansas with their blood, to do every thing in sustainting the perpetuity of that institution, which they abolitionist excepted. The moral effect would ing the perpetuity of that institution, which they abolitionist executed. The moral effect would but hold in common with us? Sir, although those have been far less than the peaceable submission men are gallant, daring, and patriotic, they cannot hold out against the overpowering hordes who
are sent to combat them, and the loss of Missouri
brave and good men. Southern men have proof as a slave State will follow that of Kansas, unless that they and their property are safe-will be protected

We are gratified at the result-gratified that Gov. Shannon, while administering the law rigid-ly, was able to administer it mercifully. And we look to no future trouble in the territory. At the polls, on the battle-field, the abolitionists have been signally vanquished. They must seek anoth-

STRINGFELLOW GRINDING HIS ORGAN.

. We would it were within the range of the most liberal indulgence for us to express satisfaction with the adjustment of the difficulties which called to large a number of the squatter sovereigns from their firesides to encounter the inclemency of bleak December winds.
'Had the matter rested with Mr. Jones, th

sheriff, the result would have been different. criminals would have been traced to their hidingplaces, and safely secured against the audacity of a set of Gwl-forsaken fanatics. This would have given satisfaction, answered the purpose of the requisition, and fulfilled the ends of justice. As it is, base, cowardly, sneaking scoundrels will go unpunished, and be left free to perpetrate their infamous outrages wherever they may find an un-protected pro-slavery family. We have heard the opinion expressed by some, that the moral effect of the policy pursued will have a happier result than a more decisive and rigorous course would have had. Talk to us of " moral effect" upon a set of slow-flung pharisees, who make one job of saythieving abolitionists to be influenced by "moral effect." Such ingrates are only to be controlled Such ingrates are only to be controlled southwest except through Kansas, which is a through fear of bodily injury or pecuniary loss, western boundary of Missouri, and which State and not through the ordinary channels by which

SOUTHERN VAPORING. Extract from the recent message of Gov. Hebert to the Legislature of Louisiana :-

'The wild spirit of fanaticism which has, for the House this afternoon upon the reading of the many years, disturbed the repose of the country, bas steadily increased in power and influence. It most contempt and loathing for this string of in- controls the councils of several States, nullifies the sulting falsehoods, and for their authors. The laws of Congress enacted for the protection of our only point upon which they were not agreed was, what disposition should be made of them. to the shedding of blood. It has grown so power-Mr. Lewis of Green moved to refer them to the ful that it now aspires to control the federal legis-Committee on the State of the Republic.

In the fact can no longer be concealed, however much it may be regretted. The elaveholding resolution that the Governor transmit to the Gov
States are warned in time; they should be preparernor of Vermont, with a request to lay the same ed for the issue. If it must come, the sooner the of the Georgia Convention of 1850, and to enclose compromises has past. If the Union cannot be within the same a leaden bullet. within the same a leaden bullet.

Mr. Terbune said he would go for that, if they will only retard its dissolution, not save it. They will only retard its dissolution, not save it. They have had, thus far, no other result than to en Mr. Terhune—' Hanging is too good for trait-cors.' He was opposed to referring these resolu-tions to the Committee on the State of the Repub-suggest practical measures of resistance or retaitlie. Words were useless. The time for action ation. The present session of Congress will dehad come. He, for one, was prepared to act, and velop fully the plans of that party. Your own he hoped they would not be bound in the form of a action must depend, in a great measure, upon the committee.

Course which they shall pursue. The responsibilcommittee.

Mr. Crook, chairman of the committee, assured ity will be upon those who have forced us, in dethe gentleman from Floyd that the committee had fence of our most sacred rights, of our honor, and as much contempt for these things as he, and that of our very existence, to resort to extreme reme-

> The Governor of Minnesota Territory discourses on the Nebraska bill as follows :-

'If the American people are capable of formit Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, that his Excellency, the Governor, be and is hereby requested to transmit the Vermont resolutions ble why they are not equally capable of doing so forthwith to the deep, dark and fetid sink of social and born fanaticism, nor stoops from her lofty position to shall forever hereafter be left to the people of th States and the territories to dispose of as they may decide best; and although any privilege of the graphical line and permitted on the other.

SOUTH CAROLINA POR PIERCE

The Charleston Mercury is emphatically in favor of Mr. Pierce for the next Presidency. It says:— · Our correspondent from Washington is right, we think, in saying that President Pierce is the nat ural and almost necessary candidate of the South for the next Presidency. We fully believe that such is the general feeling of the southern people. Why, indeed, should they desire a change! Mr. Why, indeed, should they desire a change! Mr. Pierce has made good all his pledges—he has been emphatically the President of the people, of the law, and of the Constitution. If we have a chance In less than four days from the Governor's of getting something as good as his administra-tion, we can have no hope of obtaining anything

ing in Georgia, and if not, that feeling is every where in favor of re-electing our patriotic Presi-dent: if he cannot save the ship of State, no other man can. We want no better standard bearer than our present Chief Magistrate, and no better political platform than his last message. Thousands England, they determined to restrain their personal feelings while enforcing obedience to the laws. They hoped the abolitionists would stand to their threats, and would thus give a justification for blotting them out. Not only Gov. Shan-take this matter in their own hands, and will, as far as they can, repair the injustice they have done, and woe be to the demagogues that shall try to deceive them again.'— Georgia Federal Union.

the summary executions the summary execution is the territory. The abolitionists were not slow to discover their condition, and were ready to submit to any demands made by the Governor.

The abolitionists have shown that they are not not even the uncourteous and ungentlemanly controlled the summary execution in this city, and to not even the uncourteous and ungentlemanly controlled the summary execution in this city, and to not even the uncourteous and ungentlemanly controlled the summary execution in the series of the summary execution in the series of the summary execution in the series of the summary execution is sufficiently the summary execution in the series of the summary execution is summary execution. The abolitionists have shown that they are not only miserable cowards, but have been so terribly frightened that there is no danger of any open violence in the future. They have been cowed, but not trampled on; they have thus far their teacted from the satisfaction which his visit has fear to restrain, without baving their cowardly vengeance aroused to commit serve crimes.

They have seen that in a moment a force can be arrayed sufficient to crush them—the boasted promises of their leaders are falsified—they have have been compelled to back out from the position taken

sanctum on Monday last, seven scalps of the finest specimen of Kansas animals we have seen, consisting of Fox, Wolf and Wild Cat. Robert told us that if we wanted to see some abolition scalps taken from two-legged 'varmints,' he would bring us the scalp of George W. Brown, or that of any negro-thieving abolitionists in the territory. Robert is sound on the 'Goose.' Nine cheers for 'old Kentuck.'—Kickapoo Pioneer.

SELECTIONS.

From the London Empire. THE TRANSATLANTIC STRUGGLE.

If there be one evil which the British people unanimously abhor, and are really anxious to bill repealing the act which prohibits the intro-remove, it is that cruel and indefensible system by duction of slaves into the State for sale.

Which their fellow-men are converted into chatwhich their fellow-men are converted into chat-tels, and reduced to the level of brutes in every respect, with the single exception, that they are not divested of that immortality which is the glorious gift of the Great Father of the human race, and which cannot be touched by the sacriwho restored the deadened consciences of the pen nations of modern times to abolish human slavery

as a legal institution.

Fifty years before this country struck off the shackles from the weary limbs of a single member of the proscribed and hated negro race, the American Republic—then an infant in age, but already a Hercules in strength-proclaimed to the world the Christian doctrine that liberty is the inalienable right of every man; that doctrine was expounded in the Declaration of American Independence, and is professedly the foundation on which the huge fabric of the thirty-one United States has been raised. And yet, at this very time, if a democrat is asked to point to that part of the wide realms statistics of the country, and the history of slave-of oppression which contains the worst as well as the statistics of the country, and the history of slave-try in those States—Virginia particularly, in continuous the strongest and most aggressive system of slave-firmation of what he said. The last mentioned the strongest and most aggressive system of slavery, he must point (alas! that it should be so) to State, although she has, for years and years, supthel and of which George Washington was the first pict the Southern and Western markets, contained, at republican ruler, and for the political emancipations, within her borders, not only a greater slave

bled, and suffered. confederated States. They had the boldness to law. Slavery was struggling for an existence in expose the defects of the nation, and to condemn Kansas, and needed all the aid she could get from ing better than cringing popularity-hunters and greedy-office seckers. They care not for the noble ambition which causes the patriot to be anxious to make his country just and virtuous, as well as physical. Refuse to repeal this law, you give an additional argument to the Abolitionists against your brethren in Kansas. He was for free trade in negroes. They great. Theirs is a sordid and self-th a belief to the Abolitionists against your brethren in were recognised as property and the self-th and the self-t great. Theirs is a sordid and selfish ambition, which governed trade in other species of property never rising above the mere love of power; an consequently, they always swim with the tide of Mr. Peeples was the next speaker. He thought public opinion, in whatever direction it may flow, and into whatever putrid sea of depravity it may lead them. Such men, as long as they possess the power which office gives them, cannot fail to make the nation more and more like themselves. and to encompass the Republic with dangers, which may some day cause her to share the fate of empires that have fallen from audacity and recklessness in evil-doing, certainly not greater than that which she is at present exhibiting. Did our readers ever notice the insatiable ap-

tent of territory, seems to satisfy them. Ever are tent of territory, seems to satisfy them. Ever are they plotting or fighting for more; never do they confess that they have had enough. The slave-holders of America obtained the Fugitive Slave Law, and the compromise measures in 1850. By the former, they secured the liberty to hunt down and capture, at the expense of the national excepture, their fogitive victims in any part of the hunting grounds of the Indians, only men were the prey, instead of deer. By the compromise measures, they gained 60,000 square miles of free measures, they gained 60,000 square miles of free territory on which to raise and to work slaves, that they might increase their ill-gotten wealth. that they might increase their ill-gotten wealth. This compromise, as it was called, was termed and feeling appeal, upon the ground that the traffic a settlement of the disputes existing between the in slaves is revolting to humanity, and at variance North and the South. Ever after they were to smoke the pipe of peace together, and live in brotherly harmony with each other. But soon piratical expeditions to Cuba began to be talked of; besides, there were the Sandwich Islands, so What will be its fate in the House, I cannot say fruitful and so tempting; and there was the black empire of Hayti, which distarbed the self-complacency of the slaveholding foes of the black race, and which, therefore, must be placed under their paternal rule. 'Manifest Destiny'—which neans that it is the manifest destiny of the slavewas the chief pretext put forth for these projects, and what a sublimely philosophical pretext was it not! But these schemes did not seem ripe for exception, and so the conspirators raised a cry for the repeal of the Missouri compromise, by which slavery was interdicted for ever in the great North-West territory. They organized their forces. holders to rule the entire American continent-was the chief pretext put forth for these projects West territory. They organized their forces: on this result of a long and uncertain struggle better appointed Senator Douglas, the little giant, as their leader; all the office-hunters and placemongers of the land declared that the demand was perfectly constitutional, patriotic, and moral; and

which he may have imbibed against those moderate conservative opponents of the extension of slavery (including the great bulk of the people of the free States) who are sweepingly denounced as abolitionists, at the South, and in the administration papers.—Boston Journal.

Anoutron Scalps.—Robert, a fine specimen of a Kentucky black man, (belonging to Mr. Martin Bland, near Port William,) brought into our sanctum on Monday last, seven scalps of the finest parent triumph. But the case was brought before parent triumph. But the case was brought before the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, and the judges reversed the decision of the lower tribunal; and the prisoner was liberated amid the booming of cannon, the ringing of church-bells, and the en-thusiasm of a repicing multitude.

So slavery thinks that it has secured a per-manent existence; but the first has gone forth

from an Infinite tribanal,—'It shall surely die;'
and die it must. F. W. C.

SLAVE TRADE IN GEORGIA. [Correspondence of the Savannah Georgian.] MILLEDGEVILLE, January 26.

SENATE. Mr. Camden moved a reconsideration of the

glorious gift of the Great Father of the numan negroes, you present temptations to the people race, and which cannot be touched by the sacrilegious hands of even the most powerful and the mist daring confederation of earthly tyrants. In the British empire—in England itself—there is much iniquity and injustice for reformers yet to mourn over, to be ashamed of, and to labor earn—once to the past history of Georgia. He admitted estly to remove; but it is our glory, as it is the that negroes are cheaper in some portions of this hope of mankind, that not a solitary slave is subject to our extensive sway. All honor be paid to the heaven-recorded efforts of the men and women opened, large and fertile tract of country, emopened, large and fertile tract of country, em-braced within the boundaries of Texas and Louisple to a noble and vigorous life, and who thereby jana, has increased the demand for slave labor, caused Great Britain to become the first among the and consequently enhanced the value of slaves in that section which supplies Southern markets. But the depression in Georgia might be temporary; and many who are now selling negroes at compar-atively low prices, are probably forced to do so on account of embarrassments, occasioned by paying high prices, while the law, which some were now seeking to repeal, was not in operation.

Mr. McMillan followed in opposition. He said

there was no force in the position assumed by some, that throwing open our doors to the introduction of slaves for sale, would have the effect of draining Virginia and Maryland of their slave population, this time, within her borders, not only a greater slave tion of which the revolutionary fathers fought, and population than she ever had before, but more slaves oled, and suffered.

Slavery has greatly dimmed the lustre of the of these facts, gentlemen, for want of a better longer do such minds as Jefferson, and Adams, and also urged that it would be injurious to Southern Patrick Henry preside over the councils of the interests, at this juncture, to refuse to repeal the

the gentleman last up very unfortunate in his reference to the slavery statistics of the border slave States. If there was an increase in the slave population at all, the increase was nothing in com-parison with the rapid increase of that class in the more Southern States. In making this comparison, you must take the old States, and leave out Kentucky and Missouri, which were more recently settled. He thought it was to the inter-est of the South to adopt that policy which would prevent the border States from sending off their etite which all despotisms possess? No increase negroes, and thus lessen their interest in the in-f power—no enlargement of resources—no ex-ent of territory, seems to satisfy them. Ever are ion of many that slavery was destined to recede

in its moral and social aspects; and made

positively. I am, however, inclined to the opinion that it will pass that body also.

From the New York Evening Post. MR. BANKS'S ELECTION AS SPEAKER.

A great triumph of Right and Justice was achieved in the House of Representatives on Saturcongratulate the whole country, North and South, on this result of a long and uncertain struggle between the party of freedom and that of slavery,

perfectly constitutional, patriotic, and moral; and the result was, that Congress removed the interdiction complained of. And yet all the world believes that America is the freest country on the face of the earth; and distinguished European patriots point to it as a political Arcadia and a model Republic! How great is the delusion!

But the British public will ask, 'Is there then no hope for the land which was consecrated to freedom by the blood of a liberty loving people!

Rejoiced are we beyond measure to reply, yes; there is hope, amounting almost to certainty, that the cloud which overshadows the present existence of Britain's noblest offspring will depart soon, and depart for ever. Let it not be supposed that all the American people have succumbed to the terrible influence of pro-slavery commerce. There is a party of the federal government—no measure against which they have concentrated their power has succeeded.

