ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

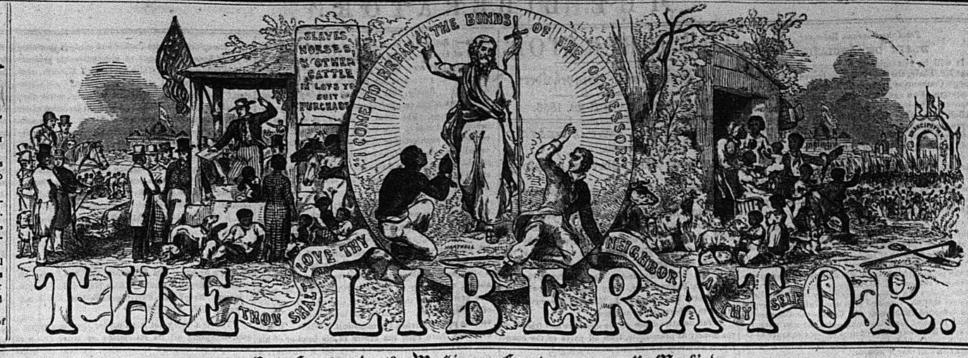
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arted three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are authorised to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY

LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL PHILLIPS. In the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of very question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Staveholders!

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

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 PERPETUITY 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-OR

engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God.

delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

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

the name of persons . . . . in fact, the oppressor repre-

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

mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

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

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

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

WATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.'-John Quincy Adams.

VOL. XXVI. NO. 13.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1856.

WHOLE NUMBER 1134.

# REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

## THE SLAVE CODE OF KANSAS, PASSED BY THE 'BORDER RUPPIANS'

Some inaccuracies having occurred in printing the tyrannous and bloody enactments passed by the ruffisas who seized the reins of legislative power in Kansas, as they first appeared in the Kansas papers, the St. Louis (Missouri) Democrat, in order to put an end to which Pres. Pierce means to make the settlers submit ! CHAPTER 151.

## An Act to Punish Offences against Slave Property.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas, That every person, bond or free, who shall be convicted of actually raising a rebellion or insurection of slaves, free negroes or mulattoes, in this Territory, shall suffer death. .

Sec. 4. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another, with intent to deprive the owner thereof of the services of such slave, or with intent to effect or procure the freedom of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof shall suffer death, or be imprisoned at hard labor for a term not less

Sec. 5. If any person shall aid or assist in enticing, decoying, or persuading, or carrying away, or sending out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another, with intent to procure or effect the edom of such slave, or with intent to deprive the owner thereof of the services of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof shall suffer death, or be imprisoned at hard labor for a term not less than ten

Sec. 6. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away out of any State or other Territory of the United States, any slave belonging to another, with intent to procure or effect the freedom of th slave, or to deprive the owner thereof of the services of such slave, and shall bring such slave into this Territory, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, in the same manner as if such slave had been entired, decoyed or carried away out of this Territory; in such case, the larceny may be charged to have been committed in any county of this Territory, into or through which such slave shall have been brought by such person, and, on conviction thereof, the person offendshall suffer death, or be imprisoned at hard

labor for a term not less than ten years.
Sec. 11. If any person print, write, introduce into, or publish or circulate, or cause to be brought into, printed, written, published or circulated, or shall knowingly aid or assist in bringing into printing, publishing or circulating within this Territory, any book, paper, pamphlet, magazine, bandbill or circular, containing any statements, arends, calculated to produce a disorderly, dangerous or rebellious disaffection among the slaves in this Territory, or to induce such slaves to escape from the service of their masters, or to resist their autherity, shall be guilty of a felony, and be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not

less than five years. Sec. 12. If any free person, by speaking or writing, assert or maintain that persons have not the right to hold slaves in this Territory, or shall introluce into this Territory, print, publish, write, circulate, or cause to be introduced into this Territory, written, printed, published or circulated in this Territory, any book, paper, magazine, pamphlet or circular, containing any denial of the right of persons to hold slaves in this Territory, such person shall be deemed guilty of felony, and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not

less than two years.
Sec. 13. No person who is conscientiously opposed to holding slaves, or who DOES NOT ADMIT THE RIGHT TO HOLD SLAVES in this Territory, shall sir as a JUROR on the trial of any prosecution for any violation of any of the sections of this act. This act to take effect and be in force from and after the 5th day of September, A. D. 1855.

## CHAPTER 138. An Act supplemental to an Act for the Collection of the

Revenue. Section 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas, That, in addition to the provisions of an act entitled 'An act for the collection of the revenue,' the eriff of each and every county shall, on or before the first Monday of October, A.D. 1855, collect the sun of one dollar as a poll tax from each person in the said Territory of Kansas, who is or may be entitled to vote in said Territory, as provided in said act, to which this is supplementary.

# CHAPTER 66.

An Act to Regulate Elections. Section 11: Every free white male citizen of the United States, and every free male Indian who is made a citizen by treaty or otherwise, and over the age of twenty-one years, who shall be an intrict in which he offers to vote, and shall have fand a Territorial tax, shall be a qualified elector all elective officers; and all Indians who are inhabitants of this Territory, and who may have adopted the customs of the white man, and who are hable to pay tares, shall be deemed citizens: Pronded, That no soldier, seaman or mariner in the regular army or navy of the United States shall entitled to vote by reason of being on service berein. And provided further, That no person who thall have been convicted of any violation of any of the provisions of an act of Congress entitled An act respecting fugitives from justice and ars, approved February 12, 1793, or of an tet to amend and supplementary to said act, ap-proxed 18th September, 1850, whether such con-viction were by criminal proceeding, or by civil action for the action for the recovery of any penalty prescribed by either of said acts, in any Court of the United

States, or of any State or Territory, of any offence dremed infamous, shall be entitled to vote at any election, or to hold any office in this Territory: And provided further, That if any person offening TO YOTE shall be challenged, and REQUIRED TO TAKE AN OATH or affirmation, to be administered by one of the judges of the election, that he will sustain islons of the above recited acts of Cons, and of the act entitled ' An Act to organize he Territories of Nebraska and Kansas,' approved May 20, 1854, and shall refuse to take such oath or affirmation, the yore of such person shall he

Sec. 12. Every person possessing the qualifications of a voter, as herein above prescribed, and who that hate resided in this Territory thirty days

Sec. 6. All oaths and THE PARTY who shall fall that resided in this Territory thirty days

prior to the election at which he may offer himself as a candidate, shall be eligible as a delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States to either branch of the Legislative Assembly, and to all other offices in the Territory not otherwise especially provided for: Provided, however, that each member of the Legislative Assembly, and every officer elected or appointed to office under the laws of this Territory, shall, in addition to the oath or affirmation specially provided to be taken by such Constitution of the United States, the provisions all cavil respecting the real spirit and character of these enactments, publishes the following series from the recognized efficial record. And this is the code to an act to amend and supplementary to said last utes, it contains the Constitution of the United mentioned act, approved September 18, 1850, and States, the Treaty of Cession, the Organic Act es-

> Sec. 13. It shall be the duty of the sheriff to the same. There is likewise a preface to the vol-have his tar book at the place of holding elections, ume, which gives a most succinct, strongly writand to give receipts for, and ENTER UPON HIS ten, and accurate statement of the acqu

Sec. 19. Whenever any person shall offer to

This act to take effect from and after its passage. CHAPTER 2.

## An Act concerning Attorneys at Law.

Section 1. No person shall practice as an Attorney or Counsellor at Law or Solicitor in Chancery in any Court of Record, unless he be a free white several of the most important statutes, we have male, and obtain a license from the Supreme Court, taken the trouble to transcribe from the volume beor District Court, or some one of the judges thereof, in vacation.

an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, and to support and sustain the fact that some of the propositions of the Barothe provisions of an act entitled 'An act to or-ganize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, as they were introduced, and so published; suband the provisions of an act commonly known as sequently, however, they were modified or altered, and thus arose the discrepancy which exists, in a himself in his practice to the best of his knowl-

neys, which shall be a record of the Court.

#### CHAPTER 92. An Act concerning Jurors.

Section 13. No person who is conscientiously vised version of the regulations for the government opposed to the holding of slaves, or who does not admit the right to hold slaves in this Territory, shall

Those who are familiar with the history of the pasbe a juror in any cause in which the right to hold any person in slavery is involved, nor in any cause in which any injury done to or committed by any of Executive bribery, and the delusive argument of in which any injury done to or committed by any slave is in issue, nor in any criminal proceeding for slave is in issue, nor in any criminal proceeding for popular sofereignly. Those who read the subjoined the violation of any law enacted for the protection extracts from the laws of Kansas will perceive that

# CHAPTER 93.

An Act to Establish and Regulate Justices' Courts. Territory shall be entitled to four justices of the Territory are stripped of every privilege

office for the term of five years.

#### CHAPTER 44. An Act to Establish Probate Courts.

Section 1. There shall be and is hereby established, in each county of the Territory, a Probate Court, and there shall be elected by joint ballot of the legislative assembly, at the present session, a Pro-bate Judge for each county in the Territory, &c. Sec. 28. There shall be and is hereby established

in each county in this Territory, a tribunal trans-acting county business, to be called the Board or COMMISSIONERS for the county, and the Probate Judge of each county shall be the President of the Board of Commissioners.

Sec. 29. The present session of the legislative as-

sembly shall elect, by joint ballot, two commissioners, who shall be associated with the probate judge. and constitute the board of commissioners and shall be the tribunal for transacting county busi-Sec. 34. The board of county commissioners

shall appoint a county treasurer, coroner, justices of the peace, constables, and ALL other officers provided for by law; and the said tribunal shall have the power and authority to APPOINT ALL COMMISSIONERS OR AGENTS PROVIDED for by law.

# CHAPTER 37.

#### An Act to organize the County of Arapahoe. Section 2. Allen P. Tibbitts is hereby appoint-

ty. Said court shall be held at such place in said unty as the SAID JUDGE SHALL DEEM BEST for the nterest of the citizens of said county, &c. &c. Sec. 4. The said judge of probate shall have power to appoint such officers of the county as presented from the Business Committee-

ARE SPECIFIED IN THIS ACT, but not appointed, and JUSTIFY the same; all such appointments made by udge of probate shall be entered on record. Sec. 5. The judge of probate shall not be INELI-GIBLE TO FILL ANY OTHER OFFICE in the county, not

conflicting with the duties of probate judge.

Sec. 6. Allen P. Tibbitts, Levi Mitchel and Jonathan Atwood are hereby appointed commis-sioners to locate the county seat . Said commissioners, so appointed, to be and constitute the board of county commissioners, to transact coun-

Sec. 7. James Stringfellow is hereby appointed clerk of THE COUNTY and probate court, who, by virtue of his office, shall be EX OFFICIO RECORDER. Sec. 8. The said judge of probate shall have full power to appoint a JUSTICE OR JUSTICES OF THE Kansas! They went to that beautiful portion of the earth to make homes and a government for his or their offices AT THE PLACE DESIGNATED BY SAID

Sec. 9. There shall be appointed by said judge ONE SHERIFF, ONE TREASURER, (who shall be ex officio ASSESSOR,) and one SURVEYOR.

#### CHAPTER 117. An Act Regulating Oaths.

Section 1. ALL OFFICERS ELECTED OF APPOINTED inder any existing of subsequently enacted laws

of this Territory, SHALL TAKE AND SUBSCRIBE THE FOLLOWING OATH of office :-

evangelists of Almighty God, that I will support quake and retreat. (Applause.)

the Constitution of the United States, and that I will support and sustain the provisions of an act entitled "An act to organize the territories of Nebraska and Karsasa" and the provisions of the United States, and the provisions of the united "An act to organize the territories of Nebraska and Karsasa" and the provisions of Nebraska and Karsasa "Representation of Nebraska and Karsasa" and the provisions of Nebraska and t -, do solemnly swear upon the holy

## SELECTIONS.

#### From the St. Louis Democrat. THE LAWS OF KANSAS—SQUATTER SOV-EREIGNTY ILLUSTRATED.

We are indebted to Messrs. George Knapp & Co., proprietors of the Missouri Republican, for a copy of the 'Statutes of Kansas Territory,' just pubofficer, take an oath or affirmation to support the lished at their office for Mr. John T. Brady, public printer to the first Legislature. The volume is a of an act entitled 'An act to organize the Territablishing Kansas Territory, all subsequent laws tories of Nebraska and Kansas,' approved May of Congress relating thereto, the Fugitive Slave Law, and an act supplementary and amendatory of TAX BOOK, all taxes which may be tendered him on and subsequent history of Kansas, up to the year THE DAY OF ANY ELECTION. 1854, which we cannot but commend to the careful perosal of all who desire to become versed in the Sec. 19. Whenever any person such vote, he shall be presumed entitled to vote.

Sec. 36. All voting shall be by ballot until the first day of November, 1856, and from and after lit is from the pen of Mr. Samuel A. Lowe, superintendent of the publication.

We have previously seen these statutes in manuscript, and have occasionally published extracts from them in this journal; but as the present occasion offers a favorable opportunity of verifying their correctness, and as some misapprehension seems to exist throughout the country in regard to fore us those which have been called in question and we herewith submit them again to the public Sec. 3. Every person obtaining a license shall take for their inspection. The mistakes which occurred edge and ability. A certificate of such oath shall the statutes as they are. We trust, therefore, that those journals which have so often criticised the Sec. 4. Each Clerk shall keep a roll of Attor-legislation of the Missourians who went into Kansas, and took forcible possession of the first Assem-bly of the Territory, will at least make all neces-sary correction, and give to the followers of Mr. Atchison the proper credit, by publishing the re-vised version of the regulations for the government

of slave property, and for the punishment of crimes the Executive proposes further to enforce bloody committed against the right to such property. enactments and compulsory oaths, false to every theory of human rights, violative of the Constitution of the United States, destructive of the freedom of the press, and the liberty of speech-Section 1. Each municipal township in this while they will also discover that the people of the teed to them under republican forms of govern-Sec. 4. Every justice of the peace shall hold his ment, and have their officers and taskmasters, the disbursers of their treasury, and the collectors of their tithes, appointed to them by foreign usurpers. Let any Southern statesman read the act establishing the county of Arapahoe, (an extreme Southern statesman read the act northern county, bordering upon Nebraska,) and say, if he can, without a blush mantling his cheek and shame encircling his brow, what Sovereignty' signifies there. A non-resident Legis-lature appoints one of their own number Probate Judge and Commissioner of the county, and empowers him to choose Justices of the Peace, a Sheriff.

a Treasurer, an Assessor, a Surveyor, and all other county officers not specified in the act. If that be the 'Squatter Sovereignty' for which Mr. Cass strove so laboriously, and which Mr. Douglas and Mr. Richardson vindicated with such a trumpets, and such a flood of harangues, then we say, rather than fall under such a rule, may God deliver us over to the tender mercies of the Czar of

[ For the Border Ruffian laws (!) referred to by the Democrat, see 'Refuge of Oppression.']-Ed. Lib.

#### ENTHUSIASTIC KANSAS MEETING AT ALBANY-SPEECH OF GERRIT SMITH.

A large and highly enthusiastic meeting was held in the Assembly Chamber, at Albany, on the evening of the 13th inst., 'to devise means to aid the Freemen in ed JUDGE OF THE PROBATE COURT of Arapahoe coun- Kansas, in their struggle with their enemies and the enemies of Personal and Civil Liberty.' Hon. MIX-THORN TOMPKINS, of Staten Island, presided on the occasion. A series of spirited resolutions having been

GERRIT SMITH seconded the resolutions, and pro ceeded to address the meeting at length in their support. He commerced by referring to the diffi-culties in Kansas, and to the outrages which had been perpetrated upon that territory by the Border Ruffians of Missouri. In alluding to the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty, he said—This doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty is exceedingly absurd. The whole people own the territories, and the whole people should govern them. The United States government cannot abdicate its power to a handful of people. No other government can be substitu-ted for that of the whole people. But it is a matter of little consequence, as the question now pre-sents itself, whether Squatter Sovereignty is right What is the condition of th or wrong. themselves. But the unmitigated scoundrels of Missouri marched into Kansas to prevent the people from doing what they desired to do. They set up a Border Ruffian government, and sought to compel the people to submit to that government, one of whose laws makes it a State's Prison offence to speak against Slavery. But the people could not obey this government. To have done so would not obey this government. To have done so would have shown them to be as base as their oppressors. (Applause.) When they refused, an army was arched into Kansas to compel them to do so. But when that army's whiskey run out, their courage

entitled "An act to organize the territories of Nebraska and Kansas," and the provisions of the
law of the United States commonly known as the
"Fogitive Slave Law," and faithfully and impartially, to the best of my abilities, demean myself
in the discharge of my duties in the office of
So help me God."

Sec. 6. All oaths and affirmations ALIKE SUBJECT
THE PARTY who shall falsify them to the PAINS AND
(Applause.)

their souls by abject submission to whatever these triumph for Freedom. But he had been beaten

them the Ruffian government. But they must resist, and we must stand by them. (Applause.) Surely, from the light of the past, we are not required to have an unbounded respect for Congress. It is but five years since Millard Fillmore, a shameless servant of the Slave Power, signed the Fugitive Slave Bill. (Applause.) And what a shameless insult is it to call upon us to cast our yotes for that shameless servant of Slavery! (Tremendous applause.) Suppose this Legislature should say we should be denied the right of speech, would you submit! No! You would rather enter this Chamer, and hurl your base rulers from power. (Ap-

plause.)
Would you obey the Fugitive Slave Bill 1 There may be men with souls so mean that they would do so. But there are few such in our part of the State; for we rescued Jerry, (applause) and walked him right over that infamous act to Freedom. (Applause.) Oh! for that noble spirit which fears God rather than mab! Oh! for that heroism of ur fathers, which would rather sacrifice life than

ubmit to injustice! (Applause.)
The repeal of the Missouri Compromise—in view of what may result from it—may not be the worst of things. In Congress I ventured to predict that slavery, like the dog that lost the meat it already had by grasping for more, might, in grasping for more power, lose that which it already enjoyed. (Applause.) Kansas, which was to have been the point of friumph for Slavery, may yet be its grave. (Applause.) This repeal of the Missouri Compromise may raise a spirit which will rise, and con-tinue to rise, until it shall sweep Slavery from the

whole territory of the Union. (Applause.)
The institution of the Missouri line was a grand istake. They should never have allowed Liberty to enter into a bargain with Slavery. They should have denied to Slavery all legal existence—denied not only that it had no right to do, but no right to be. It should have been proclaimed a most atro-cious piracy, an unqualified and most naked outlaw. (Applause.) What if a farmer find a wolf in his sheep pen, will be enter into compromises with him by saying, 'You take the half of the flock, and leave me the other?' No: he would deem the wolf a gentleman entirely incompetent to make a bargain—would insist that, as a wolf, he had but one right—and that, the right to be killed. That one right only has Slavery-

he right to be killed. Our fathers, in treating Slavery as competent to be a party to a bargain, committed a great folly. There is also another folly—the idea that Slavery can be appeased by concessions. To concede one half of the flock to the wolf, but whets his appetite for the other half. (Applause.) Old King Canute, by request of his flatterers, sat by the sea-side, and proclaimed to it, 'Thus far shalt thou come.' done in a day nor in a year. He might not live to But the sea would not obey him. We have been see them prepared for freedom; but his children or But the sea would not obey him. We have said, acting as foolishly with Slavery. We have said, bis children's children might.

You may go there and there, but you must not But while these were his present views in regard. and when we found it 'here,' we were as much astonished as were the flatterers of Canute when they found the sea rise in spite of the command that it should come thus far and no farther. (Applause.) Slavery only lives by aggression. It can never be effectually conquered until it is met and resisted by an aggressive party. Yes, that Compromise of '20 has proved most

disastrous. That was the first treaty ever entered into with Slavery. Some say, there is a treaty in the Constitution with Slavery. But this he denied Apply the canon of logic, and you will not find one line in that instrument which recognises Slavery. That treaty of 1820 emboldened Slavery. From that day, Slavery has been recognised as a power in the State-the equal of Liberty. It has been, from that day, taken under the wing of the federal government, and made paramount to all

It is a capital mistake to say that President Ty ler was the first to recognise Slavery in Foreign Diplomacy. Henry Clay was the first to do so. He was a noble man—with noble traits of charactor. There are several kinds of slaveholders, yet a slaveholder is a slaveholder, after all. There was ap effort once made, when Mr. Clay was Secretary of State, to Republicanise Cuba. In that effort, Henry Clay said American Slavery must not be imperilled by the abolition of Slavery in Cuba.

From that day to this, Slavery has been the pro tege and pet of the federal government. And even now, under its reiterated atrocities, we are yet very deferential to it. We still say Slavery is a law that we must respect. We deny that it has a right to Kansas, but say it has a right in Missouri. But he repelled this admission as nonsensical and pernicious. It weakens the North, and induces the South to despise us. Would that some of our statesmen of the North, who enjoy largely the popular favor, would declare, right out, that Slavery has no rights! If they would, Slavery would soon be powerless. Many, North and South, are ready to destroy Slavery, if some bold man would but be-(Applause.) His respected friend Gov. Chase, of Ohio, had recently a noble oppor-tunity to begin the work. When the kidnappers came to take back those fugitives, he should have called out the State militia, and compelled the kidnappers to go back to Kentucky, or have shot them down. (Applause.) That was the duty of the State Government of Ohio. We have no government, which does not protect its weakest citizen the most helpless baby, and even a black baby at that. (Laughter.) It is the helpless that most need the protection of Government. If Gov. Chase had exercised his power, as the Governor of a sovereign State, a grand step would have been taken, and the initiative of a fatal blow would have been

Mr. S. then proceeded to refer to the necessities of Kansas. Money is needed for Kansas—in the first place to buy bread for her people. For while they should have been left in peace to cultivate the soil, they have been compelled to muster in camps to carry arms by day and to sleep upon them at night. They need money, also, to procure arms to repel outrages and invasion. These they must have. (Applause.) There never was such an opportunity as the

present state of affairs in Kansas presents, of killing Slavery. Let us improve it. Now is the day and now is the hour.' (Long repeated applause.) Mr. Harmon being recognised, was called upon. He said he had come here to listen and not to speak, nor would he now make a speech. But deeming this a meeting of the people and not of a party, he desired to utter his concurrence in the purposes of the meeting. (Applause.) He had had some experience in battling for Slavery. (Laughter.) He had fought for it as long as he would fight for it. He had backed, and back

The people of Kansas are told by the Adminis-tration and by its Ruffian allies, that they will not be allowed to live, unless they consent to debase National Convention, and had tried to secure a rascally borderers may lay upon them.

There was one thing he regretted to hear—that for Slavery; (applause) but he could not ugus some of the leaders in Kansas will not resist, even fight for Freedom. (Applause). He had but little money now; he never had had much, and, from the federal government should force upon past experience, he never expected to have a great deal. (Laughter.) But that little he was willing to share in a good cause. He believed the people of Kansas needed arms, and, poor as he was, he would give the price of a Rifle to enable them to defend themselves in a contest for their rights. (Applause.)

> Mr. D. WRIGHT announced that subscriptions would now be received. The names of those who had already subscribed

> were read, and the following were added:—Check from Gerrit Smith for \$3,000; Albany Evening Journal, \$100; Albany State Register, \$100;

and others in smaller sums. Hon. A. B. Dickinson, of Steuben, was recog-

nised and called out. He responded in a few cloquent remarks, to enforce his position that the pending controversy was not whether negroes should be slaves, but whether free white men and women should be the Slaves of Slavery. His remarks were directly to the point, and were received with enthusiasm.

Mr. Northur was recognised and called out. He said he came to the meeting with no purpose of making a speech; but he claimed to have given some evidence of his regard for the wrongfully en-slaved. He had hazarded his life, his property and his reputation for those in bonds. He had a right, therefore, to speak for the Slave. He did not know what kind of a meeting this was-whether a Republican, a Democratic, or an American meeting.