Hitherto, not a Speaker has been placed in the Chair of the House of Representatives but by their permission. No man has been allowed to represent our country abroad or to sales a judge in the federal tribunals against whom they have thought fit to combine, in order to bring home to him in the Senate chamber the charge of holding dangerous opinions respecting the class of men held in this country as chattels. From one term of the Pessi country as chattels. From one term of the Presi-dency to another, they have exercised this power of exclusion, this veto on the appointment of all fed-eral officers, from the chief magistracy to the place of tide-waiter, with less and less of reserve, and more and more of severity, till under the present administration, all the offices in the gift of the executive are conferred, as they are in a close cor-poration, without regard to the wish of the people. all contests on the great federal arena, the slaveholders have hitherto won the day; as journalists, we have had only to chronicle their triumphs, and the defeats of those who have taken the liberal side. In general conventions, they have out-man-aged and out-voted us, made our nominations, drawn and passed our resolutions. In Congress, their ascendancy is almost immemorial; they have gone on from one success to another, the party of the people losing ground at every attempt to mea-sure their strength with that of their adversaries. Not a single advantage once gained by the capitalists of the slave States is ever given up, not an inch of ground which the friends of freedom have been permitted to keep for the time is safe from future attempts to carry it by storm.

It is matter of rejoicing that we see at length a

change in the fortune of this war. A Speaker of the House of Representatives has at length been chosen against the wish and in spite of the opposi-tion of the slaveholders, with all the power and influence of the administration on their side. Let this be recorded as the first example of the kind since our Congress had an existence, and let the defeated party draw from it what omen it may. We put it down as the precursor of yet more important defeats of the party whose sole bond of association is the property in slaves—as a symptom of its decline, its decrepitude, its extinction as a power in the State—as a promise of the time when it will no onger be thought necessary for those who start in the race of political ambition to begin by making friends of the slaveholders.

If anything could add to the titles which Mr. Banks has to the Speakership, it is the admirable manner in which he has behaved throughout the whole of the competition for that post—the dignity, courage, and self-possession with which he has maintained the ground on which he was brought forward by his friends-never alarmed, never irritated, never indulging in indiscreet debate, never appearing to forget, in the desire for his own advancement, the duty he owed to the common cause.

A LESSON POR THE DAY. The New York Tribune has the following sensible re-

lections upon the late contest at Washington for election of a Speaker :-

'There is a lesson in these facts, as we have before intimated, which extends beyond the immediate occasion. We see a Speaker opposed to the disorder, because the result was inevitable. South and the party of the South submit with a good grace, because there was no alternative but date, solicited the privilege of conducting Mr. Banks to the chair, because he desired " to carry out the rder of the House." Just so we shall see every other just and wise measure adopted with the same want of disturbance, if the friends of Freedom are equally unflinching and harmonious. While a question is in dispute-while the persons who are o act upon it may be influenced through their fears, all kinds of clamor and threat will be resorted to to shape the result; but when it is once known that the people have made up their mind and will put that mind in execution, the veriest fire-eater begins to roar you as gently as the sucking dove. All the loud-mouthed cries of disunion will end as the pertinacious clamor against Mr. Banks has nded, after a single stern decision of the North. The show of a good stiff backbone is a marvelous quieter of your bobadils."

From the New York Evening Post. WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN-ITS OMENS-ITS RESULTS.

It has seemed to us, until very lately, that our differences with Great Britain would not lead to any very serious result ; but, if the temper of Congress is to be inferred from present indica-tions, the danger is much greater than we had imagined. Yesterday, Mr. Cass made a war speech in the Senate. We should infer nothing from this, for Mr. Cass is always making war speeches, and we should say, as we have said in other instances, that he meant nothing by it, were t not that other senators, less given to the display of warlike propensities, zealously support him, and even go beyond him. It is now confidently said, that Mr. Seward is in favor of authorizing our government to give notice to Great Britain that we expect her to renounce all dominion over every part of Central America, and that if, after a welvemonth, we find her persisting in the exercise of sovereignty in that quarter, we shall inter-fere to prevent her. Mr. Seward, on account of his long experience in public affairs, and the general moderation of his views on questions like this, exercises great influence in Congress, and will bring a powerful support to the war policy of the administration. The House of Representatives, in which the influence of Seward is much stronger than it is in the Senate, may be expected, if it should ever be organized, to be no less inclined

should ever be organized, to be no less inclined to war than the other chamber.

Let us consider what is implied in the notice to Great Britain that her authority over every part of Central America where it is exercised must cease within a year. Our government claims that the British protectorate of the Mosquito Indians is an exercise of dominion. She must renounce that, Central America reaches from the Isthmus of Palmanteres to that of Palmanteres to that of Palmans. British of Tehuantepec to that of Panama. Honduras is a part of this country, and it includes the island of Rustan and the other isles in the Bay of Honduras. Britain must evacuate her possessions, both on the mainland and the islands.

Will she do it? Assuredly not. The naked threat of war will have no more effect upon her than it would upon us if our government were told to give up Key West on peril of provoking hostilities from Britain. The moment the notice was given, we should find that we had taken measures to make war inevitable. Great Britain would hold herself engaged by her honor to insist on the Mosquito protectorate, and to maintain her possessions in Honduras; she would tell us that we had no more right to bid her renounce them, than to renounce her claim to the island of

We, on the other hand, should say to her, 'The notice we gave was not an idle bravado purselves to the contempt of the world by utter ing a threat which we have not the courage to exwe can, by an attack on their possessions. Let the notice contemplated by Mr. Cass and Mr. Seward once be given, and, if the Mosquito Indians be not exterminated by the small-pox or the cholera, and if British Honduras and the Bay Islands be not swallowed up by an earthquake, war will fol-

In which part of the United States the calami tous results of a war with Great Britain would be most seriously felt, we have already shown. It is the nature of disease in the human body to fix it the nature of disease in the human body to in it-self in the feebler parts. In our republic, the Southern States, occupying four-fifths of our sea-coast, and most open to invasion on account of their comparatively thin population, half of whom are slaves, and have no country to defend, would be infinitely the greatest sufferers by a war with Great Britain. The agriculture of the slave States, which supplies the cotton mills of England, would be ruined by it; the young men of the South would be drafted to defend their coast, with the usual waste of life in war; the slaves left at home would be the secret friends of the invaders; there would be no sense of security at the firesides of their masters ; slave-breeding would ecome an unprofitable pursuit; the dream of a direct intercourse between the Southern ports and England would be at an end, and equally so the magnificent dream of an indefinite extension of the area of slavery over the helpless regions of North-ern Mexico. No blow has ever been struck at slavery in the United States, or ever will be, so formidable, so fatal, as a declaration of war with Great Britain would be at this moment. It would crush the mighty plans of the Southern politicians in their mid progress, and visit the region they

inhabit with poverty and distress.
It may be that, in the inscrutable plans of Provi dence, there is no way provided to check that growing evil. the predominance of slavery, but a quarrel with a formidable naval power. It may be that there is no other way of curing that chronic, congenital malady, which has hitherto gained strength as the country grew strenger, and ex-tended itself with the enlargement of our domain, short of the calamity of war, eradicating a permanent by a temporary mischief. What no perconscience has been able to effect, may be accomplished by the necessities and miseries of a quar rel with the very nation which is the great customer of the slave States and the consumer of their products—a quarrel by which the keeping of a herd of slaves will be rendered almost as unprofitable and nearly as dangerous a trade as the guardianship of a herd of wolves.

To the guilt of a nation which rashly engage

in war we are not insensible, and we do not seek to disguise or extenuate the evils which a war with Great Britain will bring upon both countries Almost all calamities, however, have their com pensations, and even out of the crimes of men. Providence educes blessings for the human race. If our readers were compelled to choose between war and that guilty predominance of slavery which barbarizes our population, debauches the public mind, corrupts our politics, seizes upon one region after another to fill it with a race men, and restrains our country, with its glorious institutions, from fulfilling its proper destiny, that of giving the world an example of the purest lib-erty and the most peaceful order, associated with the highest prosperity—which alternative would they take? Which of the two evils is the least?

For our part, if there he no other remedy than the one presented to us in the threatened war, we are prepared to submit. It may be that Providence, in its plans of benevolence, has placed at the head of the nation a man whose imbecility is associated, as often happens, with rashness, for the very purpose of conducting us through a great calamity to a greater good. Franklin Pierce may stand, in the history of our country, as the unconscious instrument, in the hands of the Supreme Wisdom, by which a blow was struck that broke the power of slavery into fragments.

From the Evening Telegraph. A GREAT TIME IN BOSTON.

The Hon. Robert Toombs has been to Boston. and has delivered a lecture upon slavery. The merly a Whig. He was one of those Whigs who helped defeat Mr. Winthrop's election to the speakership. The Hon. Robert Toombs left the Whig party because it was too sectional for him. too anti-slavery, and so he joined the National Democratic party of Georgia, with which party he now remains. He was one of the first traitors to the Whig organization; one of the first of its assassins. The Whig party tried a long time to preserve its national character; tried to do jus-tice to all sections; it opposed the annexation of Texas, and its Northern representatives always had a regard for the right of petition; they stood by Mr. Adams and Mr. Giddings and Mr. Slade, and while they were too slow to yield to the ris-ing spirit of anti-slavery in the North, they were reluctant to denounce that spirit. Mr. Toombs was one of those Whigs who were continually calling upon it to be sectional and pro-slavery; but it did not go in that direction fast enough, so he left it for its more daring and audacious He is the man who is popularly reported to have said that he would yet call the roll of his slaves under the shadow of Bunker Hill Monument. He is one of the perfidious crew of slaveholders who passed the Nebraska Bill, and deliberately swindled the North out of a heritage which Georgia herself helped to secure to it in 1820.

Boston Hunkerism is in raptures with the portunity to do honor to Mr. Toombs. He comes the guest of that distinguished Whig, the Hon. William Appleton: and other distinguished Whige, who are never tired of calling John G. Palfrey a traitor because he would not vote for rop, and of denouncing Wilson and Allen and Sumner for their stabs at the Whig party, and Rockwell because he left it after it was thoroughly dead, vie with each other in doing honor to the slaveholder from Georgia, the earliest assassin of the Whig party, the sectional disturber of the Missouri Compromise, and the author of the in-famous boast which ought to have closed against him every door in Boston.

Boston Hunker newspapers think his lecture

able and sound, and temperate. Mr. Dick Froth-ingham of the Boston Post, who informs the public in his prospectus, that his paper is edited in a faith in Democratic principles, trudges over Warress Bridge to hear the man who avows himself a disbeliever in every principle of Democracy, and who scouts Thomas Jefferson, and takes Fisher Ames, as his political teacher. Mr. Toombs talks about slavery an hour or more, and never even once alludes to a democratic principle; never dreams of discussing the question whether he has any right to the negroes whom he proposes to put in harracks at Mr. Dick Frothingham's back door, but instead of that, attempts to show that the men who made the Constitution intended slavery she exist and be cherished here, justifies the South for breaking contracts in order to extend the institution, and tries to show that the social condition of the slaves is the best possible condition for them. Mr. Dick Frothingham forgets his prespectus, forgets his faith in Democratic principles, and forgets to ask Mr. Toombs this question, which some one ought to have asked him: What right have you to the services of the men you pretend to own? What right have you to take

to wn! What right, have you to take their carnings from them and make yourself rich! What right to separate hushand from wife, father from child, brother from sister! What right to deprive them of knowledge and religion! What right, when they run away, to follow und to flog! Nobody thought of asking these questions, and Mr. Toomba never supposed that these questions were ones which needed answering. Probably it was never suggested to him during his visit, that there never suggested to him during his visit, that there was any but a political, or an economical side to this subject. If he established the fact that sixty

this subject. If he established the fact that sixty or seventy years ago men compromised away the right, and violated Democratic principles, he supposed he had done all that was needed.

We do not observe that Mr. Toomba established this fact at all. But whether he did or not, he fell far short of establishing a defence of slavery. If he had succeeded in establishing the guilt of the framers of the Constitution, and the right of the slaveholders to be secure in the possession of their property, in the slave States, he failed to touch the root of the present political difficulty. The

question before the country is not, Shall the compromises of the Constitution be observed? is not. Shall Mr. Toombs hold his own slaves secure in Georgia, but, as he has bimself put it elsewhere. Shall he be allowed to call his roll on Bunker Hill! It is not, Is the South to have the right to Milledgeville, January 26. hold slaves! but, Is the North to have the right to exclude slaves? The people of the North thought they had secured this last right, so far as Kansas was concerned, by a bargain which they made with the slaveholders in 1820, but they woke up one morning in 1854, and found Mr. Toombs swindling them out of this right. They now find Kane decisions tending towards the establishment of slavery in the Northern States, and they reasonably suppose Mr. Toombs to have come here mainly fo the purpose of looking out an eligible site for a patriarchal residence, and of employing an overseer and woman-flogger. For this last situation, we recommend the distinguished Bunker Hill Democrat we have before alluded to.

From the Providence Transcript. THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Twenty years ago, the most discerning politislavery would have made such rapid advances towards the halls of our national Congress. When Wm. Lloyd Garrison was imprisoned in Baltimore jail, in 1828, and a year or two after gave utter-ance to his convictions in a secluded hall in Boston, concerning slavery, every one then supposed him a fanatic, and hence paid but little regard to his views upon the subject. But what a change has come over the nation. Though Garrison is widely in error upon many points, his leading views on the slavery question are now shaking the nation from centre to circumference, and the mere choice of a Speaker, whether he be a slavery or an anti-slavery man-a Nebraska or an anti-Nebraska bill man in his views, is merely a superficial question. The day is coming when the Southern advocates of the peculiar 'Institution' will know the power of the North, when the self-willed and rampant-bullying of Southern men on the floor of Congress will find the might of these men, who represent the property of the self-william of the resent the principles of Freedom, is to be respected. It is only a question of time. Right must have the ascendancy. It cannot be crushed. It is mighty, and will prevail. The question of the speakership, as to which one of the candidates may be chosen, has been thus far a subject of interest to us, only so far as it relates to the great point—the extension of the area of human slave ry. The difficulty in the choice thus far of a Speaker, will beget a similar difficulty when any bill hereafter is brought before the House, involving the same points upon which the present con-

From the Practical Christian. THE INDEPENDENT' VS. MR. GARRI-SON.

The above named widely circulated and influenform (unintentionally, perhaps) under 'false pre- It seems to me that from such instructions the form (unintentionally, perhaps) under 'taise pre-tences.' It is really, in some of its departments, one of the most narrow, sectarian and bigoted pa-pers of the day. Whether it is superstitiously or maliciously so, we are sometimes in doubt. For cle, (editorial,) not knowing who he is, that he names have lent the sanction of their approval grossly abused. Ronert Owen has been no 'de-graded infidel,' but, as far as we can judge, an hon-est and benevolent man, though now he seems to us to be passing through a species of delusion. But Mr. Garrisos: - we should like to see him and his fanatical critic on a platform together, where the people, looking upon their countenances and beria, to form a government for themselves; con hearing their voices, could judge between them. vince them, by the powers of your oratory, of Mr. Garrison don't believe all the silly notions in their capacity for self-government; and the slaves which his vilifier probably believes, not in his vin-dictive God, but-well, posterity will tell the rest. power God has given them if they too are not con-If this editor truly represents the 'Independent,' vinced. You must obliterate from the organiza-it is unworthy the support of freedom-loving and tion of the slave every vestige of reason if you large-minded men .- w. H. F.

PREE NEGROES IN GEORGIA.

Proceedings in the Legislature of Georgia, Jan. 25.

From the Savannah Republican The bill for the removal of free negroes was next taken up. Dr. Phillips offered a substitute recommending the propriety of assessing them all with a tax to raise a fund to be used for the pur-

pose of removing them.