A Voice-It is a Kansas meeting. Mr. NORTHUP-If it be a Kansas meeting, then it was not a meeting in which to speak disparagingly, as had been done, of a gentleman now in nom-ination for the Presidency. He (Mr. N.) was an American—proud of the name. (Slight applause.) He deemed the Fugitive Slave Law odious—more odious than any other law upon our statute books. Yet he would obey that law so long as it existed; while he would do all that lay in his power to secure its repeal at the earliest possible moment.

(Applause.)
There were other rights to be recognised than those of the three millions of slaves in this country—the rights, also, of the twenty-five millions of white men. His views had changed somewhat of late. (Laughter.) He always abhorred Slavery; but, with his present views, if the question were put to him whether the chains should be stricken from the limbs of the three millions of slaves at once, he would say no. They were not yet prepared for Freedom—no more prepared than a three years' old child. They should be taught to read and to take care of themselves before they were given their freedom; and, when so taught, they would be prepared for freedom. This cannot be

come here.' But it has come 'here' in spite of us, to Slavery where it existed in the Slave States, he was opposed to the introduction of Slavery upon a single foot of soil now free. (Applause.) He had not much of this world's goods; but what little he had, he was willing to divide with the people of Kansas. (Applause.) He would send to them at least a Rifle; and if he were there to use it, he would shoot down the first ruffian who should dare to interfere with the liberty of any human being, be he black or white. (Applause.) This he would do, whether he should vote for Mr. Fillmore or not

and he would vote for him. (Slight applause.)
He repeated that he abhorred the Fugitive Slave Law, although he should obey it. But in saying this, he wished the U.S. Marshal to understand, (and he was present to hear him,) that he was not ufficiently swift of foot to aid him in overtaking a fleeing fugitive; he was not strong enough to hold him even though he should overtake him. But he had a voice of sufficient strength to bid him, when pursued, to flee where he would be free from the chains of Slavery—to flee for his life—and to bid him God speed in his flight. (Applause.)

GERRIT SMITH immediately arose, and spoke for fteen minutes in a strain of the most impressive eloquence to which we ever listened. These re-marks were induced by the language of the gentleman who preceded him. The reader may gather something of their spirit and power from the following very meagre sketch :-

Mr. Chairman, that speech must not go unan-swered. (Applause.) I must 'search out' the gentleman on the instant-(applause)-now, while he stands before me, with his strange and wicked logic still fresh in the minds of those who heard him. (Applause.) Mr. Northup declared himself an abolitionist.

Mr. NORTHUP-I beg the gentleman's pardon. made no such declaration.

Mr. Smith—Nevertheless, you made the avowal, as I shall show before I am done with you. (Applause.) He said he was opposed to the abolition of slavery until the slaves should have learned to read. This was an absurdity. The slave code says no slave shall be taught to read-not even the holy Bible. If a man is not to be allowed to come out from elavery until he shall have learned to read and to enjoy freedom, then he will never come out of slavery at all. But Mr. Northup, by admitting that slaves should be taught to read, arows him-self an abolitionist by claiming for the slave a right which slavery denies to all its victims. To admit that slaves have any rights, is to demand that slavery shall cease, (applause,) because, while slaves, all rights are denied to them.

Mr. Northup said he would vote for Millard Fillmore, and, at the same moment, demand the re-peal of the Fugitive Slave Law, of which Millard Fillmore is the author! Millard Fillmore is for driving back the fugitive into the hell of slavery, while Mr. Northup says he will bid the fugitive God-speed! Monstrous inconsistency! Alas, for the kindness which such a vote would extend to the oppressed slave! (Applause.) An endorsement of the Fagitive Slave Law, or its author, is an endorsement of that which is more cruel than murder: for would not Mr. Northup rather see his child fall beneath the dagger of the assassin than to see her dragged into slavery!

Mr. Northup, do you believe the mother h right to her child! Answer, if you please, for I have promised to sift you and search you out. (Applause.) Do you, Mr. Northup, believe that the mother has a right to her child! Mr. Northur-I do.

Mr. Smru-Then you are an abolitionist, (apparty, he desired to utler his concurrence in the purposes of the meeting. (Applause.) He had plause,) for the moment you admit that the slave had some experience in battling for Slavery. (Laughter.) He had fought for it as long as he would fight for it. He had backed, and backed, and backed, and backed, and backed, until he was backed to the wall, and as an instinct to the brute—is denied by slavery. very. Under that accursed institution, not even the mother has the right to her helpless infant. It is the property of her master. And yet you.

Mr. Northup, admitting this right, say you are no abolitionist! But, sir, you are an abolitionist when you admit this right. (Applause.) Hence, you are not as bad a man as you believe yourself to be. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Northup, do you believe in the right of the slave to the rite of matrimony!

Mr. Northur-Yes.

Mr. Smru-Then, sir, you are an abolitionist. (Applause.) For Slavery denies this right. The master claims the wife as his property, and denies to the husband the authority which the word of God confers upon him over his wife. If the master says to the wife, 'Go there,' she must go, what-ever protest may be interposed by the husband. You deny that this is right; and in making this denial, you avow yourself an abolitionist, and you are one, though you may not know it, (applause ;) for the moment any man admits that slaves have rights which slavery denies to its victims, that moment he becomes an abolitionist; for the moment one of these rights is conferred upon a slave, that moment he becomes free; because he could not, at the same moment, enjoy that right and remain

a slave. (Applause.)
Any man who believes that slaves have a right o be taught to read, is an abolitionist.

Any man who believes that a mother has a right to her child, is an abolitionist. He may not know it -as in the case of my friend

Northup-(laughter,) but he is none the less an abolitionist; an abolitionist, not merely, but an immediate abolitionist. (Applause.)

Many sincere men and women scout the idea that they are abolitionists, who are abolitionists in heart and soul and utterance. There is not even slaveholder in the South who is not an abolitionst, and the more a man knows of slavery, the nore intensely is he an abolitionist. Let a band f pirates break into Mr. Northup's chamber this light, and inform him that they have come to cary him into slavery. His knit brow, his pallid beek, his trembling limbs and his clenched fists would proclaim him an abolitionist, as he resolved o be free or die. (Immense applause.)

But, Mr. Chairman, in this case, Mr. Northup might only be an abolitionist in regard to himself. (Laughter.) That, he regretted to say, was the case with too many. They would never, themselves, submit to slavery; but they can look on and see others enslaved.

[This is but a meagre sketch of this most masterly phillippic. It excited, in the process of its delivery, mingled admiration for its author, and pity for its exceriated victim, whose remarks had licited it.]

Mr. DELEVAN-Mr. Chairman, I feel that I could not rest to-night, if I did not say a word before you shall adjourn. I came here as a hearer, and with no intention to make a speech. Indeed, I am no speaker, as is my eloquent and long-attached friend, Gerrit Srith. I remember, sir, as it were but yesterday, when, twenty-seven years ago, he stood where he stands to-night, to advocate, not the cause of the slave or of Kansas, but of the poor drunkard. From that day to this, that cause has had the constant use of his tongue and of his purse. Although, Mr. Chairman, I'am more paricularly engaged in another cause, my friend Smith has not said a word to-night to heart does not respond. (Applause.) I am here to-night, not as the President of the State Tempe rance Society, but as an individual, and a friend of Freedom, (applause.) as I always have been; and, sir, so far as it will go to clothe the naked and feed the hungry in Kansas, I hand to your treasurer, is my contribution to-night, one thousand dollars.
(Applause, long continued and reiterated.)

Mr. BARTLETT, of Poughkeepsie-I do not observe that the resolutions which have been read mbody one recommending the holding of meetings like this in the different towns and counties of the State. I propose such a resolution, because no one who has enjoyed the cheerful influence of this meeting upon himself can doubt the beneficent inhich like meetings elsewhere will have upon others. I move such a resolution, and that ontributions raised at such meetings be sent to GERRIT SMITH-I would suggest that the words

portions of the contributions' be used; because some of those contributions may be desired for local and specified purposes. For instance, in my own town, we are to have a meeting to raise funds to aid in sending out fifty or a hundred free men rom our own county to Kansas. A portion of the funds to be there raised will be used for this puroose; and so they may be in other localities. Thus modified, the resolution was adopted.

The CHAIR announced the following as the NEW YORK STATE KANSAS COMMITTEE:

William Barnes,

S. H. Hammond.

Robert H. Pruyn,

John G. Treadwell,

Hon. B. R. Wood, Daniel Leggett, C. P. Williams, H. H. Van Dyck, David S. Pierce, Minos McGowen. Isaac L. Wilde, S. B. Cole. Deodatus Wright,

Silas Seymour, Jr. After announcing that the aggregate of the eveing's subscription was FOUR THOUSAND NINE HUN-The meeting adjourned.

## From the Boston Atlas. SENATOR DOUGLAS.

Senator Douglas is to us a mystery. Judas hanged himself: Arnold left the country which he had attempted to betray, and Aaron Burr crawled into almost impenetrable obscurity; but Mr. Doug-las, although the focal point of million-fingered scorn,' will persist in parading himself before the nation, as if he were a glutton of contempt, and hungered and thirsted after general censure. Some men do mean political actions, and afterwards have the grace to be ashamed of them; but Mr. Doug-las only gets more and more arrogant, as he sinks deeper and deeper into disrepute. The debate, on Friday, was a splendid and exhaustive exhibition of the man, or rather of his ways as of the man, or rather of his want of all manly qualities. He snapped and snarled like an under dualities. He sampped and sharker in the chamber, and voiding his indecent rheum alike upon persons and principles; he was rebuked in language strong and principles; he was rebuked in language strong as his own, though without its coarseness, and yes he continued to froth and to fume, to bully and to bellow, until he must have been regarded by the Senate with only feelings of commiseration. He stood alone. Nobody supported him: nobody cheered him, save Mr. Brown and Mr. Wellor—two gentlemen who always howl responsively whenever a brawler has possession of the floor. But this isolation, which would have mortified any other man into allence, only incited Mr. Douglas to fresh frensy, until quite accidentally he crossed the path

of Mr. Crittenden, by grouping, after his own or of Mr. Crittenden, by grouping, after his own or-bane manner, the Abditionists and Know Noth-ings' into one 'miserable sect.' Then the grovel-ling of the fawning sycophant naturally followed the insolence of the bully. Mr. Crittenden was the Senator of a slave State, and Mr. Crittenden must be propiriated. For a slaveholder to be a Know Nothing was a venial thing; for a 'miser-able' citizen of Illinois it was treason and stratagem against the Union 'I did not mean you, said Mr. Douglas; 'we all know that Southern Know Nothings are gentlemen; I was only speak-ing of the pestilent Americans of Illinois. The gentleman did not make the qualification he now does, said Mr. Crittenden. Every gentleman must have understood me as making a distinction, whined Douglas, . I said nothing about Southern Know Nothings.' Could there have been a more complete illustration of the base instincts of the Even in the rich repertory of this accomplished slang-whanger there were no words too base to apply to Americans who had pleased to vote for Mr. Trumbull : but when the features which had been distorted with rage at the Know Nothings of Illinois, were turned upon the Know Noth

ings of Illinois, were turned upon the Know Nothings of Kentneky, they subsided into a sickly simper, expressive only of fear and of fawning homility.

And this is the man who, standing up in the Senate, cries out to the whole free and intelligent North: 'I MEAN TO SUBDUE YOU!' He subdue us! He, who has not yet learned to subdue himself! He, who is the mere plaything of his own terrible passions! He the conqueror of great and high minded States, when a nod from a slaveholder car conquer him! Let him emancipate himself from the chains in which the Slave Power has bound him, before he shall again provoke the laughter of the world, by talking of conquests.