Mr. Jones spoke in opposition to the bill and the substitute. The principle involved in this measure was revolting to his nature. The dignity of the legislature should be above such pairry, ungenerous movements, as waging war on the poor, defenceless, unrepresented portion of the com-

colonization scheme, animated with the purest columns.

motives of benevolence and charity, after having The first section of this proposed bill is a little

States excluded them, and thus, in Georgia, would State of Massachusetts. gather this almost outcast population in numbers The second section provides that all civil suite

slaves, all of whom went to Liberia, and of this from term to term, until the said State of Mases number one was living, the rest having died off chusetts shall wholly remove the cause complaine one by one. He could not support the bill. There of in the preamble of this bill.' Here arises were stringent laws to keep them in check, and the laws of the State forbid manumission. He had observed those who lived in his county to be order-Mr. Haynie-Chattooga has but ninety-three

negroes, and consequently there is no cause for They would construe the act in the same spirit is alarm on the part of the gentleman from that which they interpret the Constitution of the United

Mr. Jones then spoke of their low condition, fervently appealing for sympathy for the ignorant benighted African; he showed statistics proving the perfect immunity from danger from this class, exhibited the effect of colonization, &c. Mr. Crook then replied, most ably sustaining his positions, adducing new arguments, and occasionally inadducing new arguments, and occasionally in-dulging in a flight of eloquence.

Dr. Phillips supported Mr. Crook with great power, and, in the course of his remarks, brought

course of his remarks, brough op the name of Jefferson.

Mr. Lawton of Chatham, said that he knew

Mr. Lawton of Chatham, said that he knew a large number of old residents in Savannah, slave-holders, who were well acquainted with every change that had taken place in the circumstance of the blacks, and those men apprehended no danger. The free negroes were orderly, hardworking industrious, law-respecting people. He different from the gentleman concerning the colonization so siety. He believed it was a medium of mucl good: different accounts had been received from Liberia, and they all seemed to be doing well there He did not think now was the proper time to legislate on the subject.

gislate on the subject.

Mr. Harris of Fulton, objected to so summary , isposition of such an important matter. Intro-

MILLEDGEVILLE, January 26. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House then took up the special order of the day, the bill for the removal of all free persons of color from this state. This bill provides that all free persons of color, found within the limits of this state after December next, shall be sold into Dr. Phillips of Habersham. offered a substitute

assessing a capitation tax upon all free negroes within this State, between the ages of 16 and 60, to be set apart as fund, to be expended in the voluntary removal of such free negroes as may be willing to emigrate beyond the limits of the United States, and for their support for six months afte such removal. There was some very eloquent speaking upon this hill.

Mr. Jones of Muscogee, first took the floor. He

was decidedly opposed to the measure, and com-bitted it with much fervor and pointed argument. The earnestness of his manner had its effect, and present home of the poor negro he pleaded with an eloquent pathos that made not a few co verts to his side.

[Our correspondent here proceeds to report th emarks of some opponent of the bill, but omits his name.]

I admit that there are evils arising from th presence of this class of our population, but not of such a character as, in my judgment, authorizes a resort to so harsh and inhuman a remedy as is contemplated by this bill. I am fully prepared to advocate any law which will enable us more regard to the free negro population of this state but I do not think it necessary for us, in suppor of the institution of slavery, to resort to a syst of legislation, whose severe operation oppress alone those who are feeble and defenceless; who position is created by our own laws, and who have the implied faith and pledge of those very laws for the continuance of that position, and the protelieve, sir, that the inconvenience and (may be positive evils arising from the presence of this fre negro population among us requires, or could jus-tify, a resort to so horrible a remedy for its removal as that of hy violence transporting them to this Van Dieman's Land, this Siberia.

It has been urged that this system of compulsor

immigration or expatriation is one of the ways i the providence of God intended to Christianize the benighted sons of Africa. I do not profess, Mr Speaker, to be particularly anxious to be instru mental in bringing about this glorious result, for I am willing to leave them to the good Lord who made them, in the utmost confidence that he has the ability to take care of them; but were I a firm believer in this method of saving sonls. I should never send on such a mission such a class as my friend from Chattooga has described. Why, sir, tial 'orthodox' journal has a reputation for liber-ality and Christian magnanimity, borrowed from exciters of rebellion and treason and insurrection, HENRY WARD BEECHER'S connection with it, that the advocates of all kinds of social disorder and does not by any means belong to it. It is there-fore getting some subscribers from the ranks of re-and lowly Jesus to the benighted sons of Africa.

instance, in its issue of January 3d, after pouring out a tirade of fanatical abuse upon Prof. Harr, in my judgment, is highly prejndicial to our in in a review of his work on 'Spiritualism,' it says'; terest, and one calculated by its opposition to aid Of the converts to Spiritualism, whose previous the abolitionists in their crusade for the extirpa belief is mentioned in this book, almost all were infidels; and some of them, like Garrison and Robert Owen, of a most degraded class.' (!!) Now we do not hesitate to say of the writer of that article, (editorial,) not knowing who be is, that he must be either a religious ignoramus, or a whining, canting bigot. Mr. Garrison a degraded infidel! they are calculated to effect evil, and only evil, I we can almost see Herry Warp Beecher throwing this 'Independent' from him in contempt and indignation, half resolving to lend his reputation to such a Pharisaical sheet no longer. Prof. Hare about they are the more dangerous, because the more dangerous and the more dangerous, because the more dangerous and Robert Ower must take care of themselves, cause they come in the guise of friendship and or for we are not of their school, and strongly dissent a mission of peace. Place the funds proposed to from many of their notions; but we think they are be raised by this tax in the hands of these Colon-

> can argue such questions before him, without ex-citing into prompt and dangerous action the spirit of discontent, which such themes must engender Encourage by your laws the formation of these societies, and reap the full harvest thereof, in burning homes, butchered children, outraged wives and all the horrors of servile insurrection

> > ALABAMA IN THE PIELD.

We have been favored by mail with a printed copy of the following amiable and interesting document, of which, for the information and edifica tion of our readers and the world at large.

[Here follows the ' Bill to be entitled an Act to enfor the Rights of Alabama against her Enemies,' published in last week's Liberator.]

generous movements, as waging war on the poor, defenceless, unrepresented portion of the community, a portion having no means of redress in case they are wronged, holding the intermediate position between slaves and the lowest class of whites. If any class needed protection, they did, and if any class should be free from persecution, they have been should. they should.

The philanthropical gentlemen engaged in the ment in giving to it the additional publicity of our

witnessed the effects of exportation, characterized muddy, especially the concluding part; but we it as a curse upon the free negroes. Every re- take its intent to be this: that any person indicted turning ship brings earnest petitions from these for murder, highway robbery, arson, rape, burglapoor unhappy exiles, driven from this free country, to be brought back again to the country of their birth and their friends.

Every retake its intent to be this: that any person indicate for murder, highway robbery, arson, rape, burglapoor unhappy exiles, driven from this free country, to be brought back again to the country of their birth and their friends. their birth and their friends.

Mr. Crook of Chattooga, in reply, said that this was an act of self-preservation, of deliberate, prudent estimation of dire consequences to result from the presence of a dangerous people. Other Southern States have enacted laws similar to this; the free States have enacted laws similar to this; the free States of Massachusetts.

sufficient to warrant the idea of danger.

Mr. Dawson of Greene, addressing bimself to that the plaintiff belongs to either one of the above-the arguments of Mr. Crook, said there were statutes prohibiting the introduction of free negroes. Joel Early of Greene, liberated thirty which the action is to be dismissed—be continued, This, however, would, we apprehend, prove by means a fatal defect with the Alabama Courts States, and would easily supply by construction anything not distinctly expressed. Suppose the cause complained of is nowhere in the bill set out in terms. If not expressed it is understood. Everybody knows it must be the Massachusetts Personal Liberty Act. What else can it be?

Personal Liberty Act. What else can it be?

The same observations will apply to the third section, by which the whole act is to become void when the Governor of Alabama announces by proclamation that Massachusetts has wholly re moved the offense complained of by the bill which nowhere does complain of any particular

offense.

What effect this bill of Mr. Cochran's may have upon the weak nerves and still weaker minds of Governor Gardner's Know Nothing Legislature, we are not entirely prepared to say. Very possily it may aid that anti-slavery Governor, placed in office by the old Liberty party, in frightening its dark-lantern brethren into the repeal of the Personal Liberty law. But whatever may be its ffect on the Know Nothing Legislature, we apprehend it is not of a character to inspire much read into those citizens of Massachusetts who read into those citizens of Massachusetts who are in the habit of visiting Alabama, or who are all acquainted with the existing state of society

In the first place, no Massachusetts man or woman ever thinks of visiting Alabama for pleasure, for instruction, for anything in the world except for money; and let us tell Mr. Cochran, if he does not know it already, that a Massachusetts be does not know it already, that a Massachusetts man in pursuit of money is not to be frightened or stopped short by the Old Harry himself, much less by him and his bill. No Massachusetts man who has resided in Alabama long enough to know how things wag there, is simple enough to rely on the law of Alabama to protect his person or his life. In what State are homicides more frequent? Yet who evers hears of convictions for murder either there or in any other slave State? Even in Kentucky, so much nearer to the borders of civilization, the most cold-blooded murderers are habitually let off under the plea of self-defense. The safeguard which a Massachusetts man, or indeed any other man, has in Alabama against being assassinated is, we take it, not the law, but his nesassinated is, we take it, not the law, but his capacity of defending himself, and the danger that if he be murdered, his relations and friends will follow up the murderer and revenge his death. the same footing in that State as when it was in habited by the Creeks and Choctaws. No Massa chusetts man, we apprehend, is likely to be much frightened at the threat of being deprived of a protection which he never yet enjoyed. There are few communities anywhere to be found on the face of the globe so savage and ferocious that one of with assortments of notions for sale. Those wh for the sake of gain put themselves in the powe of the man-eating inhabitants of the Fejee Islands, of the man-eating inhabitants of the Fejee Islands, are not likely to be frightened at any degree of barbarism which the good people of Alabama may

debtor to pay! And yet the men of Massachusetts understand how to get their money in the Fejee Islands or elsewhere. How much, in nine cases out of ten—we might ask in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred—does Mr. Cochran suppose that an execution against an Alahama cotton-planter is worth! If he wishes for information on this subject, let him inquire of our once-wealthy New York merchants, ruined by their share of the Southern trade. We can assure him that all intelligent Northern traders some time since came to the conclusion that attempts. think proper to exhibit.

It is the same with the collection of debts. Is debts by legal process are futile, and that the entire proceeds will not suffice to pay the law ex-

Should Mr. Cochran's bill pass into a law, and should it have the effect to diminish the still unreasonable amount of credit given by Northern would be highly beneficial to both sides; and the Boston merchants could well afford to present Mr. Cochran with a silver pitcher, in acknowledgment of their share of the benefit.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE LIBERATOR

No Union with Slaveholders,

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 15, 1856.

THE CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS.

So many proofs of corruption, of unfaithfulness her own standard of duty, of disregard of the requisitions of Christianity, both in what she does and what she leaves undone, must be registered against the popu- tering in every part of the body politic where lar church, by those who watch and record her history, transactions are necessary, no man will do the work that it becomes an especial duty to take note of any more faithfully and successfully for them than Calaba HONESTUS. facts which seem to indicate even partial repentance and amendment. THE LIBERATOR accordingly gave prompt insertion to the statement which it found, that this article, says of its writer :the Church of the Pilgrims in Brooklyn had voted not to make its customary contribution this year to the American Tract Society. This statement is so far literally correct as that, at a small meeting for business, held by that church, the measure in question was decided by a small majority of those who actually voted, while a considerable number did not vote. And the New York Observer, the Journal of Commerce, and other pro-slavery papers, boast that the real sentiment of the church is by no means represented by this vote, and that in fact a larger contribution than usual will probably flow this year from the Church of the Pilgrims into the Tract Society's treasury. The facts in the case appear to be these. The church

in question (under the pastoral care of Richard S. Storrs, Jr.) has been accustomed to take annually one In an article in the New York Evangelist for Jan. collection for the American Tract Society, and another 10th, the following statement is made, which we somefor its auxiliary, the Brooklyn Tract Society. A year what condense: ground that they were then making two collections each year for substantially the same object, and that a new object, to which they had previously given nothing. might profitably fill the vacant place. At the annual meeting of the church this year, held a few weeks ago, State. some one moved to restore the direct contribution to the parent Society, thus making again a double collection for the Tract cause, as managed by the American Society and its auxiliaries. This motion was rejected by a vote of fourteen to nine, twelve of those present giving no vote upon the question. Thus the parent society was again excluded, on the ground, distinctly expressed in debate, that the Pilgrim Church would not endorse the course of the present administration of the Ameri- the population of Virginia, who are to become citizens can Tract Society on the subject of slavery.

But how comes it that the fourteen who gave this vote ples, and in the same manner, as its parent. If these third, who receive any. gentlemen are intelligent observers of slavery and its A committee of twelve clergymen and laymen, repre this state of things-the Brooklyn Tract Society have ry and its influences. They should now be actively circulating, not one, but many tracts, on the many branches of this subject. And if they are neither doing this, nor any part of it, nor originating any movement in that direction, is it not the duty of the fourteen protestants against the parent society to take the same course with the auxiliary-and, by a more forcible statement of the facts and the arguments, to seek to awaken their brethren of the Pilgrim church to action in the same direction-and, by exposing the false assumptions by pent not .- M. which societies in alliance with slavery claim to be considered Evangelical and Christian, to lay the foundation for new and better agencies for the spread of the Gospel and, by banding together with the like-minded, and lifting up their voice like a trumpet, to encourage their pastor, and the pastor of the neighboring Plymouth church to make stronger and more thorough appeals than they have yet done upon this subject? The Independent informs us that the Church of the

Pilgrims has neither voted, nor as yet contemplates, ecession from the Tract Society—that it has merely refused to endorse the present administration of the socie. ty (Dr. Nehemiah Adams & Co.) -and that it is free to dopt in the future whatever course on the subject may seem most expedient. We fear that they are actually entitled to no more credit than this ; but we hope that they may speedily learn, if not from their official advisers, from some other source, that, here as elsewhere. the right is the expedient .- c. K. W.

BANKS FESTIVAL IN SALEM. We learn that a celeration is to be held at Salem, on Tuesday evening 19th inst., in honor of the election of Hon. N. P. Banks as Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives There will be speeches, a collation, and music and HONESTY IN POLITICS.

Caleb Cushing seems to be at his old tricks again. Suppose (we may suppose anything, you know, even things intrinsically improbable) that Mr. Cushing real-ly desired to be President of the United States. How would he, judging from what is known of his piety, integrity, and preferences as to the mode of transacting business, be likely to set about the accomplishment of this purpose?

Might he not be likely to suppose that a communi tion, inserted in a newspaper of pious and unscrupulou character, and not heretofore actively engaged in pol tics, by a disinterested private individual, perfectly ac quainted with his eminent qualifications for that office and free to eulogize them without reserve-especially if followed by a judicious editorial echo-would be a favor able beginning of the campaign ?

Politicians of twenty-five years standing will recolled

that a disinterested private individual, as long ago a that, certified to Mr. Cushing's eminent qualification for an inferior office, which was then the next step or his ladder. Two or three little circumstances, however prevented the accomplishment of that project.

On Tuesday, the 12th inst., there appeared in th Boston Evening Traveller a communication signed ' Honestus,' some extracts from which we give below :-THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

It is the habit of every age to undervalue and ill-tre its great men.

Among the living men of our country, none have been more violently denounced than the present Attorney General of the United States. While no man has ventured to bring charges against his moral character, or

carefully criticised, they will be found of a minor character, and in many cases grossly exaggerated.

Mr. Cushing has been named in some quarters as a probable candidate of the Democratic party for the Presidency. Those who have watched his career of industry and ability in the many distinguished offices he has filled, and particularly the last fwo, that of Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and Attorney General of the United States, will have no doubt that if elected to the Chief Magistracy of the nation, he will exhibit the same ability and industry in that office. Notwithstanding all his faults, and his ardent ambition, more unpardonable with some than all things else, he stands pre-eminently qualified for the Presidency, above all other men of the time, for his clear-headed judgment, this comprehensive understanding of all the political reall other men of the time, for his clear-headed judgment, his comprehensive understanding of all the political relations and husiness interests of the country; and the possession of shility, industry and fidelity combined in a far higher degree than any other statesman now living in the country.

in other men's matters, sceptics in regard to God's gov-ernment of the world, and unbelievers in the wisdom and justice of his arrangement of the condition and allotment of the reward of the laborers in his vineyard, have called the course of Mr. Cushing venal, dish and corrupt. But they who thus assert are ignorant, or willfully belie themselves.

We repeat, if the people want a man for President, who will, better than all others, marshal the combined

hosts of Democracy and conservatism to battle and victory against fanaticism and the morbid and imbecile philanthropists and demagogues of the day, and breal up the pecuniary corruption which is gathering and fee

The editor of the Traveller, in a eulogistic notice of

. He is, as we have reason to know, thoroughly con versant with the qualifications of the gentleman he has now, for the first time, distinctly named as a candidate for the Presidency. We presume, moreover, that h entertains a just appreciation of those qualifications."

If any one is so uncharitable as to have doubts upor the subject, and so charitable (in the scriptural sense of believing all things) as to relinquish his doubts upon such evidence, we doubt not that Mr. Cashing would promptly relieve him by making oath before a justice of the peace that he did not write the article signed Honestus.'-c. K. W.

MORAL AND EDUCATIONAL CONDITION OF VIRGINIA.

Of these, the number over 20 years of age, is 452,882. Of this last number, 86,180 are unable to read; that is, nearly one in five of all the grown whiles in the

Of white persons in Virginia, between the ages of five Of this number, there are at school or college, only about 111,327, leaving as attending no school of uny kind, 268,518; that is, for every young person in the State, between five and twenty years of age, receiving any instruction, there are two others who receive none! In other words, two thirds of that portion of within the next fifteen years, are, in these most precious years of their history, going wholly untaught. make no corresponding movement against the Brooklyn We stop not to comment on the almost total worthlessauxiliary, which of course acts upon the same princi- ness of much of the instruction imparted to the one-

influences, they must know that Brooklyn needs to be senting six 'evangelical' denominations, was chosen evangelized upon this subject not less than Richmond or at a meeting in Lynchburg, Va., in June last, to pre-Charleston, and that it would be a wasteful squander- pare an address in behalf of 'Christian education in ing of men, tracts and funds, to send them to the South, South-Western Virginia'; and it is from their address while the North remains unconvinced and unconverted. that the above facts are taken. What progress these While the citizens of Brooklyn despise and oppress the men can expect to make in Christian education, while colored people among them, while they stand ready to they are dooming to enforced ignorance, and to a state deliver again to his master the servant who has escaped of certain demoralization, ' a nation of heathen in their from his master to them, while they are satisfied to se- very midst," it is difficult to understand; and their adcure the supposed advantages of Southern trade by tak- dress would provoke ridicule for its absurdity, were it ing the part of the oppressor against the oppressed, and not for the melancholy character of the truths it sets while the great majority of their churches and clergy forth. It is a part of the inevitable retribution of cooperate, both by speech and silence, to continue God's providence, that their enormous injustice and wickedness to their whole colored population, should an urgent and most important duty in relation to slave- draw along fearful consequences to all the whites, including themselves and all their posterity; and, moreover, to every other State and individual which continues in fellowship and union with the oppressive and guilty State of Virginia. Every good man should fice that State, as Lot fled from Sodom. The predicted vengeance of God, which the Virginian Jefferson declared could not sleep for ever,' has never slept, -has converted that beautiful soil into a barren desert, and will soon overwhelm her in a terrible destruction, if she re-

ACENOWLEDGMENT. The Managers of the Anti-Slavery Bazaar desire to acknowledge the receipt of Six dollars from friends in Salem, by the hand of Mrs. Remond, contributed to procure supplies for the Refreshment Table ;-also, Four dollars from two friends in Boston for the same object; also, Two dollars from Perrin Scarbarough, Brooklyn, Ca., received with the valuable donation of provisions from that town. The Managers would take this opportunity of offering their sincere thanks to all the friends in Boston and vicinity, who so kindly and liberally furnished daily supplies for the Refreshment Table. GIVE HIM ENCOURAGEMENT. Those who would be

glad to encourage a worthy, industrious and competen colored laborer, in this city and vicinity, are requested to employ James Wood, No. 44 Southac street, if they want any kind of house painting, varnishing, furniture cleaning, or other work done. He thoroughly understands his business is active and reliable and will e sure to give complete satisfaction. As the spring pens, we hope he will be remembered by such of our riends as will then be ' putting their houses in order.' Orders may be left at 44 Southuc street, or at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill.

KANSAS AND PRESIDENT PIERCE The following circular letter from Kaneas has in sent to the Governors of many, perhaps all, of he

LAWRENCE CITY, K. T., Jan. 21, 1854 LAWRENCE CITY, K. T., Jan. 21, 1852.

To His Excellency the Governor of

Sir: We have authentic information that an any whelming force of the citizens of Missouri are of the many supplied with artillery, is the avowed purpose of invading our territory, area ishing our towns, and butchering our unedfinding in State citizens. We hope to be able to hold out that State citizens. We hope to be able to hold out the sassistance can reach us. We respectfully request, a behalf of the citizens of Kansas, that such steps my be taken by the people of the States as humanity me gests, to prevent the successful carrying out of a in human an outrage.

John H. Lane, Chairman Ex. Com. K. 7.

C. Robinson, Governor elect of Kansa.

Geo. Dritzler, Secretary.

GEO. DEITZLER, Secretary.

Governor Clark of New York communicated to Governor Character to the New York Assembly. Gov. Character to did the same, sending to the Legislature of Ohe special message. In it he says :-

special message. In it he says:—

'The General Assembly can express the sense of the people of Ohio, in resolutions addressed to their says tors and Representatives in Congress. They can recommend the admission of Kansas as a free State the enactment of a suitable law securing freedom of the tions in case the territorial government be not specified; and what, perhaps, is of more importance and the prompt admission of the delegate of the people to seat in Congress, that he may have the most farentle apportunity of gaining the attention of the failing apportunity of gaining the attention of the failing legislature to their wants and their wrongs. The formal Assembly may also, by suitable resolution, and the cause of Kansas, to the warm sympathic at liberal contributions of their constituents. They we not, I am sure, invoke the prompt action. liberal contributions of their constituents. There as not, I am sure, invoke the prompt action of the period in vain.

On the reception of this message, there was a then and exciting debate. A series of resolutions were fered, among which was the following :-

Resolved, That our representatives in Courses in requested to vote for the immediate admission of A. R. Reeder to a seat in the House of Representative, in Congress, as a delegate from Kansas, until such iduasion of Kansas as a State

It appears that the people in several of the country of Ohio were already doing something to aid the me tlers in Kansas, and this official appeal from that he lenguered territory will doubtless quicken their more ments. The Painesville Telegraph of Feb. 5th buthe following paragraph :--

Help for Kansas is coming in quite freely ; pra.
rifles, pistols, swords, and some money. Mr. Sch
Marshall has been associated with us upon the ms. mittee for the county, and during the present wet will call upon our citizens. It is now the turning tout with Kansas! In our next paper, we must be slick with Kansas I in our next paper, we must be also in report what help the people of Kansas may repet from Lake County. Our neighbors of Ashtabula County, the past week, sent on arms sufficient for two compains, and we hear rumor that Gen. Bierce of Sammi Conty has already enlisted a regiment of 300 men! With we still labor and hope for a peaceful issue of the struggle, it will be well to "keep our powderdry."

It is very certain that Atchison and Stringfellov an diligently endeavoring to organize a force in Meson, with which to murder the free State settlers in Kanny and destroy their towns ; and they feel encounged to do so by the special message of President Pierce. Not content, however, with this Message, the President

on Monday last (Feb. 11th) issued a Proclamatica, seting forth that 'indications exist that public tranquiity and suppression of the laws in Kansas is endanger. ed by the reprehensible acts and purposes of person, both within and without the territory, who propose to direct and control the first political organization by force ; that combinations have been formed therein to resist the execution of the Territorial laws, and thus in effect to subvert by violence, all the present Considertional and legal authority; that persons residing without the Territory, but near its borders, contemplate armed intervention in the affairs thereof; that other inhabitants of remote States are collecting money, etganising men and providing arms for the same purpose; that combinations within the Territory are endeavoring, by the agency of emissaries and others, to induce individual States of the Union to interfere in the sfairs thereof, in violation of the Constitution of the United

We quote from the abstract of the Proclamation furnished by the felegraphic despatch; and the works which we give in italics, both above and in the following extracts, show plainly that the President proposes to sustain the infamous 'legislature,' so called, which was elected by Missouri ruffians, at the point of the bowie-knife and revolver, in violation of the Unite States Constitution, of the Act of Congress even, soid all justice and decency; he will sustain the doing of that legislature, its pro-slavery and bloody enactment, by 'forcible interposition of the whole power of the general government.' This is the point, to which sichson and his fellow-marauders, and the whole Slaterypropagandism of the South, have long been striving to oring the general government. They have succeeded in drawing from the President this atrocious manifests. We shall see if he dares to follow it up by deels.

· Plans for the determination of the future infiltre tions of the Territory, if carried into execution for within the same, will constitute the fact of an insured tion, and if from without, that of invasive aggreent, and will in either case justify and require the furtile interposition of the schole power of the gentral govern-

This has a great show of impartiality; it is such inpartiality as Atchison, Stringfellow and the rest will appland the President for, to the echo. For it proposes to enforce the laws passed by Atchison's own men, and all without any trouble or expense to him.

* The President commands all persons engaged in mlawful combinations against the constituted authority the territory of Kansas, to disperse and retire peet-bly to their respective abodes; and warns all such per-sons, that any attempted insurrection of the territor, or aggressive intrusion into the same, will be rested not only by the employment of the local milita, but also by that of any available force of the United Stein troops, to the end of securing full protection to price and property, and the civil rights of all pesceable and law-abiding inhabitants of that territory.

By 'peaceable and law-abiding inhabitants' mess ing all such as receive and submit to the enactments of the Missouri-chosen legislature, without any opposition

The President calls on both the adjoining and distant States to abstain from unauthorized intermedifing in the local affairs of that territory, admonshing than that its accountable to the state of the that its organic law is to be executed with imparia justice, and that all individual acts of illegal interfernce will incur condign punishment, and any attempts to interfere will be firmly withstood."

The proclamation is evidently written in a spirit of the utmost defiance to the free sentiments of the North, and with a determination to crush the effort to make Kansas a free State. We shall see if the Northern States and people will heed this manifesto. We believe they will not heed it. The North knows its rights in this Kansas matter; it knows, too, how foully it has been wronged and defrauded by Pierce, Douglas, Atchison, and their confederates. It is determined that its rights shall be respected and restored; and it sill consign Mr. Pierce, and every other man who dare in oppose that determination, to certain and merited disgrace. Let the free State men in Kansas stand fra. Help shall come to their side, and that from every quarter .- M.

WANTED.

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

To CORRESPONDENTS. The absence of Mr. Garrista will excuse any seeming inattention to various comms nications. They will doubtless receive his early attertion, on his return.

Several articles intended for this week, among thes a portion of a late letter from Parker Pillsbury, are usavoidably postponed.

MY DEAR Your kis ecutive Co mant for t my acknow designated principled, it is an hor more resea

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words wer while he la dictated to the letter r TOR, which I do not acknowledg to my fathe accompany cause to v with me w the Treasur ti-Slavery President. tion to heal The varie per concern those who l all you have cordance w life and cha

do likewise,

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DOU Mr. EDITO Insw in : pal Church things in t as a sample way, which receive the that . the d lowship wit are only to

er to perpe cause from holders in c thay are so that they f and they a forbids . th children, v rule is prin to. Beside the Minutes

East and V of anti-sla tions to opp their power East Maine '1. Resing when the

LETTER PROM MISS ESTLIN. BRISTOL, (Eng.) Jan. 10, 1856.

Mr Dear Mr. GARRISON: Your kind letter containing the resolutions of the Ex entire Committee in reference to the death of my reegitte Committee did not come into my possession until De vered rather, although it is dated Sept. 20th. This must acent for the length of time which has elapsed without of schowledging this gratifying proof of the high aplation of my venerated parent, by the very individpreserved by the last day of mortal consciousness designated as 'some of the most self-sacrificing, highpracticed, exemplary people I have ever known, whom is a an honor and privilege to cooperate with. The nore resemble the early Christians than any band of philanthropists I ever met with.' [Some of these philanaropass traced by his own hand, with a pencil, while he lay in bed, on Friday, June 8th, -the rest h gented to me; they form part of the rough sketch of the letter referred to by Mr. May in the last LIBERAtos, which lies anfinished.]

I do not regret the delay that has occurred in my sknowledgment of your sympathy and your testimony to sy father's worth, because I am hereby enabled to accompany it with the last mark of his regard for the suse to which your lives are consecrated. He left with me written instructions ' to pay the sum of £100 to the Tressurer, and for the benefit of the American Ann Slavery Society, Boston, of which W. L. Garrison President' The order is drawn in the name of Mr. Francis Jackson, for whose prolonged life and restoration to health, all of us who know his long-tried devotion to the anti-slavery cause most earnestly pray.

The various notices which have appeared in your p per concerning my beloved father have been prized b those who knew and loved him best ; and I believe that all you have said of him would have been in entire acprisace with his own feelings, for you dwell on his life and character as an incentive to others to ' go and do likewise,' considerately avoiding the eulogistic strain from which his unobtrusive humility made him especially shrink. I thank you, therefore, for all you have ail, and all you have forborne to say. 'He being dead, yet speaketh,' and the duty remains with us who sartive to deepen and perpetuate his good influence. Mc May's series of 'Memorials' have been read by st with great interest. They present a very faithful pertrait, and evince much discrimination and accuracy detail. Of course, the record of my father's anti sheery efforts is the most meagre at the time of his greatest exertions, because they necessarily prevented Ms reporting progress to Mr. May with the frequency and fullness that he indulged in during his less occupirl sessons. But the quotations given are fair specimens of the nature of his aims and labors ; the instrugentalities he originated and sustained testify to his real. His various anti-slavery publications I am endescring to collect together, in order that they may best the disposal of any friends of the cause who can turn them to good account.

With many thanks, dear Mr. Garrison, for your persoal expressions of sympathy, and with kind and grateful regards to each member of the Executive Com-I remain. Yours most sincerely and affectionately,

MARY A. ESTLIN.

Unfaished sketch of a letter commenced by Mr. Estlin the day before his fatal illness :-

· BRISTOL, June 7, 1855.