### MESSAGE OF GOV. ROBINSON.

On the 4th of March, Gov. Robinson sent a long an sas, of which the following is the concluding portion :-

We have confidence that no attempt will be made by the federal authorities to enforce the enactments a foreign Legislature upon the people of Kan-Mr. Christian, the Pro-Slavery Clerk of Douglas county, says the people of Missouri came into the Territory on the 30th of March last, 'bearing with them their peculiar institutions—bowieknives, pistols and whiskey—to the amount of five or six thousand, carried the election by storm, and elected every Pro-Slavery candidate that was in the field, by overwhelming majorities, thus securing every member of Council and House of Representatives, in some instances driving from their spats the judges appointed by the Governor, and placing judges from their own number in their stead, who paid no regard to the instructions of the Execu-

It manot be that the President, after permitting the people of another State to take from the legal voters their constitutional and organic rights, will add to the outrage by compelling the people of Kansas to submit to their authority, and abey their enactments. It is had enough to be deprived of the right to make such laws for ourselves, but it is worse to be compelled to submit to the laws of those who deprived us of that right. Although there has been, and there will be, no organised re-sistance to the self-styled territorial legislature. yet nine men out of every ten spurn it with con tempt as a gross outrage upon American citizens; and it is highly proper for the General Assembly to memorialise Congress upon this subject, as well as with reference to the admission of the State into

the Union.

The President apologises for the frequent invasions of Kansas on the ground that some Northern people talked about the repeal of the Missouri Comprehies and subjects connected with the Ca-Compromise, and subjects connected with the ex-

Aid Association had been formed.

The people of this country have been in the habit of talking about the affirs of government ever since the Mayflower discharged her cargo on Plymouth Rock, but this is the first time that it has been considered an apology for the invasion of a distant State or Territory. If the people of Kansas were accountable for the loquacity of the North or the silence of the South, the case might Emigrant Aid Associations are nothing new in

the United States. When California was first opened to settlement, the same kind of associations were formed, with only this difference : in one case. each party had an agent of its own for the pur-pose of procuring tickets, arranging details, &c.; while, in the other, all the parties have a common agent. There is, however, connected with the Aid Society for Kansas Emigrants, a stock company for the purpose of erecting mills, hotels, &c., in the new country; but the agent of this society will purchase tickets for a slaveholder as soon as for a free State man, and the investments are for the benefit of all settlers alike. No questions are asked, and no distinctions are made.

Had the President visited Western Missouri be-

fore any aid society had been formed at the east, he might have found a secret, oath-bound association, pledged to make of Kansas a slave State if they could, forcibly if they must This society has been in active operation since its inception, and now threatens to deluge Kansas with the blood of American citizens, for the crime of preferring a free to a shave State.
Also, it is only necessary to read a few Southern

journals, to see accounts in different parts of the South, not of Emigrant Aid Societies, but of Emigrant Buying or Hiring Societies, which do no simply procure tickets for the emigrant at cost, in respective of party or condition, but which pay the fare and expenses of the right kind of emigrants, and support them in Kansas one year, more or less However, it may be the 'king can do no wrong. although it may be wrong for the common people

to do as the king does.

The people of Kansas will not object to nid so cieties, whether North or South, so long as they treat all parties alike. Emigrants from all parts of the country are received with a hearty welcome ; and the investment of capital, whether eastern of western, northern or southern, is greatly needed.

The settlers of Kansas have suffered severe losses and injury from repeated invasions from a neigh-boring State, and it is highly proper that Congress be memorialised upon this subject. Especially should the General Government repair the injury it has inflicted. All the invasions have been per-mitted by the officers of the government, without any opposition, while at least one was invited by them. It is the duty of the Federal Government to protect infant territories in their rights. but to protect infant territories in their rights; but Kansas has not only not been protected, but it has been actually oppressed by those whose duty it was It is unjust to any community to send among

them officers, with government patronage, whose political sentiments are opposed to the sentiments of the people, particularly when those officers mount the stump, and shoulder the rifle, for the purpose of crushing out all who differ from them. e of the federal officers of Kansas are charged with undignified conduct, and one of them, at least, with high crimes; and it is the duty of the Legislature to memorialise the President, that our citizens may be protected in their lives and inalienable righte, and from unwarrantable interference of officials in the management of their internal affairs. It is manifestly improper for the federal officers to dictate into or out of Kansas, an institution over

which Congress professed to have no authority.

It is understood that the Deputy Marshal has private instructions to arrest the members of the Legislature and the State officers for treason, as soon as this address is received by you. In such an event, of course, no resistance will be offered to the officer. Men who are ready to defend their own and their country's honor with their lives, can never object to a legal investigation into their action. nor to suffer any punishment their conduct may

We should be unworthy the constituency we represent, did we shrink even from martyrdom on the scuffold or at the stake, should duty require it. Should the blood of Collins and Dow, of Barber and Brown, be insufficient to quench the thirst of mockery of Squatter Sovereignty' they have prac tised upon the people of Kansas, then more victims must be furnished. Let what will come, not a finger should be raised against the federal authority until there shall be no hope of relief but in revo-

The task imposed upon us is a difficult one; but, with mutual co-operation, and a firm reliance on His wisdom who makes the wrath of man praise him.' we may hope to inaugurate a government with a backbone, substitut shall not be unworthy of the country and the only \$2 per year. age in which we live.

From the Ravenna Reformer. BLAIR ON ABOLITION.

It will be remembered by many of our readers that Mr. Blair, the Southern Chairman of the Pittsburgh Convention, presented himself as the representative of an association of business men of Baltimore. The business men of Baltimore have since called a meeting to repudiate Mr. Blair as their representative, and defend themselves against the inference that they had any sympathy with Free Soilism. They passed resolutions to vindicate their character from the charge of Abolitionism. Mr. Blair has replied to these resolutions. From that reply we make the following extract, to show the depth of anti-slavery sentiment entertained by this prospective candidate of the Republican party.

Mr. Blair says :-'The insinuation in the resolutions, that anything said by me rendered it necessary that they should DAY, May 7th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and will be conservindicate their commercial and industrial classes tinued at the same place during the remainder of the from the imputation of tendencies either to Abolition or Free Soil." is equally unjust to me. The whole aim of the paper laid before the Pittsburgh Convention was to restore the great Compromise in regard to Slavery, which makes the surest guaranty against agitation—against abolition—against civil war—which the repeal has broached throughout the Union—the Compromise which the most illustrious man—and one who gave renown to Baltimore—contributed by his elequence to establish, and which he claimed to be recovery to the Union and all that it secures.

Your most ob't serv't,

F. P. BLAIR. tablish, and which he claimed to be necessary to the try, is earnestly desired and strongly urged.

with his Southern Platform. The Republicans a free State—nor to resist the admission of any ner made the avowed Abolition killer their Chairman slave State into the Union—nor to terminate slavery in and ret! Surely this ought to convince the South that Republicanism is really safe for slavery, and on the whole its friend and ally, presenting, according to Mr. Blair, the only mode of knocking the brains out of Abelition, and settling the questions over throw of Slavery, wherever it exists on American tion, leaving the South in peaceable possession of the slaves. This ought to win even Jones and Butler to Republicanism, and would if it were not for their old prejudices against the word-for, according to Mr. Blair, the most ultra slaveholder has nothing to fear, but much to gain by the success of the principle which that word covers up.

In bo

#### From the American Baptist. THE NEW REPUBLICAN PARTY.

By its own showing it is not an anti-slavery, but merely an anti-slacery extension parry.. With slavery itself, in the States where it already exists, it disclaims any intention to interfere. It will do nothing against slavery within these limits, -nothing to prevent its continued existence, even to the stitution, under which, according to its avowed betitled to immunity from any interference of the General Government, and its purpose to defend and protect the union with these oppressors which it dence, and the sacred Rights of Conscience. supposes to rest upon this immunity. Instead, therefore, of being anti-slavery, it is in fact proslavery. Instead of endangering the existence of it unhesitatingly abandons. 'Thus far,' it dethe other hand, what reason exists for declining to interfere with slavery in Missouri and Texas, which,

We are apprehensive that little reliance can be to act only on the defensive. Its foe, on the conwith victory. The new party will defend itself timent which has become proverbial:—'These ore the against the assaults of the enemy as it best may; but it is self-interdicted from making any assault in return. If it succeeds, therefore, it gains nothing,—the utmost success at which it aims being, not to lose. Victory it seeks not; conquest it eschews; it merely hopes to maintain itself. If, on fairly be put down to his credit, without endorsing any the contrary, it is defeated, the loss it suffers is thing beyond it in his writings or labors. irreparable. Any attempt to recover the ground from which it has been driven would involve a viotowards the close of his life, is maliciously dwelt upon

stand against slavery aggression must be itself ag- one of the legitimate fruits of our glorious revolucompacts and constitutions, except so far as they are in accordance with the 'higher law' of nat- among all classes-for war and whiskey are essential principles of truth and right, must not fear to potism. Remember, too, that the American church proclaim liberty throughout all the land, to all was a tippling church, and the American clergy were the inhabitants thereof.

# From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

AN ABOLITION PAPER IN KENTUCKY.

and relighting the flame of hope in the breasts of

to the Newport (Ky.) News. It is a daily paper, but wished the conscience of every man to be respected. anti-slavery 'up to the hub, hub and all '-as un-compromising in its opposition to the 'domestic' however mistaken. 'I have always strenuously supiniquity of the South; as fearless in its denuncia- ported the right of every man to his opinion, he says. tions and expositions of the moral and pecuniary however different that opinion might be to mine. He effects of the 'peculiar' and 'patriarchal' crime, who denies to another this right, makes a slave of himas The Liberator and Anti-Slavery Standard. Mr. self to his present opinion, because he precludes him-Bailey has sacrificed a great deal to keep up this journal. He is personally as well as morally a self from the right of changing it. And he nobly journal. He is personally as well as morally a dds—'The most formidable weapon against errors of brave man: if he were timid, in either respect, his press would long ago have been immersed in the every kind is Reason. I have never used any other, Ohio river. His whole family deprive themselves and I trust I never shall.' He wrote his 'Age of Reaof the comforts of life, which are within their im- son, he tells us, as 'exceedingly necessary, lest, in mediate reach, to sustain the cause of freedom of speech and advance anti-slavery sentiment in Kentucky. His-son, two grown daughters and a young government, and false theology, we lose sight of moralchild-daughter, as well as Mr. Bailey himself, de- ity, of humanity, and of the theology that is true.' He vote their whole time to the paper—editing, set-ting up type, and printing. By crossing the river God, and no more: and I hope for happiness beyond into free Ohio, they could live in comparative af-fluence, but they prefer to serve freedom, even with lieve that religious duties consist in doing justice, lovpoverty, by living in Kentucky.

Newport has few slaveholders, but many pro-

very town in Kentucky. Here, as elsewhere, the meaner the white man, the intenser is his hatred of the slave. Slaveholders, as a general thing, are more favorably inclined to Emancipation than the

et an audience at this point. Can't you do something to put the News on a

firm pecuniary basis?

Let those who wish to read a Southern paper with a backbone, subscribe for the News. It costs

THE LIBERATOR.

No Union with Slaveholders,

BOSTON, MARCH 28, 1856.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

American Anti-Slavery Society

The Twenty-Third Public Anniversary of the Amer ican Anti-Slavery Society will be held at the CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS, (446 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts.,) in the city of New York, on WEDNESday, and on Thursday, 8th. Addresses are expected from WM. LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, Rev. THEODORE PARKER, Mrs. LUCY STONE BLACKWELL, of Cincinnati, Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY, of Syracuse, and others to be hereafter announced.

As full an attendance of the members and friends of the Society as practicable, from all parts of the coun-

We reiterate our former declaration, that the object of the Society is not merely to make 'Liberty national And so Mr. Blair's platform was presented as the surest guarantee against 'agitation and Abolition'. He went to Pittsburgh to kill Abolition to repeal the Fugifive Slave Bill—nor to make Kansas soil, and to expose and confront whatever party or sec seeks to purchase peace or success at the expense of human liberty. Living or dying, our motto is, 'No Union with Slaveholders, religiously on Politi-

> In behalf of the Executive Committee, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President. EDMUND QUINCY, SYDNEY HOWARD GAY, Secretaries.