· I am very anxious for you to enlighten to the course she is taking on anti-slavery matters. an sure she would not knowingly do the cause any in jury, but it requires an amount of knowledge of the ati-slavery movement which cannot be acquired in this country without a good deal of pains, to adopt that warse which is consistent both with the best interests of the cause and with liberal sentiments. I have been concerned to see her name as a receiver for the Roches er Barrar, especially as she was last year a receiver for the Boston Bazaar. It is very fine and very sentimental to talk about helping all anti-slavery parties America, but those who affect to do this, are either my ignorant, or have the true interests of the slave very little at heart. The Boston Bazaar is the one contestel with the American Anti-Slavery Society. That Society is the only pure, unsectarian, unpolitical Sociely is America, and is managed by some of the most self-scrifteing, high-principled, earnest, and exemplaty people that I have ever known, whom it is an memble the early Christians than any band of philanthropists I ever met with. P. Pillsbury is a good specheep of them. No worldly advantage accrues to any of the members of that Society; they make it their sie business to spread anti-slavery knowledge in all directions, and especially to disconnect it with politics,

which is the bane of the American nation. 'The Rochester Baznar is instituted [by a Society] mainly for the benefit of Frederick Douglass. Now, there is no reason why any English friends of F. Douglass should not send him what money they wish, either fir his own use or the support of his paper; but it is very necessary to distinguish F. Douglass from the esti-slovery cause. He has always been a man keenly site to his own interests, and those who know him best are satisfied that he left the American Anti-Slavery Sotiety, when he found he could promote his own interest best in other ways. The anti-slavery cause could do tery well without Frederick Douglass, but to him the tause is every thing. The paper is his private property, and it is a natural object with him to increase its sale as much as possible. But the paper is not a pure anti-slavery one, but is devoted to the promotion of a political anti-slavery organization. As every body turns, political parties in America are always seeking their own private interest, any philanthropic enterprise connected with them is not likely to be a very indeproduct one, and therefore it is a waste of money for English people to assist any American political move-

'The hostility evinced towards the American Anti-Statery Society arises from the odium incurred by its nembers in consequence of their having left their thurches, and proclaimed the faithlessness of the American clergy."

DOUBTPUL-A CALL POR PROOF. Mr. EDITOR :

I my in your paper of Jan. 11th, an article by Robert Johnston, entitled, 'Deputation from the Irish Methodists to their Brethren of the Methodist Episcopd Church in the United States,' There are many things in the article, which, in my judgment, are eifalse, or half true, but I would refer to one part as a sample. The piece is commenced in a very smooth which seems like a bait to lead simple minds to. reside the hook; but the writer soon tells the world that the deputation is already in communion and felbuship with a church which has slaveholders in its consection, and which tries by every means in its power to perpetuate slavery, and prevent the anti-slavery came from progressing.' It is true, there are slavebolders in connection with the M. E. Church, but they the only to be found in the 'border Conferences,' where they are so physically and socially allied to the evil. that they find it difficult to be entirely clear therefrom and they are under the strict rule of Discipline which brobbs the buying and selling of men, women and children, with an intention to enslave them, '-and this tale is printed in italics, to call special attention theresides, whoever will take the pains to examin the Minutes of the different M. E. Conferences, North, Last and West of the Union, will find a general spirit of anti-slavery, and some of the most stringent resolutions to oppose the whole system of slavery with all their powers. Take, for instance, the resolutions of the Lax Maine Conference in 1855 a-

'1. Resolved, That we regard American slavery with iterasing abhorrence, and that the time has complete the M. E. Church should adopt considerate but

decided measures to free herself from the stain of this coffsulting the other members of the Committee, this

2. Resolved, That we concur with the North Obic 12. Resolved, That we concur with the North Oblo and Eric Conferences in recommending to the next General Conference so to alter the rule on Slavery as to read, "The buying or selling of any human being, with the intention of enslaving such person, or bolding any person in slavery, where emancipation can be effected without injury to the slave."

It will be understood that the above-named three Conferences recommend the rule just mentioned to the General Conference of the M. E. Church, which will meet next May at Indianapolis, to be adopted as the rule of the entire Church on the subject of slavery. With these and many other facts before my mind of the same character, I cannot believe Mr. Johnston when he proclaims in the public papers that this same Church 'tries by every means in its power to perpetuate slavery, and to prevent the anti-slavery cause from progressing. If he has proofs to establish such a glaring statement, it is due to himself, to the M. E. Church and to the public, that he make them known.

Again, he says :- 'As the pro-slavery characte the M. E. Church is so well known, and its hypocrisy so fully unmasked, even in Ireland, I can scarcely think that those who sent out the deputation were not aware of the responsibility they would incur in thus recognising as Christian a church and priesthood who are as deadly foes to the true gospel of Jesus as it has ever had to contend with, not excepting the Jewish priests who crucified him." This is a reproach of deeper dye than the other, if true. Can Mr. Johnston prove, in the first place, that the Methodist Conference in Ireland were so convinced of the pro-slavery and hypocrisy of the M. E. Church, that they should run the risk of incurring such a terrible responsibility by sending a deputation to raise money to evangelize that priest-ridden country, that the above paragraph im

the M. E. Church and priesthood are as deadly foes to the true gospel of Jesus as it has ever had to content with, not excepting the Jewish priests.' Such a state ment must be the product of a mind blinded by prejudice, or a heart full of salice, or a head lacking knowledge. Is it not a well-known fact, that the M. E. Church, and the Methodist Church in general, has done as much or more to evangelize the world as any sect since the days of Jesus Christ, and that other Christian churches have often been benefitted by its influence,

But this Church is too well known to require eulogy or to be injured by such slanders as I have just quoted in the opinion of the intelligent part of the world ; bu for the sake of these who do not know better, I ask of Mr. Johnston either to prove or retract the above state-

There are other expressions in the article, equally doubtful, if not false, but it is useless to ;eview these until the above are proved.

Mr. Editor, these remarks are written by a true friend of freedom, humanity and evangelical religion who is vexed with all that would injure these things but one who simply desires that the truth may b known. Yours, &c.,

EDWARD DAVIS. Scarborough, (Me.) Jan. 29, 1856.

A. T. FOSS IN PEPPERELL. Rev. S. MAY. JR. :

DEAR SIR,-Last Sunday, our strong-hearted, plain spoken, unceremonious anti-slavery lecturer, Andrew T. Foss, bore a noble testimony in this town against the head-quarters of fraud, cunning, hypocrisy and if he did not come to save men's lives, and not to deoppression, the American Government and the Americatroy them? Yen, more, would not your common

matter] ; he that doeth righteousness is righteous,'-St. John. The above quotations will readily suggest to yet destitute of all that constitutes a man, as much as the reader at all familiar with anti-slavery preachers, is the above-mentioned animal. Christ says to us. 'If the searching application of the texts to the character human beings attack you, appeal to their reason-to of individual men and organized bodies or nations. The starting-point of the morning's discourse was

this plain proposition, viz., that it is always safe to do right and never safe to do wrong; and it is impossible and a little right, even when the end to be obtained of reason or love to a Bengal tiger! Suggest to a hyens is a good one. Ends, however good, never did and that he had better refrain from tearing you with his the American Church, (twin institutions in crime.) in- responding to his nature. stead of practising according to the divine truth in the text, and the divine utterance of every undebauched soul, were consoling each other that they had, for the correct. mutual benefit of each, found out a more cunning way than the one recommended by Isaiah. Having mixed returning from Easton, ten miles from Leavenworth, in a large amount of deviltry with a very small amount where there had been voting. They had not proceedof righteousness, they seem to think God will never ed far, when they were attacked by a gang of Missoufind them out; and their poor dupes still believe they rians, and one of their number was taken prisoner. were ordained and set apart to God's glory and the The others fled, and alarmed a body of thirty men, happiness of mankind.

It is impossible to speak of the great crimes of our Government against humanity without implicating the had proceeded about sixty yards, on their return road individuals composing the Government, and approving the ruffians opened a fire upon them. The rescuers a its acts, and the Church, that steps between the Gov- length returned the fire, and put to flight the gang, ernment and the condemnation it richly merits. There numbering forty persons. After daybreak, Mr. Brown, is no crime, however enormous, that the Church will who led the rescuers, started for his home near Leaventust for power is the soul and centre of all human sourians were on the watch, and waylaid the compagovernments and man-made churches, the world over. ny, and took them prisoners. All except Brown evenlet fire come out of the bramble and consume the cedars forest, after holding him a prisoner during the day, of Lebanon.' The modest 'vine and olive' declined and insulting him to their satisfaction, as the sun hid to be thus ruled. So of virtuous and good men ; they desire none to rule over them, nor will they exercise authority over others.

Our politicians saw themselves, and their wicked connection with this murderous and tyrannical Government of ours, in the bright mirror of truth held up demoniac yells rushed upon their victim, and out and to them by Bro. Foss. They felt bad, not on account hacked his face and body with their tomahawks. The of their guilt, but because other people saw it also; poor man expired immediately on reaching his home and they were ashamed of their own lineaments of beast and saint. But they could not dodge ; they could not be mistaken ; they knew the truth had been pro-

I said these politicians had no place to dodge. Yes, they have one, where, when truth assaults, 'they thither flee.' The Orthodox temple on the other side of the Common is a very * city of refuge * in such troublesa very sanctum sanctorum; for these Orthodox brethren have so long lived in open rebellion against God and humanity, that it is to them boly unction when wincing Unitarians honor them with their presence. A fellow feeling makes them wondrous kind.' They can unite in condemnation of the 'treasonable Abolitionists,' but there is scarcely an end to their quarrels, carried on every day in the week and every week in the year. But when they meet a common foe, then they coalesce as readily as did Herod and Pilate on a

But you must not infer from what I have said, that any considerable portion of the Unitarian parish in this town are such miserable cowards as to shrink from the truth, plainly uttered, or so fastidious as to complain of the phraseology of an anti-slavery preacher, and make that an excuse for withdrawing. It is only the rankest hunkerism and know-nothingism that sound the notes of alarm, and any watchword that serves their ends best is chosen for the time being. This class of people are not careful to leave a record of their lives for their children to look upon-

'That they may see their father's face, When he is dead and gone.

To give you a clearer idea of Bro. Posa's success. must relate one additional event that took place while As Paul said, I say, 'I have lived in all good conscience he was with us. It was proposed to have a discours in the hall in the evening, but it was peremptority de-nied us by the Chairman of the Parish Committee, Mr. THOMAS JEFFERSON DOW, -- a *gentleman of property and standing,' be having occupied a seat in the General Court of Massachusetts within a few years. Now, this hall is used for all sorts of meetings, from Jim Stephen Foster said, when Burns was carried back, Crow concerts to pack-pediars' vendues. Yet, without that he was a non-resistant because he thought it the

Chairman,—aside from politics, a decent man enough,
—sent up his ukase to the effect, that a man who had said it was not so disreputable to go to jail as to go to the Legislature, should not have the hall to reiterate that or any other sentiment, if he could prevent it. So we go. When your were here, you were turned out of the pulpit into the hall ; Bro. Foss is turned out of the hall into the pulpit ; -so we have a summerset in mid

But let me add, we are indebted for the use of the pulpit to nobler specimens of men than our Chairman. The same bigoted, cowardly soul that denied the hall would, if he could, have closed the pulpit also. It remains to be seen whether or no the parish will sustain such acts on the part of one man. If they wish to sell their reputation for candor and liberality, the sooner the friends of freedom know it the better. If they wish to be as narrow-minded and atheistical as their religious neighbors, we are very sorry for them, but have no wish to be deceived ourselves. It makes me sad to see men claiming to be generous and liberal, boasting such revered names as Channing, and Fuller, and Priestly, the lights of their denomination, imitating their 'less enlightened and more bigoted neighbors.' It is a hard task to live out a noble ideal life; no wonder so many miss of it. Yet I have hope that the nobler faculties of the soul will grow stronger and rise higher, as they are more frequently called into action. Men do not know how good they can be until they try, and try hard, too. I do hope, the next letter write, I shall be able to tell you of some who have ried to conquer their prejudices, and have triumphed.

Yours for open doors and unstopped ears, A. H. WOOD. Pepperell, Jan. 31, 1856.

LETTER PROM CHARLES STEARNS. LAWRENCE, (K. T.) Jan. 23, 1856. DEAR FRIEND GARRISON

I hope you will not consider me presuming, in asking f you a small space in THE LIBERATOR, in which to lefend myself against the charge of cowardice which you bring against me, in a note at the bottom of my

I am aware that it seems strange to you that a person who has remained faithful to pon-resistance principles for over fifteen years, when nearly all around him had bandoned those principles, should at length prove ecreant himself. I do not blame you for your hard anguage towards me ; for I doubtless should have felt the same way towards you if you had come to Kanas and gone to fighting the Missouri wild beasts, while had remained behind amid the refined scenes of New England life, ' with none to molest or make me afraid.' But you entirely misapprehend my position. Non

resistance is as dear to me as ever-with this proviso It does not apply to wild beasts.

Does it follow, because a form appears before haped as a man, that a human soul really inhabits that form? For instance, the ourang-outang displays a emarkable resemblance to a man; it stands erect at times, and when dressed in men's clothing, you could hardly discern it from a human being. Now, supposing an army of these ourang-outangs should besiege Boston, and signify their intentions to devour every person in the city. Do you suppose that Jesus Christ (the greatest and the best of men) would say to you, Garrison, if an ourang-outang smite thee on the one cheek, turn to him the other also'! Would you not look the Savior in the face, and ask him in amazement, sense say to you, 'If Jesus preaches such absurdities, he is no guide for me '?. Precisely that is our condi-Little children, let no man deceive you [about this tion. We are surrounded by drunken ourang-outangs, creatures who, though bearing the forms of men, are the godlike within them. Resist them not, if they can be influenced by reason."

It is very painful to a good man to use any other weapons than those of love and truth; but it is idle to to succeed in any enterprise by mixing in a little wrong 'cast your pearls before swine,' or catamounts. Talk never can sanctify unrighteous means. By many well tusks! But dream not of influencing a drunken disciple known facts, he maintained that our Government and of Davy Atchison by any other means than those cor-

You may deem my language too severe, but listen to

Last Friday morning, before day, a few persons were fifteen of whom immediately rushed to the scene of conflict, and rescued Sparks, the prisoner. After they not canonize, if she can thereby give power; and the worth, in company with seven other persons. The Mis-The bramble said, 'Put your trust in my shadow, or tually escaped from them. Like the red men of the his face from them, and darkened Night, their fitting companion, joined them, they said to each other. Now is the time for deeds of villany, such as the sun ought not to shine upon ; let us slay yonder dabolitionist.' Each one then seized a hatchet, and with

> Three of our men who were at or near the scene o these outrages are now in town, and from their lips this information has been obtained. One of them is the Mr. Sparks who was first taken prisoner.

where he was carried.

Now, Mr. Garrison, tell me if Christ wishes us submit to be torn in pieces in this way. For my part, if non-resistance is not a safe principle. I think it can not be a true one. 'Godliness hath the promise of the life that now is, as well as of the life to come."

One word in regard to my position during the fight. At first, I believed the Missourians would not attack us. When I became convinced of our danger, I hesitated about my duty. For many months, I had entertained doubts respecting the applicability of non-resistance to people here. I had myself, when smitten, literally turned the other cheek, and had been smitten on tha also. I had been struck on my head with a slung-shot and pounded in the face and head very severely by tall ruffian, all without making the least resista This led me to examine seriously the ground on which I stood. Is non-resistance applicable to sots and beasts? I asked myself. Never before, though I had travelled over a large portion of the Union, and spent several years in the Southern States, had I been placed in such position. Elsewhere, the non-resistant is safe, be cause the law of the land protects him ; but here, where there is no law, if a man does not defend himself, he must die. I never embrace a new, and much less abandon an old opinion, without great deliberation, I hated to give up a doctrine so dear to me as Christian non resistance; but I always wish, yea, I am determined. always to obey the light, as fast as it dawns upon me. before God and man until this day.' Although you may not believe it, yet I can assure you, that I am just as conscientious now in fighting these wild beasts as was when lying in Hartford jail for refusing to do mil itary duty. I was not a coward then, and I trust I am

in my power to inculcate peace principles. Paul says; If it be possible, as much as lieth in you, live peace bly with all men.'

As a specimen of the character of some of the persons with whom we have to deal, allow me to relate the following religious anecdote :- A prescher of thes fiends, belonging to the Methodist Church South, was holding a conference near the house of an intimate friend of mine. A message was sent to my friend by one of the brethren, inviting him to attend the conf which he of course declined. When the preacher heard of it, he severely reprimanded his brother for inviting an abolitionist to be present. The brother replied-For my part, I had as lief convert an abolitionist as s pro-slavery man'; to which extraordinary stretch of Christian benevolence the pastor promptly replied-I had not; I had much rather fight an abolitionis than pray for one.' His impartial brother then told him, 'If those are your sentiments, you had much better leave off praying and go to fighting. The disciple of parson Brownlow quickly responded, 'I don't cal-culate to pray, as long as there is any fighting to be

So, you see, we are not considered worthy of being saved ; abolitionism being the sin unto death, of which Paul says, 'I do not say a man shall pray for it.' One of the generals in this war told my friend tha his little daughter, only ten years of age, said to him, just before he left Missouri for our vicinity, ' Papa, are you going off to kill the d--d Yankee abolitionists?' He said, after the conclusion of peace, he did not know what excuse he could give to his little daughter for not doing what he started to do.

These villains are now harassing our settlemen Topeka as well as Lawrence is now threatened, and all hands expect another attack as soon as the weather

Our troops are being drilled every day, and four o the forts are guarded night and day. We sleep, not knowing but the enemy will be upon us before we awake. A nightly patrol is kept upon the top of the stone hotel, from which the whole surrounding country can be seen. If you of the East are going to do any thing for us, you must do it quickly. A deputation of some of our lawyers will soon visit Boston, to solicit aid. Large sums have been raised at the West and in New York, and we hope Boston will do her part. A Governor of one of the free States has pledged his whole fortune to protect us, if necessary. Still, I hardly think we shall be attacked again, at least while this cold weather lasts. We have had three weeks of as uninterrupted cold weather as I ever knew in New England. The thermometer for several mornings was 22 degrees below zero; and from that up to 15, 12, 10, and 6 be low, during the three weeks. The snow is now upwards of a foot in depth on a level, and this in mild Kansas, that multitudes emigrated to, in order to get rid of the cold weather ! And, what makes it worse, is the fact, that bright Hope, ever ready to gild the future with glorious anticipations, speaks sadly, and in a muffled tone, as she tells of coming spring; for along with the approach of that goddess, we apprehend a still worse foe than even a Siberian winter, viz., the Missouri hell-hounds, who are even now scenting our steps and snuffing our blood.

Yours, for freedom or death, C. STEARNS.

KATE WESTON; or, To Will and To Do. By Jennie Do Witt. Published by Dewitt & Davenport, New York. This is a large and attractive looking volume well-calculated to advance the beneficent cause of Temperance, as well as to interest every reader. ' The Boston Evening Telegraph says of it- The heroine of this book, sweet Kate, is a model of all that is loveable in woman, combined with firmness of purpose and rectitude of character, sufficient even to banish the cherished one from her heart, when found pursuing the path that leads to destruction, and from which even the voice of the loved one, charm she never so sweetly, was unable to draw him. The heroine of the story, however does not monopolize all the noble qualities which exalt and dignify buman nature, for one answering to the name of Charles, though erring and tempted almost to ruin, is yet saved by the 'sure anchor' of religious principle.

'The authoress is a daughter of the celebrated Dr. Dowling of Philadelphia. Whether this is her first apsay ; but if so, we hope the debut will meet with sufficient applause and encouragement to induce a second attempt. The volume contains nearly five hundred pages, and eight well-executed illustrations by Orr. For sale by Putnam & Brother, at the Liberty Tree Bookstore.

THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND, from the Accession of James II. By THOMAS BABRINGTON MACAULAY. Volumes III. and IV. | Boston : Phillips, Sampson & Co. 1856.

Macaulay's reputation as a writer and an historian is so universal, and so firmly established, as to need no panegyric to ensure the widest circulation of any thing that he may publish. These volumes are very neatly printed and bound; and though comprising more than twelve hundred compact pages, are retailed at the surprisingly low price of 40 cents a volume-thus bringing them within the reach of all. Buy them.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY ADVOCATE, for February, is at hand, and is a valuable number. It has a keen review of the Hon. Miss Murray's bulky volumes, entitled Letters from the United States, Cuba and Canada.'viewed as a defence of Slavery in the United States. Numerous extracts are given, which amply sustain the reviewer's charges. That an English lady should demean herself by writing and publishing a book in defence of an institution so scandalous, so licentious, so immoral in every respect, as Slavery as it exists in the United States, -so degrading to the whole population in which it exists, so cruel and heart-rending in its details, so subversive of every human right, so fruitful of all uncleanness, all crime, all suffering, is to us one of the most unaccountable and astonishing facts that have come to our knowledge. The well-deserved rebuke she has received from the Queen, however painful, must have been anticipated. The honor of British women generally, as well as of the nation, stands vindicated by that rebuke. The Advocate next gives a concluding notice of S. R. Ward's Autobiography, a volume we have never seen, but judge from notices of it to be deicient in fairness and justice. Then follows a speech delivered by PARKER PILLSBURY at the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms in Manchester, (England,) Alderman Harvey in the chair. The speech is a highly characteristic one, and of course thorough, clear well-fortified at every point, and impressive. Its review of the present position of the American Board of For eign Missions, of the American Bible Society, and the American Tract Society, and of the several churches and ministers which sustain them, is very valuable.

Miss Munray's Wonk. The Boston Post has the following, in a letter from its London Correspondent, who knows how to cater for the Post and its subscri-

Miss Murray, well known hitherto as the favorite lady-in-waiting and friend of the Queen, and as a most cha-ritable and philanthropic lady—albeit tinctured with pseudo-friendship for a black skin—is exciting great pseudo-friendship for a black skin—is exciting great attention generally, and bitter wrath particularly among the Exeter Hall clique. Miss Murray spent a year in the United States, and she returns convinced, and does not hesitate to express her conviction, that the most perfect and best social system for the negro is slavery, as it al present exists in the Southern States. Nobody denies the honesty of her belief, her unprecedented opportunities for seeing slavery, her strong mind, her sterling honesty, her fairness, or her religious principle, and yet she is condemned. The Queen dismissed her—the Sutherland a istocracy discards her—

the Earl-of-Shaftsbury fraternity cut her—and society labous her. Fortunately, she possesses both character and property, and is the woman to survive the gaunt-let she is running."

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

To the House of Representatives of the United State

The undersigned, inhabitants of the Stat of Massachusetts, respectfully ask for the impeachment of Judge Kane, of the Tenth District, for his atroclous ruling and action in the case of Passmore Williamson.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts

We the undersigned, inhabitants of Masse chusetts, respectfully protest against the repeal of that law of the Commonwealth which gives to ju-ries the right to judge of the law as well as the fact, entitled, 'An Act concerning the duties and rights of jurors.'

THE CINCINNATI SLAVE CASE. On Thursday of las THE CINCINNATI SLAVE CASE. On Thursday of last week, the sheriff of the county announced to the United States Commissioner that the fugitives were his prisoners, having been indicted by the grand jury for aiding and abeting the crime of murder. There had been no wresting of the prisoners from the United States Marshal, but he (the Marshal) had placed them in the county jail for safe keeping, and on the warrant coming into his hands, the sheriff simply kept them there, and turned the Marshal and his special deputies out. It was finally agreed upon that the prisoners should be brought into court during the remainder of the trial, which being done, the counsel concluded their the trial, which being done, the counsel concluded their arguments, and the Court remanded the fugitives to the jail. The fugitives were thus delivered up to the

The Squatter Sovereign states that ex-Senator Atchison, with a company of two hundred of his neighbors, is making arrangements to go to Kansas early in the spring, to locate in the neighborhood of Atchison. It is the intention of Gen. Atchison, eays that paper, It is the intention of Gen. Atonison, says to engage in farming, and for that purpose he will to engage in farming, and for that purpose he will to engage in farming, and for that purpose he will be engaged. oring with him a number of slaves. companions who will accompany him are capitalists and large slaveholders, and their settlement in this section of the territory is a consummation devoutly t

THE BIBLE SOCIETY. Grants of books were made b the Bible Society, as we learn from the New York Ob server, for distribution in Providence, R. I.; at For tory ; for the use of Colored Emigrants to Liberia ; with smaller grants in Spanish, Italian and German, and fourteen volumes in raised letters for the use of the

Every color seems to come in for a share of the Bible except the four millions of slaves. These have no claim, until they consent to be transported to Liberia, when the liberality of the Bible Society comes at once into ful

DEATH PENALTY FOR SLAVE STEALING IN VIRGINIA At a meeting of the citizens of Goochland County, Va., on the 17th December, for the purpose of sending dele-gates to the Southern Commercial Convention, a resolution was adopted advocating the death penalty for slave stealing, confinement in the penitentiary for the attempt and the admission of negro evidence against a suspect ed person. The resolutions also recommend arming the pilots in Chesapeake Bay, at the expense of the State and authorizing them to search suspected vessels.

sas is a commissioned Agent to collect funds for purchase of arms for the defence of the Territory, and for the supply of the necessities of those whose substance was cor sumed by the late invasion of Lawrence. We understan they have apportioned the very moderate sum of \$5000 as the Ohio share of this fund. Governor Chase, has pledged himself to be one of a hundred to make up that

In prosecution of his mission, Mr. Wood spoke in the Town Hall in this ciliage, on Monday evening last. After the lecture a Committee was appointed to receive contributions in this place. The Committee is composed of Jacob Heaton, Thomas F. Sharpnack, J. K. Ruken-broad, Dr. J. Harris, and Joel Sharp.—Salem (Ohio)

The New Orleans Picayune gives an account o the burning of a negro at Lexington, in that State, af-ter chaining him to a stake in the public street, for a violent personal outrage upon a young woman, who is not likely to survive her injuries.

This is quite different from Southern practice in reference to white villains who perpetrate similar outrages on young women.—Anti-Slavery Bugle.

F At the recent Know Nothing State Co Alabama, resolutions were passed denying the right Congress to legislate on the subject of slavery, except to protect it where it legally exists, claiming for territoria residents the right to decide for themselves on this sub ject, repudiating and condemning squatter sovereignty denying that either Congress or a Territorial Legisla ture has the right to give unnaturalised foreigners the right to vote, and approving the course of the Alabams American Representatives in Congress.

COLLECTIONS

For A. S. Tract Fund, by Caroline F. Pulnam VALLEY FALLS, R. L. HEBRONY. Benjamin Fessenden 1 00 S A Knight HEBRONVILLE, MASS. 0 50 Mrs E Bourne W. Tillingbast Sarah Patt M W Arnold 0 25 Lewis Read 0 25 Mrs E Kent Emeline Crowell D A Whitmarsh 0 13 Virgil Kent 0 09 Lydia Kent 0 15 Mary A Kent Lydia C Tucker CUMBERLAND HILL, R I. Mrs Ellen Hood Cyrus Cook Mrs Hazard Sarah Carpenter Lucina Cook PROVIDENCE, R. I. Mrs Ellsbree 0 13 0 25 Miss Phebe Jackson 0 25 (to redeem pledge) 0 25 Friends COVENTRY, R. Mrs Jones

CUMBERLAND, R. I. Isaao Peck Eunice Metcalf ATTLEBORO', MASS. A friend 2 00 Mrs Dean Mary Metcalf Asenath Metcalf 1 00 Mrs L Thompson A friend Richard B Morse Mrs Joanna Pierce GRAFTON, MASS. MILLVILLE, MASS. Mrs Sibley Patience Southwick 0 25 Mrs Pratt 0 25 Mrs Newton Mrs White

0 50 C W Stratton 0 25 J B Stratton 0 12 Mrs A M Smith 0 50 Mrs Flagg Mrs Elizabeth Legg PUTNAM, CT. Mrs Olive Darling 1 00 BLACKSTONE, MASS. Mrs E M Cutler
Mrs Thurber 0 25 Miss Darling Margaret B Brown 1 00 Mrs Charlotte Buck 1 00 Mrs Levens Mary Ann Palmer Jane S Phillips MILLBURY, MASS. 0 25 A friend 0 25 Mrs Bugbee

Mrs Hovey

1 00 Abby Chaffee 0 25 Mrs Stone 0 22 A friend MARLBORO', MASS. BROOKLYN, CT. Mrs E A Gay Mrs W. H Fay 0 25 Mrs Newbury 0 25 Philip Scarborough 0 10 Mrs Williams Mrs Phelps Mrs E Philps 0 50 Miss S Searles 0 75 Miss E Martin 0 50 Rev Mr Barrows WOORSOCKET, R. I. Mrs Mather Iward Cranston 0 25 A friend Edward Cranston

1 00 CHICAGO, ILL 1 00 Dexter Broad 5 00 From Mrs. Ira Gerry, Stoneham, Mass,

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. White Slavery in the United States. Colonization. By Rev. O. B. Frothingham.

Does Slavery Christianize the Negro 1 By Rev. T. W. Higginson. The Inter-State Slave Trade. By John G. Palfrey.
The 'Ruin' of Jamaica. By Richard Hill

Revolution the only Remedy for Slavery. To Mothers in the Free States. By Mrs. E.

No. 9. Influence of Slavery upon the White Popula tion. By a Lady. No. 10. Slavery and the North. By C. C. Burleigh. No. 11. Disunion our Wisdom and our Duty. By Rev. Charles E. Hodges.

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

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

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

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

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

DIED -In South Danvers, 2nd mo., 10th, ABIGAIL SOUTHWICK, widow of the late EDWARD SOUTHWICK,

WORLD'S BIBLE CONVENTION

We, the undersigned, desirous of promoting the imwe, the undersigned, desirous of promoting the im-provement of our race, and believing that the doctrine of the divine authority of the Bible is one of the great-est hindrances to its improvement—and believing fur-ther, that this doctrine has no foundation in truth, and that a fair and thorough investigation would lead to its speedy and general abandonment, invite all, in whatever part of the world they may dwell, who feel an interest in the matter, to meet us in New York in May next, and to adopt such measures as may be cal-culated to spread through the world what may appear to be the truth on this important subject.

The alleged evidences of the divine authority of the

Bible will, as far as practicable, be examined in the order in which they are presented in the works most approved by the leading religious denominations, and most frequently referred to as authorities by advocates of the common faith. Such arrangements will be made with regard to speakers as may appear best calculated to secure a correct exposition and a thorough discussion of every branch of the subject.

To secure the order and efficiency of the Conven-tion, it is required that all who contemplate taking an active part in the discussion will please apply to an active part in the discussion will please apply to the Committee of Arrangements, accompanying their application with suitable references as to character and talents, and, in case they are delegated by churches or by liberal associations, with certificates of their delega-tion. The discussions will take up the forenoons and afternoons. The evenings will be given to lectures and

JOSEPH BARKER, Salem, Ohio, REUBEN WEBB, Philadelphia. ERNESTINE L. ROSE, New York. AUG. THEO. STAMM, HORACE SEAVER, Boston. J. P. MENDUM, J. M. BECKETT,

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 donat-ed. 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 co nt 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-

The Spring Term will commence on the 4th of March next; the Fall Term on the first Monday in September.
The following br nches are taught in the Seminary:
Latin, Greek and French; a full course of Mathématics; Natural Sciences and English Studies. Instru-

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, Trus-

Harmonia, Mich., Jan. 23, 1856.

N. B. All communications must be sent to H. COR-NELL, Battle Creek, Mich.

LAND, Agents respectively of the Massachusetts and American Anti-Slavery Societies, will hold meetings as

Salisbury Point Friday, Portsmouth, N. H. Saturday, Sunday, 16. 17. Tuesday, South Berwick, Me. Salmon Falls, N. H. 21. Great Falls, Friday, Saturday, 22. 23. 24. 26. 28. .. Sunday. Tuesday, Thursday, Dover, Newmarket, S. Newmarket. Friday, Bev. A. T. FOSS will speak on Sunday, March

2d, in the Free Will Baptist Church (Elder Newburyport.