## THE RIGHTS OF CONSCIENCE.

We have received a neatly printed pamphlet, embodying the proceedings at the celebration of the 119th anniversary of the birth day of Thomas Paine, at Cinend of time. It acquiesces in an arrangement, by cinnati, January 29, 1856; published by Valentine which, not only some three and a half millions of Nicholson & Co. It contains the addresses made to the human beings now living, but their children, and assembly by Isaac E. Henge, Esq., President of the their children's children, for ever, shall be forcibly held in the condition of chattels,—nay, it pro-claims its fixed and unalterable devotion to a Concasion. These all evince an excellent spirit, a clear lief, the holders of these captive millions are en- perception of the principles of civil and religious liberty, and a warm appreciation of the labors of THOMAS PAINE in behalf of American Freedom and Indepen-

If there is a disposition on the part of some of the special admirers of Thomas Paine to exaggerate his slavery. Instead of engangering the existence of slavery, it pledges itself to conserve and perpetuate merits, or to overlook or deny some of the bad qualities the barbarous and bloody system, wherever, by ascribed to him, it is certain that his priestly and secforce or fraud, it has succeeded in gaining a foot-hold. It announces, indeed, its purpose to resist and prevent any future aggression of the slaverypropagandists upon territory now free, but, in the treating his memory, as they have done, with an alsame breath, confirms to them the possession of most hyena-like ferocity, and covering it with the black-what they have won by former aggression. The est infamy. Their sweeping injustice and intense pernine States over which the curse has been extend-ed since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, work thoroughly, in laying the axe at the root of the tree of popular superstition, and unmasking religious clares, 'shalt thou come'-and then adds, but tree of popular superstition, and unmasking religious no farther.' Indeed! Why no farther! What imposture, whatever may have been his short-comings reason exists for the exclusion of slavery from Kan- in other matters. He was a man of masterly ability; sas and Nebraska, which did not equally require his metaphysical and logical powers were very great; its exclusion from Missouri and Texas! Or, on his moral courage and love of liberty equal to any exigency; his sufferings and sacrifices in behalf of the rights of man, on both sides of the Atlantic, as signal if the border ruffians, backed by Pierce and Doug-las, should succeed in forcing it upon Kansas, will not equally entitle it, there, to immunity from such fulness and fortitude; and his inspiring appeals in the struggle for American independence as timely as they were irresistible. In the darkest hour of that strugplaced upon this new party, even as an opponent gle, he published his 'Crisis,' which 'went forth to f slavery-extension. It enters the field, pledged the country like the clarion peal of victory, in the midst trary, is eminently aggressive, and already flushed of disaster and defeat,' and which opened with the sen-

lation of its pledge to abstain from aggression.

Let Kansas, the present battle-ground, for example, once be made a slave State,—no matter by remotest connection with his theological opinions; as what flagrant usurpation, -and it ceases to be a though it at all affected the many unpopular truths battle-ground. According to the principles of the which he had the intrepidity to enunciate; as though Republican party, it must be alandoned to its fate; none but skeptics ever became drunkards; as though for the founders of that party 'disclaim any in-tention to interfere with slavery in the States where it exists.' A party based on such principles, and nomination, had not gone down as sots in scores to the imposing upon itself such restrictions, is loredoom- grave! What can be more preposterous or more uned to defeat and dissolution.

The party that shall make an effectual and final of him on that score—what then? Remember that It must divest itself of all reverence for tionary struggle' was a vast increase of intemperance ural justice : and, planting itself upon the eternal to each other, whether on the side of freedom or destippling clergy-both moderate and immoderate drinking being the 'order of the day,'-while Paine was living. If, being in the fashion, he at last fell, like many others, eminent for their talents and services-Newport, Ky., March 10, 1856.

Messrs. Editors: I've been travelling in the man-chattel States for several months past, kindling in the dame of home in the house of home in the hom blacks, and endeavoring, as far as The doctrine of total abstinence is a modern doctrine, possible, to sid the sacred cause of Abolition as yet but partially accepted and carried out. Had the among the whites, by politico-economical argu-ments in favor of Free Labor and Free Soil. Not enforced this excellent doctrine by precept and examments in layer of Free Labor and Free Soil. Not by the argument of a Higher Law—ah! no! Sla-rery has deadened the moral sense of this people too effectually, to render appeals to their humane or religious instincts effective. To reach their hu-saved, (if he really committed any excesses,) for he manity, you must go through their purse. Their never took exceptions to the strictest morality, though hearts are guarded by Dollars.

There is a paper published here which I wish to higher than that of his traducers. his standard, unbappily, in this particular, was no

commend to the attention of your readers. I refer THOMAS PAINE indulged in no prescriptive spirit, self to his present opinion, because he precludes himing mercy, and endeavoring to make our fellow-creaslavery men. In fact, it is the most ultra pro-sla tures happy. Query-whether his priestly assailants of 'infidelity'! What can evince more faith in the poor whites of the South.'

Bailey is doing a great deal of good here. They dare not throw his press into the river, because they are afraid of him; Abolition, therefore, can penetrate where an army of soldiers can not; it will penetrate where an army of soldiers can not ; it will succeed where diplomatic management will fail; it is neither the Rhine, the Channel, nor the Ocean, that

tions-he says, 'The Word of God is the creation we behold; and it is in this Word, which no human inversally to man. It is the ever existing Word of God, in which we cannot be deceived. It proclaims his power ; it demonstrates his wisdom ; it manifests his goodness and benevolence." We remarked, last week, that no man can be tru

to his conscientious convictions, and at the same time be an infidel. Hence, THOMAS PAINE (not TON PAINE, as he is sneeringly called) was no infidel, but an hon est dissenter-a Protestant-carrying out the great doctrine of the Reformation, at all hazards to his reputation and worldly interest, and to the extent of his ability, THE RIGHT OF PRIVATE JUDGMENT in all matters pertaining to the worship of God and the quality of the Scriptures. Claiming no infallibility for himself, he properly refused to concede it to others. Whatever may have been the errors of his head or of his life, one thing is certain :- he was not a trimmer, a time-server, a coward, or a hypocrite, but a brave, outspoken man, animated by a patriotic and philanthropic spirit, and seeking to put down nothing that he did not conceive to be hostile to religious freedom and the rights of man. Let no fear of being stigmatized as an infidel deter any one from doing justice to his memory.

## THE BIBLE AND THE N. Y. OBSERVER.

INFIDEL CONVENTION. The last number of Garrison's Liberator contains a call for a meeting in May next in New York. The call denies the doctrine abolitionism gone to seed. Ten years ago, a pastor in Massachusetts said to us, The abolitionists here say,

their manner, as one guilty of blasphemy, and unfit to ceedingly curious and attractive. live. Its religion is that of the slave coffle, the chaingang, the human slave mart, the plantation cultivated by unrequited toil, concubinage, -the religion of moral degradation, of mental darkness, of drivers and bloodhounds, of whips and fetters, of slave-hunting and slave-catching,-the religion of popular injustice and all-prevailing scoundrelism; and, therefore, in view of its sanctimonious pretensions, (as it has been rightly styled by an eminent philanthropist,) 'the wickedest paper in the United States.' As genuine Protestantism knows nothing of papal infallibility, except to execrate it, who shall question the right of any man to deny the doctrine of the divine authority of the Bible,' if he regard it as ' having no foundation in truth '? And who, but a coward or a dissembler, will presume to put and observations during her European journey and resithat doctrine beyond the pale of free inquiry and manly discussion? And what greater absurdity is there through letters which were originally published in the than to prate about ' the DIVINE AUTHORITY of the Bible,' seeing there is to be no interpreter of the book but el into book form. The third part contains some letdom fills all Christendom with rival sects and conflicting opinions? To advertise a call for a convention to be done, the narrative of her residence abroad. The examine the claims of the Bible, and to which all are fourth part 'contains the details of that shipwreck own rights, and not those of others; they use tra invited on equal terms, is Garrisonian abolitionism which caused mourning not only in the hearts of her gone to seed,' is it? Very good seed it is, then ; just kindred, but of the many who knew and loved her. such as the apostle sewed broadcast when he said, 'It kindred, but of the many who allow and the same is a small thing to be judged of man's judgment'— ter and eventful death, form a sad but fitting close to a therefore, 'prove all things, but hold fast that which book which records her European journeyings, and her therefore, 'prove all things, but hold fast that which is good.' But what has 'Garrisonian abolitionism,' as such, to do with the call referred to? NOTHING, as the Observer well knows; it is as foreign from it as one subject can be from another. 'Let every tub stand on its own bottom.' And why should not Envertne can be no less loved by the angels, by our Savior, and the Infinite Father.' Her last letter from Europe, prior L. Rose affix her name to such a call, as well as any man? The religious contempt of the Observer for woman is manifested by this very slur. Next comes the alurming statement made 'ten years ago by a pastor ocean.' It was as follows if the Bible tolerates slavery '-i. e., tolerates the trafif the Bible tolerates slavery '—i. e., tolerates the traffic in human flesh, and all the horrors of the slave system, that 'sum of all villanles,'—'they will not believe the Bible.' How could they believe it in such a case, without taking leave of common sense, sound morality, brotherly love, and trampling beneath their discover excellence. feet the Golden Rule? But as they know it does tole-rate slavery. &c. This is a slander: they do not know eldest, faithful friend, Eugene; a sister's love to Ellen it, and for a quarter of a century have constantly drawn from the Bible their strongest declarations and in this world. But if God decrees otherwise,—here choicest proof-texts against slavery, as at war with and HEREAFTER, my dearest mother,

Christianity, root and branch; while all that time.

Your loving child, Christianity, root and branch; while all that time, this wicked Observer has been advocating slaveholding as sanctioned by God alike under Moses and under Christ! Which party, therefore, has by its 'mode of reasoning made infidels by thousands,' in the worst sense of that word? Even if there be exceptional cases (we know of none) among 'Garrisonian abolitionists,' in which the pro-slavery interpretation of the Bible, by the American church, is believed to be a correct one, ace in the following manner :still, the right of the slave to himself, his wife, his children, his earnings, is uncompromisingly maintained, while by the church it is ruthlessly cloven downthe church which dares to call itself by the name of Him who came to set the captive free and to redeem the

world ! Alas ! the church cannot perceive that In every soul by deep compassion moved. Christ walks again among the humble poor And in the 'fleshly robe' shall still be loved, While human woe and sympathy endure.

Christ's voice is heard in every kindly tone
That seeks t' ennoble man, or comfort grief;
And he is seen where Mercy strives alone
(Though weak and poor) to minister relief.'

#### KOSSUTH ON THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION. There is a letter from Kossuth, in the last number of

the New York Independent, on the Christian powers of Europe,' from which we make the following extract : · Childe Harold, pouring forth the sublime inspirations of his lofty genius, while amongst the ruins of "august Athena," the "ancient of days," he stood on

Abode of gods, whose shrines no longer burn "was led to write these words:

"Twas Jove's—"tis Mahomet's—and other creeds
Will rise with other years."

Deeply penetrated by veneration for the sublime tenets of our religion—the religion of charity—the time has been when I pitied Byron for his "little faith." But since, drawn into the vortex of politics, I have been led to examine closer the rules on which Christian governments are acting, and have acted, from Constantine down to the present days, I have come by degrees to the sad conviction, that Byron was right—

"Other creeds will rise with other years." "Other creeds will rise with other years."

'The days of the Christian religion must be numbered; because it is a historical fact, that there was no creed, no religion, however superstitious, before, the tenets of which had not more or less impressed their stamp on, and imparted their character to, the system on which the government of nations has been conducted. It is the sad fate of our sublime religion, that there never yet did exist a government truly Christian; the name is used and abused with the most effronted hypocrise. Lin-worship is practized worse than that the name is used and abused with the most effronted hypocrisy. Lip-worship is practised worse than that of the clden Pharisees, but the moral precepts of this religion have get no hold; and by none are violated more shamefully than by the anointed rulers of nations. This cannot last; it surely cannot.