AARON M. POWELL, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will hold a series of meetings in Oak-land and Macomb Counties, as follows: Saturday and Sunday, Feb. 16, 17. Tuesday and Wednesday, "19, 20. Rochester, Thursday and Friday, Saturday and Sunday, 21, 22, Troy. Tuesday and Wednesday, 25, 27, Birmingham, Thursday and Friday, 28, 29, Royal Oak, Saturday and Sunday, March 1, 2.

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

EF WM. WELLS BROWN, an Agent of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, will hold n Fall River, Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, Stoughton, East Stoughton, North Bridgewater, Sunday,

PLACES WANTED.—A colored young man wishes to learn the shoemaking trade; another to become a bookbinder.

Also, a young woman desires to work at dressmaking.

The best of references can be given.

Address WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

Applications for Mrs. Webb's readings in Mrs. chusetts and vicinity, during the month of March, may be addressed to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

ENGLISH LAWS FOR WOMEN, by the Hou Mrs. Norton. A few copies of this interesting works are now for sale (20 cents each) at 21 Cornhill.

F PLACE WANTED IN THE COUNTRY. A young man, (27 years of age,) stout and capable, wants a good place in the country,—on a farm would be preferred. Apply to Samuel May, Jr., 21 Cornhill.

Miss Hotter will please send her address to this

POETRY.

For the Liberator. THE BETRAYAL. 'What will ye give me, and I will deliver him up to you?'-MATT. 25: 15.

Oh, ye who search, page after page, God's word, Hoping to find some warrant for the guilt Of slavery, that most horrible of sins; That sin 'gainst God, your neighbor and yourselves, For it degrades the nature you partake, Pause, when ye read the Gospel of our Lord; Study it deeply, meditate upon it, And sit with humble Mary at his feet : Pray for a spirit meek and teachable. Meek, teachable, and trusting as a child's : Pause, when ye read of Judas-he who sold His Master unto death. How would you start, And haughtily deny the atheist's name, The atheist's unbelief! Yet have ye not An atheist-heart? for every heart that owns A maker-God, a master-Christ, must strive To keep the precepts taught us by that Lord. Hear your great Master's words, the Lord whose nam Ye call you by, O, self-styled Christians! hear! God is your Father ; men are brethren all : As ye would have your brother do to you, So do ye unto him.' And read ye this, Slave-masters and slave-hunters, and still dare To buy and sell your brethren ?- dare to hunt With dog and gun, God's children ?- dare to wound To maim, to kill Christ's brethren ?-his, who said,-'In truth I say to you, that, forasmuch As you withhold all kindness unto such As need your aid and sympathy, from me, Your Lord, whose brethren these are, even from me, Ye, in their persons, do withhold your aid?'

If thus neglect be sinful, think how great Their sin, who hold God's children as vile slaves ! Dare not to call you by Christ's name, yet ask, Like sordid Judas, 'What will ye give me, And I will sell Christ's brother unto you, Sell you the little ones like those he blest, Sell you the wife, the mother, sacred names. Can ye act thus if ye believe Christ's words? Can ye believe God is omniscient? Dare you reflect he reads the inmost heart? He reads the heart, detects the sophistry With which you strive to gloss your crime, and plea-The Bible sanctions selling mgn for gold!
. What will ye give,' said Judas, 'that I may

Deliver him ye seek into your power? Ye dare not apprehend him in the city; Pay me, and I will bring you in the night Where he holds lonely commune with his thoughts; Give me a band of soldiers, lest he call His watchful, trusty friends to succor him. What will ye pay me?' Wicked lust of gold! That in the secret atheist-heart cries, ' Give, Give, give me gold, and I will back return The fugitive to bondage ; my cold eye Shall view, unmoved, his agony, when all His hopes of freedom die ; and my dull ear Be deaf to all the pleadings of despair. What do ye offer me to render back The fugitive to slavery and chains, Obedient to your Southern men's stern law?"

But, although gold be mighty, be the strength Of powerful Mammon, and his worshippers Be, like those sons of Baal, by myriads numbered, Who, mocking, stood around Elijah's altar, Yet as in Israel, so in thy fair land, Columbia, are hearts noble and brave, Noble, and brave, and true ; not bowed to wealth ; Who never bought or sold the Savior's brethren, Or, bribed by Judas-gold, or terrified By base, ignoble threats, sent back the slave.

Glorious heroic ones ! to such as ye My heart bows down in homage. Hero-worship, Were such permitted, surely were your due, Scoffers may style you unbelievers, but Your actions show deep faith in God and goodness. The thoughtless, selfish crowd brand you as evil, Yet History will do you ample justice, when With proud pen she sums her worthies up, America's glorious true men and women ! A prison may confine the outward frames Of Slavery's martyrs ; but their Lord bas said. · Blest are ye when ye suffer for the Right, And men speak ill of you, and persecute: All the kind nots ye have to sufferers done Shall be accepted as if done to me.' O Generous ! O Brave ! how will your names Ennoble your descendants ! Kings may give High-sounding titles ; but posterity Will render a beart-homage to the children Of Slavery's martyrs-Slavery's glorious victors. And when by penitence and righteous laws America is cleansed from slavery's shame, No household names will be more dear, more sacred. Than yours, courageous, self-denying patriots !

Kent, (England,) Dec. 29, 1855. JANE ASHBY.

From the Liberty Bell for 1856. LINES.

SUGGESTED BY A LOCK OF HAIR FROM OUR DEPARTED

BY L. M. CHILD. That little lock of silvery hair Reminds me of what friendly care ! And gratefully my memory pays Its tribute to departed days. Thou good old friend, so kind and true ! Thy worth was known to very few. Not in the glare of noon-day sun Thy kind and gentle deeds were done ; And silently thy prayers did rise, With offerings of self-sacrifice. Not for thy goodness unto-me Do I revere thy memory : But for the love that never failed. The courage, too, that never quailed, When the poor orphan breathed a sigh, Or slaves required thy sympathy. While statesmen argued day and night, To settle whether wrong was right, Thou hadst no need of subtle art, Seeing truth with thy honest heart; Religion was not unto thee Any recondite mystery. God loves all, was the simple creed Which served thee in each hour of peed. Guileless thy life, serene thy death ; And when had passed thy latest breath, From thy attendant angel's glance

Touching this earth from realms above. HOME.

A light fell on thy countenance;

A gleam of bright celestial love,

My place is in the quiet vale, The chosen haunt of simple thought ; I seek not Fortune's flattering gale, I better love the peaceful lot.

I leave the world of noise and show, To wander by my native brook : I ask, in Life's unruffled flow, No treasure but my friend and book.

A NIGHT-THOUGHT. How oft a cloud with envious veil Obscures you bashful light, Which seems so modestly to steal Along the waste of night !

Tis thus the world's obtrusive wrongs Obscure with malice keen Some timid heart, which only longs To live and die unseen.

THE LIBERATOR.

PROCEEDINGS

STATE CONVENTION OF COLORED MEN Held in the City of Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 16th, 17th and 18th, 1856.

The Convention was called to order by the Chairman of the State Central Committee, and, on motion of John Booker, D. JENKINS was chosen President, pro

tem., and JOHN BOOKER appointed Secretary. The Committee on permanent organization reporter the following gentlemen as officers of the Convention.

which report was unanimously adopted :-President-JOHN J. GAINES. Vice-Presidents-L. D. Taylor, C. H. Langston, A.

Flinn, Thos. Benford, C. A. Yancey. Secretaries-John Booker, Granville Foster, W. D.

The following Committees were then appointed :-On Business : John M. Langston, C. A. Yancey, John Booker, Charles Williams, John J. Gaines. On State Organization : P. H. Clark, Charles

liams, James Poindexter, John Booker, A. J. Scott. Yancey, D. Jenkins, John Williams, Solomon Grimes,

On Petitions : C. H. Langston, L. D. Taylor, D. Jen- John S. Gaines, C. H. Langston, and L. D. Taylor, be

On Finance : D. Jenkins, G. Johnson, J. H. Harris. On Publications : C. H. Langston, John Booker, D. Jenkins.

All the meetings of the Convention, after the first, were large and enthusiastic. Every evening, the large and commodious City Hall was filled to its utmost capacity with anxious listeners, both white and colored. The speeches made by Langston, Clark, Gaines, and others, were logical, pointed, and eloquent, and were

delivered with earnestness and great power. The Committee on Business reported the following resolutions :--

1. Resolved, That slavery is to be deeply deplored because it is destructive of ' whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, and whatsoever things are of good report."

2. Resolved, That it may be appropriately characterized as the sum of all villanies, the perfection of the State Convention to be organized with a President. all wickedness and outrage, the master-piece of all the Secretary and Treasurer, to perform duties as hereindevices which Satan has invented to alienate man from his brother man, and thereby destroy the happiness of the human family.

3. Resolved, That we regard all organizations, who object is the maintenance of this stupendous system of wrong, as engaged in a crusade against our holy reli- be elected and qualified by the people of their respective gion, against the pure principles of righteous civil government, against the spirit and tendency of genuine civilization, and against the tenderest and most important rights which belong to humanity.

4. Resolved, That we are compelled to believe, in view of its own pro-slavery and uncharitable action, in view of the inconsistent and unmanly conduct of its which we suffer, to collect in each county the statistics agents and leading members, that the professions made of wealth, education, mental and moral condition of by the American Colonization Society, of promoting the colored people of the State, and to raise funds for the abolition of slavery, are altogether delusive, and defraying the expense of said meetings, publicatheir pretensions of interest in behalf of the nominally rions, &c. And the Central Committee shall make free colored people of the country, hollow-hearted and out and publish an annual report, embodying all the

embodiment of the pro-slavery sentiment of the coun- agents, and shall recommend such measures as they try; that its prime object is the perpetuity of slavery; deem important to the welfare of the colored people of and, while it is unworthy of our confidence and support, Ohio. And the agent or agents of the State Central it should be despised and loathed by the friends of the Committee and of the County Central Committees slave, as a foul and filthy plague.

6. Resolved, That the great political party which finds its head in Franklin Pierce, and its pillars of sup- tral Committee : the county agents shall make monthport in Cars and Douglas, in Atchison and Stringfellow, ly reports to the county committees. has pledged itself to do the menial offices of slavery, to oppose all agitation of the question of Human Free- Central Committees, shall, immediately on their organdom, to make final the unconstitutional and inhuman ization, establish rules for the proper keeping of their Fugitive Slave Law, and to ignore all the great princi- accounts, the mode of disbursing their funds, and ples of justice which lie at the foundation of this gov-

7. Resolved. That we pledge ourselves to each other effect the overthrow of slavery and the destruction of county conventions, township meetings, &c., or shall, at American prejudice.

ment of this grand result; but, believing that God is &c., in their counties, and shall take measures to the God of the oppressed, we are confident that in His have their counties represented in the annual meetown good time He will bring about our deliverance with ings of the State Convention, and do all that lies in the same mighty hand with which He led forth the their power to advance the moral, mental, and financhildren of Israel from Egyptian bondage.

9. Resolved, That unless we are greatly mistaken in respect to the indications of Providence, the day of dollars, to be expended by the State Central Committee our deliverance steadily draws nigh. May the God of for the before-mentioned objects; and that the delethe oppressed hasten its glad and joyous consumma- gates be required to piedge themselves to raise, within

the Whig party, once a strong ally of despotism, in the Central Committee, who shall give bonds for the secuwaning influence of the Democratic party,-the blackhearted apostle of American Slavery,-we would welcome the inauguration of the Republican party, which, although it does not take so high anti-slavery ground as we could wish, demanding the immediate and uncondis. To the Senate and House of Representatives of the tional abolition of slavery in the States, as well as its eternal prohibition in the Territories belonging to the Federal Government, may do great service in the cause Citizens of Ohio, assembled in General Convenof Freedom, as the young, vigorous and athletic de- tion, feeling deeply the grievous wrongs unjustly fender of the Restrictive Policy.

11. Resolved, That we regard the great moral results 11. Resolved, That we regard the great moral results which are coming to pass through the agency of the State, and knowing the people have the right to assemble together, in a penceful manner, to counsel for their common good, and petition the tude and thankfulness, and we will bid it a hearty God General Assembly for a redress of grievances; speed in its moral warfare against slavery and its auda- and, believing it to be a solemn duty we owe to cious encroachments upon the rights of man.

all discrimination on account of complexion or birthplace, and in favor of the broadest freedom consonant dens too grievous to be borne ; we do, therefore,

our nativity, in the name of the political axiom that attutional steps to strike the word white from taxation and representation are inseparable, and in the section before referred to, and all other places the name of our loyalty and devotedness to our na-tive land and her institutions, we demand the altera-tion and amendment of all clauses in our State Con-therein made between the citizens of the State on the state of the st

there can be no law for slavery, is the real political elections." party for freedom in the United States, and, as such,

the appointment of a Committee of three, to prepare a the appointment of a Committee of three, to prepare a color that tinge the cheeks of men. Any being, petition to be presented to the Legislature, asking that however low in the scale of civilization, that yet honorable body to take the necessary steps to secure the presented that the precessary steps to secure the presented that serve to distinguish homorable body to take the necessary steps to secure the bonorable body to take the necessary steps to secure the preserves the traits that serve to distinguish alteration of the 1st Section of the 9th Article of the State Constitution, by striking out the word ' white' from said section, and to repeal all laws and parts of laws making complexional discriminations; and we would also recommend that the members of this Convention be requested to circulate this petition for sig natures, in their several districts, as soon as may be,

and forward the same to the Legislature. 17. Resolved, That the Convention appoint a Con mittee of five on State Organization ; the object of this organization to be the arrangement of the debate in such way as to secure efficient and united anti-slavery

18. Resolved, That a committee of three be ap

pointed to take into consideration, and report upon the

propriety, necessity and practicability of establishing a

Literary, Temperance and Moral Reform Societies rould tend to promote our social and domestic educa-

Whereas, it appears from proper information, that former Conventions had contracted with J. M. Langston and D. Jenkins to perform certain public duties, in the discharge of which J. M. Langston expended thirtythree dollars, of which but five bave been refunded, and D. Jenkins the sum of twenty-five dellars ; therefore, Resolved, That the delegates composing this Conven-tion be requested to raise a fair proportion of said amounts, in their counties, and forward the same to a committee of three in the city of Columbus, who shall have charge of said funds, and who shall appropriat them to the satisfaction of said claims. We also ommend that the claims of John J. Gaines and Peter H. Clark, for thirty dollars, expended by them for printing the Minutes of the Convention of 1852, be allowed.

D. Jenkins, P. H. Clark, C. A. Yancey, were ay pointed that committee. 21. Resolved. That each delegate present be requi

ed to order a copy or copies of the Ohio Columbia containing the proceedings of our Convention, and be requested to read such proceedings to their constituents, On Address : P. H. Clark, C. H. Langston, C. A. and urge them to carry out the recommendations there 22. Resolved, That Messrs. Clark, J. M. Langston

> now in session, asking a hearing concerning the grievances of which we complain. 28. Resolved, That this Convention return thanks the City Council for the use of the City Hall; also, to the officers of the Convention, for the manner in which

appointed a Committee to wait upon the Legislature

they have performed their duties. PLAN OF STATE ORGANIZATION.