Again- Religion is man bringing to his Maker the ent; though if Theodore Parker had made it, doubtless fruits of his heart, the offering of his adoration. It it would have been quoted as unquestionable evidence is the right of each to do this in his own way; and of his infidelity. We fully agree with Kossuth, that the grateful tribute of his heart is acceptable to the there never yet did exist a government truly Chris-Almighty.' Surely, that is not bad infidelity! Final- tian,' and that 'lip-worship is practised worse than ly-for we might occupy columns with similar quota- that of the olden Pharisees'; hence the isolation of our position in regard to Church and State. But we submit that it is not for Kossuth, the pro-slavery trimmer ventors can counterfeit or alter, that God speaketh uni- in America—the lip-worshipper of liberty and the fulsome eulogist of Southern men-stealers as the true friends of freedom-to arraign the double-dealing o those pseudo 'Christian powers' that are following his own bad example of worldly expediency and sinful com-promise. Not being a man of unbending principle himself, it is not for him to rebuke others because they are devoid of it.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NATTY, a SPIRIT : HIS PORTRAIT AND HIS LIFE. BY ALLEN PUTNAM. Boston : Bela Marsh, 15 Franklin street. New York : Partridge & Brittan, 342 Broadway. 1856. pp. 175.

This is a story not less singular than interesting and, accepting all its statements as true, (none of which we are disposed to question, because our belief in Spirit-communication is established by the phenomena we have seen, in various parts of the country, and because Mr. Putnam is too well known in his locality to be suspected of imposing on public credulity,) it remains for the skeptical satisfactorily to account for them on any other theory than that of Spirit-agency. We are told that Mr. C. L. Fenton, artist, No.

Howard street, Boston, has recently executed a paint ing, which is no fancy-piece of his-the leading figure and the colors having been mostly prescribed. 'Natty a spirit-child,' says Mr. Putnam, 'and chief subject of of the divine authority of the Bible, and declares that the picture, himself asked for this painting, and reits has no fundation in truth. It is intended to discuss this particular question, with the hope of bringing about its general abandonment everywhere. It is signed by the leading infulled of the country, among them a woman, Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose. This is Garrisonian abolitionism gone to seed. The reserve of the care and interesting the picture, himself asked for this painting, and required that uncle Charles's favorite dog should be on the canvass; but the taste and judgment of the artist revolted at the thought of attempting to make harmony between a black dog and a bright spirit.' How the artist was discovered-how his scruples were overcomewhat were his visions-what alterations in the picture that if the Bible tolerates slavery, they will not believe the Bible: but as they know it does tolerate slavery, therefore they are obliged to reject the Bible. This is the mode of reasoning by which thousands have been made infidels.—N. Y. Observer. time-who Natty was, or is supposed to have been, The source whence this paragraph emanates here in the fiesh—are not all these things recorded cirrenders any criticism upon it superfluous. If the New cumstantially in this book ? Therefore, we recommend York Observer had been published in Jerusalem eight- its perusal to all candid inquirers on the subject of een hundred years ago, it would assuredly have been Spiritualism; to the uncandid we recommend nothing. the organ of the Scribes and Pharisees of that day, Whatever may be the conclusion to which the reader of and, consequently, would have denounced Jesus after it may come, he will at least acknowledge that it is ex-

> AT HOME AND ABROAD; OR, THINGS AND THOUGHTS IN AMERICA AND EUROPE. By MARGARET FULLER Ossolt, Author of ' Woman in the Nineteenth Century,' ' Papers on Literature and Art,' &c. Edited by her brother, ARTRUR B. FULLER. Boston : Crosby, Nichols & Co. London : Sampson Low, Son, & Co. 1856. pp. 466.

The numerous relatives, friends and admirers of the lamented author of this volume will be glad to add it to their collection of her writings. The first portion of it, 'Summer on the Lakes,' was published twelve years ago, but is as fresh in its descriptions to-day, as it was at that period. The second part, giving her impressions New York Tribune, but have never before been gatherters to friends, which were never written for the public they conspire to expatriate to the coast of Africa a cu-

' FLORENCE, May 14, 1850.

Alas! they never met !-

'In the same billow,—in the same dark grave,—
Mother, and child, and husband, find their rest!
The dream is ended; and the solemn wave
Gives back the gifted to her country's breast.'

Her brother has executed his delicate task in a very creditable manner, and concludes his well-written Pref-

. The Editor would express the sincere hope that this volume may not only be of general interest, but inspire its readers with an increased love of republican institutions, and an earnest purpose to seek the removal of every national wrong which hinders our beloved country from being a perfect example and hearty helper of other nations in their struggles for liberty. May it do something, also, to remove misapprehension of the mo-Italy, who strove, though for a time vainly, to make their country free, and to deepen the sympathy which every true American should feel with faithful men everywhere, who by art are seeking to refine, by philanthro-pic exertion to elevate, by the diffusion of truth to en-lighten, or by self-sacrifice and carnest effort to free,

We give below the expressive lines written by WAL-TER SAVAGE LANDOR, of England, on the melancholy death of Ossoli, his wife, and child, by the shipwreck of the brig Elizabeth on our coast, in the summer of 1850: Over his millions Death has lawful power,

But over thee, brave Ossoli! none, none!
After a long struggle, in a fight
Worthy of Italy to youth restored,
Thou, far from home, art sunk beneath the surge
Of the Atlantic; on its shore; in reach
Of help; in trust of refuge; sunk with all
Precious on earth to thee,—a child, a fife!
Proud as fhou wett of her, America
Is prouder, showing to her sons how high
Swells woman's courage in a virtuous breast.
She would not leave behind her those she loved:
Such solitary safety might become
Others,—not her; not her who stood beside
The pallet of the wounded, when the worst
Of France and Perfidy assailed the walls
Of unsuspicious Rome. Rest, glorious soul,
Renowned for strength of genius, Margaret! But over thee, brave Ossoli ! none, none ! Renowned for strength of genius, Margaret!
Rest with the twain too dear! My words are few
And shortly none will hear my failing voice,
But the same language with more full appeal
Shall but the Shall hall thee. Many are the sons of song Whom thou hast heard upon thy native plains, Worthy to sing of thee; the hour is come; Take we our seats, and let the dirge begin.

THE FIRST AND THE SECOND MARRIAGES; OR, THE COURTESIES OF WEDDED LIFE. By Mrs. MADELINE LESLIE. Boston: Shepard, Clark & Co. 1856. pp. 428.

This volume is appropriately as well as affectionately inscribed to her beloved husband, by Mrs. LESLIE, on the twentieth anniversary of their marriage. It treat It is somewhat singular that the bold declaration of of courtship and marriage, of the relation of husband Yours ever,

Yours ever,

JOHN BALL, JR.

Such is the irresistible nature of truth, that all it wants, is the liberty of appearing.

Kossuth, that 'the days of the Christian religion must and wife, of their responsibilities and privileges, and be numbered,' elicits no comment from the Independent of their trials and rewards. It is well conceived and

well executed; its lessons are valuable, alile to the married and to those just entering into that sacred re. lation; the different characters drawn in it are like. like, and without exaggeration or caricature. 'The Bride of the Millionaire' is a story told with thrilling effect, but ending much more happily than many a similar case of pride, vanity, and ungovernable tenper has done, wherein the consequences to both parties per has done, water being ruinous. May the 'Courtein have been permanently ruinous. May the 'Courtein of Wedded Life' be multiplied a thousand fold by the of wedden the bearellent work! It will make a truly valuable wedding gift. 'Forewarned, foresteel' A copy of it will be mailed to any part of the United A copy of the British Provinces, free of postage, on the receipt of one dollar by the publishers, 110 Washington

FLORENCE BETRAYED; OR, THE LAST DAYS OF THE REPUBLIC. Translated from the Italian of Manage D'AZEGLIO. By a Lady. Boston : William V. Spts. cer, 128 Washington street. 1856. pp. 529. This closely printed work contains about double the

quantity of reading matter usually given in a single volume. The events which it relates took place at the time (1529) when Florence was besieged by the army of Charles V., who, to carry into effect the treaty one. cluded with Clement VII., at Barcelona, resolved to force the Florentines to submit to the dominion of the Medici. Abandoned by their French ally, the Florestines knew that 'henceforth they must rest their hopes of deliverance only in God, in the justice of their case, and in themselves.' But they were divided by ring factions, called 'the Piagnoni and the Palleschi,' irreoncilable from old hate and recent injuri s. Between these contending parties there was a third, colled Neutral. Though this party desired to live free, it va disposed (in the true spirit of American bunkering and compromise on the subject of slavery) to seek reonciliation with the Pope; and in case the Medicine turned as private civiz they were willing to try the possibility of avoiding war, and at the same time of saving the city. The leader of this party, called also the Ottimati, (grandees,) because most of its siberents were rich, 'and this it was that made then traitors,' was Niccolo Capponi. This faction was the final cause of the ruin | Florence.

This volume has all the interest of a powerful remance, and is full of descriptive scenes of a non thrilling character. The melanchely fate of Nicole and his daughter is narrated with touching parks, enfoulated to suffuse the eye and to neit the heart. In concluding his masterly work, Azeglio makes the 60. lowing admonitory reflections :-

Whether the Florentines, who defended their coun try with so much constancy, and for such a length of time, against the usurpations of the Medici, succeeded, at last, in extricating themselves or not, we have alrendy seen. Did they deserve their fate? Shall we have the courage to say it? They desired liberty for themselves, and, at the same time, oppressed the cine of their dominion; they incited the Cancellier and Pant-atichi of Pistoja to deadly combat; they filled up the ditches of the pestiferous Pisan grounds, in order that, by the miasma of the marshes, the people might bedeeimated—for, when too numerous, they become riel-lious: they understood their own rights, and not then of others; they understood their own rights, and not then of others; they used two weights and two merivis. When danger came, the cities of the dominion experited feebly and reluctantly in the defence of Figure 1 feebly and reluctantly in the defence of Figure 2 in the fall, it seemed to them, would be their liberation, - the government of the Medici an equaler, change for that of their ancient and severe mistres.'

How exactly are the people of this country described in the foregoing extract! They, too, 'desire liberty for themselves, but they hold in horrible thraiden a population of millions ! They do not seek to decimate their victims by inducing minsma among them; but tain number, - for when too numerous they become, weights and two measures '! Let us be taught by history. Behold the manner in which the an hors of so many woes arrive at their predestined end!' Who can predict what shall be the end of pread, bestful. hypocritical, oppressive America & It is sufficient to know that, as a nation sows, so shall it also resp!

# CONNECTICUT REPUBLICANISM.

If any of our readers should think, on reading his letter on the position of the Republican party to the anti-slavery cause, that our vigilant coadjuter, Paris PILLSBURY, is a little too sweeping in his impeachment, let them read the following extract from the illarford Courant, an organ of that party in Connecticut, and say whether sentiments more detestable were ever pratel, and whether the cause of impartial liberty has any thing to hope for under such guidance :-. Republicaniam is the white man's party. It is not

because we feel any burning real in the black may cause, that we resist the progress of slavery in the country. We like the white man better than we de the black. We believe the Caucasian variety of the bana. species superior to the Negro variety; and we wend breed the best stock, and fill this notice land of cunprovidentially (!) preserved as a blank shet, upon which the noblest and loftiest thoughts, only, can be properly inscribed—with the noblest race of huma beings possible. Color is not the trouble; thick for and woolly hair are not the objections. It is, that the Concession variety is terrotropic series. And woolly hair are not the objections. It is, had to Coucasian variety is INTRINSICALLY A BETTER SEED, of better brain, better moral traits, better capacity every way, than the Negro, or the Mongolan, at the Malay, or the Red American. If the Negro race had the mental superiority, we should consider the oder, hair, or sodor, matters of no account. To car minds, the Republican cause is intrinsically grainced. ic; It aims to save the country to the while man ... The Republicans mean to preserve all of this country that they can from the pestilential presence of the block

NEW VOLUME OF POEMS BY WHITTIER. We see it asnounced that Ticknor & Fields, of this city, have jublished . THE PANORAMA, and other Poems, by John G. Whittier,' but no copy of the work having been sent to us by the author or publishers, we are unable to state what are its contents. Of its quality, we have no doubt Whittier, according to our appreciation, is whatever concerns the rights and welfare of mankind, is the fort of American poets, and has no equal in the old world; and will gather a larger harvest of fame from posterity than any other living poet. 'The Panorama' was read at the opening of the course of Anti-Slavery lectures in this city, by Rev. Thomas Starr King, and elicited great

JANAICA. We are requested to state, that Rev. E. H. GARNETT Is now delivering at the Southack Street Baptist Church an interesting series of lectures to Jamaica, and the result of Emancipation there. He has recently come from that island.