The Committee on State Organization reported the following : Whereas, The thorough organization and united ef

fort of the colored people of the State is absolutely essential to the success of the struggle in which we are engaged for the acquisition of our rights; therefore, Resolved, by the colored people of Ohio, in Conven

tion assembled, That the State Central Committee shall consist of ____ members, to be elected annually ; and after defined. There shall be appointed by this Convention a Cen-

ral Committee of five from each county here represented, to perform duties hereinafter provided, and to hold their office for one year, and until their successors shall

The State Central Committee shall be empowered to employ an agent or agents to traverse the State, holding county conventions and township meetings of the colored people, to print and circulate memorials and petitions praying for relief from the oppressive laws under statistics collected by said agents, the amount and mode 5. Resolved. That we look upon the Society as the of expenditure of all monies collected by them or their shall report the amounts of money raised by them, quarterly, or oftener if required, to the State Cen-

> Also, that the State Central Committee, and County shall define the duties of their agents, and establish bylaws for the government of their own action.

The County Central Committees shall aid and assist and to the slave, to use all the means in our power to the agents of the State Central Committee to hold their discretion, employ such competent persons as they 8. Resolved, That we do not despair of the attain. may select, to lecture and circulate memorials, petitions, cial condition of the colored people of the State.

That we proceed to raise the sum of three thousand tion!

10. Resolved, That while we rejoice in the death of fund, and report the same to the Treasurer of the State rity of said funds.

The Committee on Address reported the following :-ADDRESS.

State of Ohio :

GENTLEMEN : - We, the disfranchised Colored imposed upon us by the prohibitions implied in the first Section of the fifth Article of the Constitution 12. Resolved, That we are opposed to all caste, to all means which the law-makers of Ohio have left 18. Resolved. That, in the name of our manhood, in the name of justice and fair dealing, in the name of the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights of the State of Ohio, ask our nativity, in the name of the name of the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights of the State of Ohio, ask stitution making distinction on the ground of color, as well as all laws and parts of laws making complexional differences.

14. Resolved, That we recommend to the Convention the appointment of a committee to prepare a petition to be presented to the Convention to be presented to the Convention for size of the county, township, or ward in which he resides such times nip, or ward in which he resides, such time tion to be presented to the Convention for signatures.

15. Basolved, That the political party that declares as may be provided by law, shall have the qualifications of an elector, and be entitled to vote at all The first reason we will assign for the remova-

commends itself to the countenance and support of every colored man in the nation.

16. Resolved, That we recommend to the Convention the appointment of a Committee of three, to prepare a rights are not to be graduated by the shades of the appointment of a Committee of three, to prepare a rights are not to be graduated by the shades of the appointment of a Committee of three, to prepare a rights are not to be graduated by the shades of the cheeks of man. Any being nanity from the brutes, is endowed with all rights that can be claimed by the most cultivated races of men.

That we are men, we will not insult your intelligence by attempting to prove. The most bitter revilers and oppressors of the race admit this, even in the enactments by which they wrong us. Statutes and ordinances are not necessary for the regulation and control of animals, but men, reason regulation and control of animals, but men, reasoning men, who can understand and obey, or plot to overthrow. The section of which we complain, by defining that white men may exercise the right of franchise, virtually admits that there are black men who are by the rule prohibited from voting. We ask any who doubt our manhood, Hath not the negro eyes! Hath not the negro hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions!—led with the same food—burt with the same weapons—subject to the same diseases—healed by the fame propriety, necessity and practicability of establishing a permanent press, as the organ of the colored people of the State.

19. Resolved, That the establishment of Mechanics' Institutes, Agricultural Associations, Educational and laugh! If you poison us, do we not die!

We ask you to ponder the danger of circumscribs ing the great dectrines of human equality, which our fathers promulgated and defended at the cost of so much blood and treasure, to the narrow of so much blood and treasure, to the narrow bounds of races or nations. All men are by nature equal, and have inalienable rights, or none have. We beg you to reflect how insecure your own and the liberties of your posterity would be by the admission of such a rule of construing the rights of men. Another nation or race may displace you, as you have displaced nations and races; and the intestication rout tasks. justice you teach, they may execute; perchance they may better the instruction. Remember, in your pride of race and power, 'That we are all children of one Father, and all ye are brethren.'

But the principles upon which our Government is founded condemn the practice of excluding col-

is founded condemn the practice of excluding col-ored men from the advantages of the ballot box. To uphold the principle, that taxation and repre-sentation should go together, the union between Great Britain and the American Colonies was broken, and a desolating war of seven years' dura-tion was waged. As proof of the correctness of the principle, we have the declaration and actions of our fathers, and your own declarations. If the sentiment was so true in 1776, what new concate-nation of circumstances has arisen to render it false in 1856? None whatever. It is one of those immutable truths that change not with time or cir-cumstances. They are emanations from the eter-nal fountain of truth, which we all worship—the Deity himself. Yet, in nearly every county of our State, colored tax-payers are found, who are unrepresented, and can only be heard in your halls as a matter of favor. We are aware that difference of race is urged by our enemies as a reason for our disfranchisement; but we submit that we are not Africans, but Americans, as much so as any of your population. Here, then, is a great injustice done us, by refusing to acknowledge our right to the appellation of Americans, which is the only title we desire, and legislating for us as if we were aliens, and not bound to our country by the ties of affection every human being must feel for his native land : which makes the Laplander pre fer his snows and skins to the sunny skies and sil-ken garb of Italy; which makes the colored Amer-ican prefer the dear land of his birth, even though oppressed in it, to any other spot on earth. But admit, for argument, that there is an ineradi-

cable difference between us and the whites of our land. That very difference unfits them to represent us. Our wants and feelings are unknown or unappreciated by them; nor can any one presume to represent us whom we have not aided to select. In our government, every citizen should be represent-ed in the legislative councils, and this can only be attained by permitting each one a voice in the se-lection of representatives. No class of the white population would be willing to concede to any other class, however honest and enlightened, the custody of their rights. To demand such a thing would deemed monstrous; and the injustice is not lessened when the demand is made upon black men, instead of white men.

Our want of intelligence is urged as a reason

against our admission to equal citizenship. The assumption that we are ignorant is untrue; but, even it it were true, it really affords an argument for the removal of the disabilities that cramp our either inside or outside of the Constitution, law-real. energies, destroy that feeling of self-respect, so essential to form the character of a good citizen. Give us the opportunity of elevating ourselves: it can do you no harm, and may do us much good : and if we fail, upon us be the blame. We would bring to your recollection that, by a decision of your Supreme Court, a large portion of our people are already in the possession of the elective fran-chise. These men are not above the average of colored men in intelligence or morals. They are edocated under the same depressing social influences with the rest of us, and are no better fitted to exercise the right of voting than their brethren. Yet, by an accident of color, they are enfranchised. What good reason can be adduced for permitting the father to vote, and not the son—or the son, and not the father, as is frequently the case! The January. most obtuse intellect can at once perceive the utter folly and injustice of such distinctions. But the folly and injustice are equally great when the dif-

by a high political personage, that this is a gov-ernment of white men. This we cannot admit. In addition to the arguments we have already advanced, touching the doctrine of the universality of human rights, we submit that the assertion and desired to found a government in which the doctrine of human equality would be reduced to

forth 'That all men are created equal and inde- the criterion of his moral or political worth: While our are enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquir-ing, possessing, and protecting property, and seekand obtaining happiness and safety.

Now, admitted that we are men, how are we ganic law of the State, are prevented from defend-ing those precious rights by any other than violent means. For the same document that asserts our right to defend life, liberty and property, strips us of the power to do so otherwise than by violence. We ask you, gentlemen, in the name of justice, shall this stand as the judgment of the State of

We are aware that deference to the opinions and institutions of the States tolerating slavery, to whom we are bound by the fideral compact, may induce some to oppose this our application for equal rights. But those States, of all others, are We do sincerely hope that every States, and reproduce all attempts to influence their domestic policy by the action of public opinion in other States. We pray you, therefore, to do us justice; and, in doing right, imitate the independence they display in doing wrong. Our rights are as high and precious as theirs; and they can work in earnest. If our rights are worth having, we have the control of the resolutions above referred to, and forward it to the State Central Committee.

Brethren, this is an important crisis. Let us go to work in earnest. If our rights are worth having, the complaint of any age of the resolutions above referred to, and forward it to the State Central Committee. have no right to complain of any act of the people they are worth working for. We can only succeed by of Ohio, improving the condition of any class of having MONEY.

We do not ask you to countenance any change destructive to your form of government. The principles we ask you to indorse are recognized by the wise and good of our own and other lands. It will be but the legitimate result of a proper appreciation of the Declaration of Independence and our Bill of Rights. Already five States of the Union have admitted colored men to vote; and we have yet to hear that the action has been followed by any other than beneficial results.

The arguments we have advanced are equally applicable to the statutory enactments which inflict such grievous disabilities upon us as a people. The inestimable privilege and protection of a trial by a jury of our peers, we are deprived of, and to our great damage. Every legal gentleman

Admission to your infirmaries and other benevolent institutions, is demanded by the spirit of the age. It is a shame to your civilization and bumanity that decrepid age, the helplessly maimed, drivelof your State. In your public schools, too, need-less and injurious distinctions are made. The duty of the State is the same to all her children. None are so insignificant as to be forgotten; none so im-

duties incumbent on you as legislators—to pass such laws as will increase the happiness, prosperity and security of the people of the State; to remove all just causes of dissatisfaction.

step with our white fellow-citizens in the march of improvement, disaffection will cease, and our noble State stand securely defended by the loving hearts

of all her sons.

In behalf of the State Convention of colores men,

PETER H. CLARK, Cha'n.

Charles Langston, Charles A. Yancey, D. Jen kins, John Williams, Solomon Grimes, Anderson Flinn, John M. Langston, John J. Gaines, L. D.

The memorial was received and read, and referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the following gentle men : Messrs. Caufield, Brown, and Taylor of Geauga. The Committee on Petitions reported the following :

We, the undersigned, citizens of - county, respectfully but earnessly petition your honorable body—
1st. To immediately take the necessary constitutional
steps to so siter or amend the Constitution of this State
as to strike out the word 'white' in the first Section of the fifth Article. 2d. To se alter or amend the first Section of the ninth Article of the Constitution as to strike out the word 'white' in that Article. 3d. Also to repeal all laws and parts of laws which make dis-tinctions on account of color.

The Committee on Finance reported the following re ceipts and expenditures :-

RECEIPTS. From members of the Convention....\$24 75
"Ladies A. M. E. Church...... 5 00

The following letters were received and ordered to be

Ретенвово', Dec. 27, 1855. D. Jenkins, L. D. Taylor, J. Watson, J. Marvin, W. A. Scott, J. Booker, W. H. Day, State Central Commit-

GENTLEMEN-I thank you for inviting me to attend your State Convention. I wish I could attend it ; but such is the state of my business that I cannot. I suppose the object of your Convention is to promot the welfare of the whole colored population of this coun-

For many years I have well nigh despaired of the peaceful, bloodless abolition of American slavery. Two things are lacking to secure such abolition. 1st. Entire honesty on the part of the abolitionists. 2d. Selfrespect on the part of the free colored people.

It is dishonesty in the abolitionists to admit that there can be law for the enslavement of the American blacks. for they would admit no possibility of law for the en slavement of the American whites.

It is most painful and pitiable self-degradation, on the part of the free colored people, to admit, that there is, obligatory law-for the enslavement of their race. They betray their destitution of true self-respect when they vote for men who make such an admission, or when they unite with churches that make it, or patronize free schools or school teachers that make it. Hoping that the proceedings of your Convention may

be earnest, manly and wise,

I remain, your friend, GERRIT SMITH.

HALL OF REPS., U. S.,

GENTLEMEN-I have received your kind invitation to attend the Convention of Colored Men on the 16th of

It would give me pleasure to comply with your re quest ; but you are aware of the importance of the ference is made between white and colored men. questions now pressed upon the consideration of Con-We are aware that it has been recently asserted gress. Of course, it would be improper for me to leave questions now pressed upon the consideration of Conmy seat in this body until the election of Speaker and disposal of some of the important questions before us.

I, however, feel a deep interest in the action of your Convention. There can be no doubt, among intelligent casts an imputation upon the veracity and good men, that knowledge is power. The more our colored faith of our fathers, who claimed the sympathy friends increase their intelligence, elevate their moral, and aid of the world on the ground that they were being, the greater influence they will exert, and the contending for principles of universal application, sooner will they be admitted to all the privileges which the whites possess.

I know of no absurdity in morals or in politics more practice.

The Bill of Rights of the State of Ohio sets palpable than that of making the complexion of a man ble rights, among which | colored friends should be constant in their demand for and privileges to which their intelligence and moral worth entitle them ; while they continue to do this, the All the we are men, now are we to defend and protect life, liberty, and property; philanthropists will of course use their influence to ex-The whites of the State through the ballot-box, tend to the colored portion of our people equal rights can do these things peacefully; but we, by the or-Very truly,

D. Jenkins, L. D. Taylor, J. Watson, ? J. Melvin, W. A. Scott, W. H. Day.

In accordance with the resolutions adopted by the Convention, relative to State Organization, the State Central Committee met on the 25th ult., and permanently organized by appointing D. JENKINS, President, C. H. LANGSTON, Secretary, and JOHN T. WARD, Treas-

We do sincerely hope that every county will at once most tenacious of their rights as sovereign organize their County Committees, and proceed to raise States, and reprobate all attempts to influence the money as recommended in the resolutions above re-

D. JENKINS, President.

State Central Committee-D. Jenkins, C. H. Langs ton, John Melvin, Jonathan Underwood, Isham Martin, S. T. Ward, P. H. Clark, L. D. Taylor, J. C. Chancil-

NO COMPROMISE WITH SLAVERY. DEAR GARRISON : It does me more good than you or your readers to

confer with you. Though I consider your position the correct one in regard to the course of Slavery and Anti-Slavery Lectures, I was pleased with Mr. Toombs in your body must be aware of the facility with argument for the constitutionality of slavery. That which convictions are obtained against colored half of the lecture was Garrisonian. With those views of the United States Constitution, we say it is high time it should be radically changed. Why continue a com promise with evil? Why do we not call, not only for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Article, as the venera ling idiots and raving maniaes, are turned into the ble Quincy does, but for the repeal of the Representa streets to die, as has been done in the metropolis tive Article? The Constitution would be fundamental ly a different creation, if that Representative Article was so far repealed as to make no provisions for slave representation by their masters. I would have every portant as to be preferred before others. The inter-ests of the State demand that all should be edu-the passage you keep as a right hand supporter of child in Massachusetts, at least, understand and feel In conclusion, we will call your attention to the 'Yes, it cannot be denied.' How would it do to cut out that corner from some hundreds of our copies, and scatter them broadcast?

move all just causes of dissatisfaction.

Many may indulge the hope that the colored population is destined to pass away from your milst, and so refuse our prayer. But the hope is a delusion. We are a part of the American people, and we and our posterity will forever be a constituent part of your population. If we are deprived of education, of equal political privileges, still subjected to the same depressing influences under which we now suffer, the natural consequences will follow; and the State, for her planting of injustice, will reap her harvest of sorrow and crime. She will contain within her limits a discontented population—dissatisfied, estranged-ready to welcome any revolution or invasion as a relief, for they can lose nothing and gain much. A contrary course of policy will enable us to keep

FEBRUARY 15 ple clamor for anti-slavery clergymen, and such will be ple clamor for auto-raised up. Let the people clamor for Disunion lecture,

before they can expect to vote the Disasion ticket. before they can expect that this town, I know not of a single Garrisonian, nor of any copy of Liberator, or Anti-Slavery Standard, in any body who would like the reading of them. So is is, probably, in most of our towns. Discusion Courts. is, probably, as most time an anti-slavery metting is Yours for the cause, February 5th.

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