It is expected that an opportunity will seen be gire for hearing Mr. Garnett in some more central part of the city. The subject is an attractive one in the present state of the anti-slavery agitation.

LECTURE BY WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq. It will be seen by a notice in another column, that Mr. Phillips is to speak on "The Present Aspects of the Slave Question, at the Free Will Baptist Church, North Beanett street, on Wednesday evening, April 21, at 73 o'clock. Admittance, 25 cents.

THEODORE PARKER'S FAST-DAY SERNOX. We learn (eays the Anti-Slavery Standard,) that the Rev. Throdore Parker will improve the occasion of the Annual Past in Massachusetts, which occurs on the 10th of April, to give a 'skrede of doctrine' at the Marie Hall, Boston, on the question of Slavery. His test will be, The Interest which the Northern Men have in Keeping Slavery out of Kansas and Nebraska. It is not to be doubted that it will be a sermon worth hearing; and those who may not have the opportunity of listening to it, we hope may be permitted to read it. We may refture to say before hand that it ought to be published.

The case of DELIA A. WERSTER is most effectually disposed of by our reliable correspondent X, at Werester. "Tis true, 'tis pity ; pity 'tis 'tis true."

April 1.

POSITION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. Surset from a letter of PARKER PILISBURY to a friend in this country, dated Manchester, (Eng.) 28th

Il Stephen Posten never gets further from the much than when he calls the political abolitionists the greatest obstacles to the spread of anti-slavery, he and greatest obstacles to the spread of anti-slavery, he and I shall not very soon come to blows on that question. I I shall not very said there were good men in spirit among here: I never censured them in my life without that then; I and yet, both the old parties together do abstracts, and everlasting professions of reand make room as does that party; -- while we all series to believe, and continually preach, that the Union is the only hope for slavery; and more, that savery can never be overthrown until that 'covenant sich death is sundered for ever. Even Joshua R. Gallags declared, in his famous speech before Mr. Bush was elected, 'I tell you of the South, you shall and district this Union! ' And then, too, look at the the New York Independent—the loudest braggrant brawlers for the Republican party-apologizing for the American Tract Society in its expurgation of its publications from all anti-slavery sentiments, of its passage George Thompson to John N. Maffit, while meking its infamous excuses for the knavery of that bigotted conclave, and then publishing Mr. Garri sm as 'an infidel of the most degraded class,' and me 'a foul-mouthed and reckless reviler,' an 'accuse of the brethren,' the promulgator of ' huge falsehoods, and more, a great deal, of the same sort ! And then het at alorty-nine hundredths of all the ministers and church members of the party, joining in the cry of instelly, and making our whole movement as odious as mible in both hemispheres! In Kansas, the party shrel to compromise with the slaveholders and the Border Ruffians,' and to-pass a law to exclude colored scoole wholly from the Territory, if the slaveholders sail not bring them there 'as property.' And thus every, continually, are these men, in the good name d Anti-Slavery, doing that to impede our progress and haffe our designs, which no other people could do role herven. And what the example and influence of he temperate drinkers are to the success of tempenace, as compared with the recling, loathsome drunkrd, just that is the influence of the Free Soil party, compared with the old parties, to the success of antidirery. Any other conclusion completely overturns lour pretensions and professions about the Union, as giral force which upholds the slave system. If it true that the slave system only goes down with the Cuise, (and what could be more obvious?) then those she boist most of filelity to the Union, no matter what their spirit, must be held responsible for slavery. And It is that they aid all the foul abuse and slander which the leaders of the party are ever heaping upon the name and doings of Garrison and his friends, trading them as ' infidels of the most degraded class,' and blusting their influence in every possible way, it sees to me we have none of us too harshly judged then; and I of all others, when I have always admitmit at, inheart and spirit, many of them may be true to the slave, and right in the sight of God. At any rate, you may be assured it will take argument and elsence to induce me to any revolution of my opin-

Some of our friends marvel that the New York Indeunited is so fraternal towards the New York Observer set by Adams. But it seems to me still more re nekable that our papers, and some of our condintors. sould be in such good odor with the Independent and may of the Republican party. I ho more believe in the dependent than in the Observer-in Ward Beecher as strue abolitionist, than Bennett of the Herald. Some peachers and some booksellers are making fames and stutes out of anti-slavery, now that anti-slavery

For beit from me to rail at any one in the Republi m ranks, or to do the slightest injustice to any in any mation. But I do believe we ourselves are responsible for many of the apostacies from our ranks. It was vel and truly said, that Mr. Foster would not be able to keep his men in a Disunion party, if he allowed them to go to the polls in even that relation. It was Mr. Paillips who said it, in his superb speech at the Annai Meeting. But our frequent laudation of Free Sol nes, Republicans, Ward Beechers, and such like, seiters more men into voting for Sumner and the ' Natit Cobbler,' than would ever join Stephen Foster in he Dennien ballot, in a thousand elections. And the ful cup of Circe is no less dangerous in Free Soil ask, than would the transforming sacrament be, the poured out by Stephen Foster in the far better me of a party for Disunion. Our motto is, . Without garralment, without compromise. Republicans comprocess with Know-Nothings, Free Soil men with Rephicins. We are in danger of compromising with the latter, and Stephen Foster's party might easily coupromise with u., and then the Independent with the Omerer, and the Anti-Slavery Standard with both. But our banner, ever and for ever, should wave high tof glerious above all that bows down to the American Church, or Constitution, or Union.

it was glorious still to find the veteran President of he Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society at his old post. Will you write him a letter soon, and tell him how I trince at his preservation, and give him my kindest and ever-living as well as most grateful remembrances? Tel him he is well known in Great Britain, and more respected than all the Everetts and Buchanans who ever crossed the ocean as ministers of State or Church.

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#### THE NEW YORK INDEPENDENT AND MR. GARRISON'S INPIDELITY.

The ancient order of chivalry significantly excluded Thats from its honorable jurisdiction. There is something in the priestly character incompatible with that tion sense of honor which was the ruling principle of the knightly code, and this seems to be a strong proof that Christianity, as at first instituted, was not intendel to include a priesthood; for true Christianity is full of the spirit of honor. Our Savier inculcated the most broughle sentiments, and they were repeated and follevel by his disciples, who were faithful to truth, even am death. It is admitted that Peter's conduct on one ecasion was disgraceful, but his immediate repentance and subsequent faithfulness obliterated that only stain apea his honor. Even Judas, though he became a trait, had not the hardihood to carry it through like a priest-for he repented, confessed; and hanged himself. The Jennits were the first who reduced the recognised riceples of priestly economy to a system. Their sysen, revised as occasion requires, is now, and will conthus to be, the standard of priestly policy, so long as today shall continue corrupt enough for a priesthood. Among its cardinal maxims, not always avowed, but Sherely acted upon, it is held that any violation or eson of truth is allowable, when plety may thereby be promoted; and that the weight of any sin billy becomes very light, or vanishes altogether.

A Kene in Tristram Shandy exemplifies this dogma. is abless and a novice of her convent; being on a surey, were deserted by their muleteer, and their hales would not go on. All persuasives failed, and the his pair were at their wits' end. At length, the norecollected a resource. 'My dear mother,' said the, there are two certain words which I have been this will force any mule to go, whether he will or not." 'are they magic?' cried the Abbess, in the utmost 'No,' said the novice, ' but they are sinful in the first degree; and if we utter them, and die quabtheir of them, we shall both '------- But you may whaper them,' said the Abbess. The novice whisperti, and the Abbess, turning casuist for the occasion, re-

'All'sins,' said the Abbess, ' are held by the confesby of our convent to be either mortal or venial—there h he further division. Now, a venial sin, being the Egitest and least of all sins, being halved, either by

taking it all, and halving it between yourself and shall purge itself of slander, it is not a proper mediu another person, in course becomes diluted into no sin of truth. Besides, Mr. G. and his friends are avers at all. Now, I see no sin in saying bou, bou, bou, a to whatever implies acknowledgment of ecclesiastica hundred times, nor is there any sin in your saying, authority. They repudiate the priestly claims of Ross ger, ger, from matins to vespers. Nor is there and of Uran, and of course could not bow to any it any more sin in fou, than in bou, nor in ter, than in New York. As a reciprocal overture, however, I sug ger : therefore, I will say bou, and thou shalt follow gest that the editor of the Independent procure certification of with ger, and I will say fou, and thou shalt add the floates that he is not a slanderer of the most degraded ter.' Accordingly, the Abbess led off, and the novice class, '-and also concerning his 'views' of the Old followed thus :

Bou-Abbess-Bou-Novice-ger\_\_\_ger\_\_ger.

The mules lashed their tales, but did not go.

' Quicker,' said the novice. Abbess-Bou, Bou, Bou,-Fou, Fou, Fou Novice-ger, ger, ger,-ter, ter, ter.

'Quicker still !' cried the Abbess. 'God preserve us!' 'They do not understand us,' cried the novice. But the devil does,' said the Abbess.

This last reflection of the Abbess should be pondered by those who think to escape the responsibility of a bad vious reason, that silence is the best resource for on action by doing it in an associative capacity; for in- who is too much a man to tell a lie, and too much stance, the New-York Independent, which publishes priest to declare the truth. the most atrocious slander, and gives it weight and currensy by means of the respectable names of its contri- THE COLORED PEOPLE OF RHODE ISL butors, who thus indirectly aid the falsehood, but deny the responsibility.

One of the humble readers of that paper lately ventured a correspondence with one of its most eminent contributors, in the confident expectation of obtaining a prompt disavowal and condemnation of one of the flection which commenced this communication. I D. M. other is 'of no consequence.'

> LETTER L Boston, Feb. 12, 1856.

To THE REV. H. W. B. : DEAR SIR,-The following words are contained in an article published in the N. Y. Independent of Jan. 3,

'Of the converts to Spiritualism '--- almost all of them were infidels, and some of them, like Garrison' It would be difficult to name a paper in which the

use of such language would not occasion surprise, and cultivation, we hope the noble example set by the still more so to find another (where it would be admitted) in which it would be thought worth noticing. But the Independent publishes in its list of contribu-

tors your name, with others of eminent position and character, and thereby attaches to its imputations an authority and influence not to be disregarded; for it cannot be supposed that honorable persons would allow their names to give weight and sanction, however indirectly, to a personal attack, believing it to be unjust. The name of Mr. Garrison is identified with the cause of truth and humanity, and there is no fear that either

can be permanently injured by open or cover " aligniof every prominent actor in the great strife before us ; and although I am not included in the honorable list of Mr. Garrison's particular friends, and do not, any shocked that his eminently pure character should suffer reproach from a source connected with your name, and therefore respectfully ask whether the above language

of the Independent is approved by you. Respectfully and truly yours, D\_\_\_\_ M\_\_

LETTER II.

BROOKLYN, March 1, 1856.

My DEAR SIR : I can well understand how those who are intimate with Mr. Garrison, and who love him, should feel greatly stirred up by the words which, you say, were issued in the Independent. I have not seen them in the paper, and only know of them from your letter, and from

Oliver Johnson, of the A. S. Standard. The proper method, it seems to me, of dealing with of Mr. Garrison to prepare and send to the editors the the grounds upon which Mr. Garrison really stands in reference to the New Testament.

I am no more responsible for the editors of the Independent, than you are for the conduct of persons living in the same street with you. Not only is there no implied reciprocal relation between the editors and myself, but again and again it has been stated, in the editorial columns, that they are responsible for their articles, and I, only, for my own.

have with the editors, to procure it an insertion in the Independent.

I am, truly yours, LETTER III.

March 8, 1856.

that it contained no answer to my inquiry whether the language of the Independent, vilifying Mr. Garrison as will exclude the opponents of slavery from the polls; and, whereas, the people of Kansas, preperly adopting the former, have proceeded to elect a delegate to Constitution, and to form for themselves a State Constitution, and to form for themselves a State Constitution, and to form for themselves a State Constitution.

I do not think that Mr. Garrison, or any of his friends, and, whereas, in the judgment of this General Assem shiest that his fees should apply the term 'infidel' bly, it is the duty of the Federal Government, and o object that his fees should apply the term 'infidel' according to their tastes. It is a word of varying import, and is fast losing whatever of reproach it implies. Derogatory terms, when habitually applied to honorable characters, soon lose their base signification, as honorable terms, when appropriated by the base, soon cease to be honorable. The head ruffian of the nation is endorsed as an exemplary Christian by leading religious papers, which stigmatize the Channings, Garrisons, Gerrit Smiths and Lucy Stones as infidels. If this is to be the established application of words, there is reason to fear that hypocrites, who desire the advantage of a decent name, will claim to be infidels.

But to call a man who sustains not merely a respectable, but an eminent character, who is widely known as a person of singular blamelessness and amiability of deportment and purity of life, and of high public and social standing, one of the most degraded class, is endeavors for the immediate passage of an act of Con quite another thing. This atrocious slander is publish- gress ed in such a way, that it derives a force and currency from your name, which no disclaimer of responsibility consent to such admission, then to use their best endea the promoted; and that the weight of any sin from your name, which no discinned of responsibility for the benefit of the Church is so divided can cancel, if you withhold your testimony of its falsivers to secure the passage of acts enabling the people can cancel, if you withhold your testimony of its falsivers to secure the passage of acts enabling the people can cancel, if you withhold your testimony of its falsivers to secure the passage of acts enabling the people can cancel, if you withhold your testimony of its falsivers to secure the passage of acts enabling the people can cancel, if you withhold your testimony of its falsivers to secure the passage of acts enabling the people can cancel, if you withhold your testimony of its falsivers to secure the passage of acts enabling the people can cancel, if you withhold your testimony of its falsivers to secure the passage of acts enabling the people can cancel, if you withhold your testimony of its falsivers to secure the passage of acts enabling the people can cancel, if you withhold your testimony of its falsivers to secure the passage of acts enabling the people can cancel, if you withhold your testimony of its falsivers to secure the passage of acts enabling the people can cancel, if you withhold your testimony of its falsivers to secure the passage of acts enabling the people can cancel, if you withhold your testimony of its falsivers to secure the passage of acts enabling the people can cancel, if you withhold your testimony of its falsivers to secure the passage of acts enabling the people can cancel, if you withhold your testimony of its falsivers to secure the passage of acts enabling the people can cancel, if you withhold your testimony of its falsivers to secure the passage of acts enabling the people can cancel acts and the passage of acts enabling the people can cancel acts and the passage of acts enabling the people can cancel acts and the passage of acts enabling the people can cancel acts and the passage of acts enabling the people can cancel act when thus appealed to, to declare your knowledge. Misprision of slander is as culpable, morally, as misprision of treason. Justice, truth and honor forbid si-

lence or evasion. As a bank officer is bound, when a spurious bill of his bank is presented, at least to stamp it 'counterfeit,' and thus destroy its power of mischief, so are you bound to stamp this slander, proceeding from an institution with which you are associated, with the brand of falsehood. I do not pretend to dictate terms. I only claim that, as an bonorable man and an advocate of truth, you should state your knowledge or belief concerning the truth or falsity of a defamation which derives importance from your connection with lence or evasion. As a bank officer is bound, when a which derives importance from your connection with

certificates of his character and ' New Testament views,' to be published in the Independent, is one which, from its source, I am inclined to treat with respect. But I taking only the half of it and leaving the rest, or by do not think it will work." Until the Independent sentiments of a large majority of the people of Ohio.

Testament, particularly the text, 'Thou shalt not bear false witness,' &c., - which I doubt not Mr. Garriso will willingly publish in THE LIBERATOR. I consider this more than an equivalent proposition, for the slanderer has much more need of certificates than the slandered.

Will you favor me with your answer as early as con venient?

Very truly and respectfully,

No reply to the last letter has been made, for the ob

# AND.

In Rhode Island, the colored people seem to be doing as much, if not more, for their own elevation, than i being done in any other State in the Union. This is doubtless owing to the fact, that in that State there are a greater number of mechanics among them, according most unjustifiable slanders that ever blotted paper. to the number of inhabitants, than is to be found This expectation was founded upon the generally ac- elsewhere. Carpenters, joiners, cabinet-makers, blackcredited frankness and boldness of the man, but without sufficiently taking into calculation the trammels of well as a large number of farmers, are among the comthe priest. The result was disappointment. Yet the paratively small population. The most finished decorrespondence may be of use in exemplifying the re- signer and pattern-maker in the State is Mr. John Ma son, of Providence, a man who enjoys the respect and strike out the signatures, leaving only the initials, confidence of the entire white population, as well as these being sufficiently indicative on one side, while the those of his own color. As a matter of course, these trades instil into their minds energy and a taste for intellectual pursuits. 'The Rachel Club,' a literary association of Providence, holds its weekly meetings at which choice selections from approved authors are read or recited by both male and female members.

We had the good fortune, last week, of attending a dramatic exhibition of the above Society, and must con fess that we were agreeably disappointed. The characters were well sustained throughout, and some of the acting would have done credit to professional artists. As self-elevation is, after all, the great means by which the mass of mankind is to arrive to a high state o tion of the other States.

### A. S. TRACTS-THE SLAVE TRAGEDY. Extract of a letter from Cincinnati:

FRIEND MAY:

I received your note some time since, and only waited to acknowledge it, to get the package of 'Tracts,' for which I thank you, besides the suggestion about striking off copies of the 'Fugitive Law' by itself for distribution. It is just what we want. Few seem to know ty Yet it is desirable to know the spirit and position anything at all about its abominations, and seriously tell me that it provides for trial by jury for any fugitive who claims it !

I have been completely lying by, this winter, to rest but since the frightful new fugitive slave tragely here, ments and views of anti-slavery action, yet I am the last month, I have found rest more wearisome by far than labor, and feel that while the war lasts. I am not the one capable of enjoying my own comforts, with wish to be able to show that you do not justify it. I out an effort to extend them to those whose love for their children has been proved greater than mine. For I don't know whether I could have had the nerve to do what that noble slave mother did. And only think what she is even now enduring ! Why should such ar amount of sorrow be sent upon one poor, heart? But it has made me ashamed of wanting to rest, even for a while; and with renewed consciousness of what there is to do, and an increased desire to do it, I mean to gird on the armor anew, and whether we get much or little,

A CREDITABLE PRODUCTION. We have copied from the Lynn Bay State, a spirited and well-executed poet ical effusion, entitled 'THE MARCH OF FREEDOM,' by DAVID N. JOHNSON-the author being, we understand, such a statement, would be for some competent friend a young shoemaker, at work (like Whitties of old) on his bench, self-taught, and evidently possessing genius nce of the falseness of these representations; and which only needs encouragement to enable him to make

# THE VOICE OF OHIO.

The following resolutions have passed the Ohio As

Whereas, The original policy of our country contemplated no extension of slavery beyond the limits of slave States, and no increase of the number of such States; and, whereas, experience has sufficiently provticles, and I, only, for my own.

I do not wish to enter upon this subject; but, if a proper statement is made respecting Mr. Garrison's repeal of the slavery prohibition of the Missouri Comviews, I will cheerfully use what personal influence I to the whole question of slavery, in its relation in the large with the college to proper it on insertion in the reopened; and, whereas, the people of Kansas, depriv ed of the protection of that prohibition, and despoiled by armed invasion of their undoubted right to elect their own representatives, have been compelled choose between the alternatives of resort to the inherent right of every community, in the absence of valid laws, to provide for its own safety and good order, or submission to the unauthorised edicts of a pretended I thank you for your courteous letter, but regret by appointing its own creatures to territorial offices, whether executive or judicial, and by imposing such restrictions on the right of suffrage at future elections as with a view to application for admission into the Union the people of the several States, to unite their efforts to save the territory of Kansas from the renewal of civil tumult, and from the further shedding of blood ;-b

[Preamble agreed to ; year 58, nays 22.] Resolved, That the cause of the people of Kansas engaged in defending themselves against lawless vio lence, and asserting their inherent right of self-govern ment, be and is hereby earnestly commended to the warm sympathies of the people of Ohio.

[Adopted -yeas 82; nays 12.] Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instruct ed and our Representatives requested, to oppose all acts and measures which shall tend to recognise as legal and binding any of the acts of the pretended Legislature of Kansas, held at Shawnee Mission.

[Adopted-yeas 55; nays 30.]

Resolved. That our Senators in Congress be instruct gress admitting Kansas into the Union as a free State with such limitation of boundaries as by Congress shall

[Adopted-yeas 69, nays-27.]

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be further which derives importance from your consulted some its source. Since my first letter, I have consulted some of the prominent friends of Mr. Garrison, and give this as their view, as well as my own.

Your suggestion, that Mr. Garrison's friends procure certificates of his character and 'New Testament views,' other State.'

[Adopted-yeas 67, nays 27.]

These resolutions unquestionably express the re-

Great Sleigh Ride.—The people of the three counties of Medina, Summit, and Cuyahoga, Ohio, met by previous arrangement on the 14th inst., at Richfield, by four-horse representation, to dispute the right of possession to the flag previously won by Summit county from Cuyahoga, for getting up the largest sleighing party. The former county again prevailed. It was one of the finest sights ever seen in the county. There were over 2,000 horses and more than 5,000 people, and not an accident occurred. A troupe of 462 four-horse teams makes a great sensation in a small town. The cost was nearly \$7,000. The Cleveland Herald asks:—'Who eyer heard of a sleigh ride the 14th of March in Ohio, over roadways packed with more than two feet of snow? We are informed that apparently no impression has been made by the sun on the snow in the country, and it is at least two and a half feet deep on the average.'

Wonderful Preservation of Life and Limb In the car that was thrown once and half over, and drawn several hundred feet upon the track of the Hudson River Railroad, a few days since, though filled with passengers, not a limb was broken. Judge Gould, of Troy, was bruised in the head, but not seriously. His lady and two children escaped unhurt. Gov. Dra-per, of New York, received a severe contusion on his thigh, and a slight injury on the side of his head, but is in no other way injured. E. W. Fish, of Brooklyn, was slightly bruised. It was really a merciful escape.

Dr. Graph, a South African missionary states that the King of Abyssinia has prohibited slave ry, renounced polygamy, and is anxious for the intro-duction of European arts and artisans.

Shouldn't Wonder .- John Little, a fugitive slave, who went into the Canadian woods without a dollar, raised crops the last year that will bring him \$2,400! He thinks he will be able to take care of

Large Edition .- 100,000 copies of Senator Wilson's speech on the Kausas question have already been ordered, besides a large number of the speeches of other members of Congress on the same side of that question, and the territorial report of Senator Douglas will probably have as large a circulation.

Accident and Fortunate Escape .- At Dexter, Me., last week, the floor of the Town Hall gave way during an excited election of town officers, and two hundred and fifty persons were precipitated into the room and cellar below, and no one was killed or seriously wounded, though some appeared to be badly

The new President of Liberia was in stalled on the 7th of January. His election had caused a total change in the politics of the government. The natives had risen at Sinou, and massacred several of the settlers. The Monrovian militia were about to proceed to the spot. . Sir Joshua Walmsley's motion in the

British Parliament for opening the National Gallery and British Museum on Sundays, was discussed in the Commons, and negatived by a vote of 376 against 48 Lord Palmerston opposed the resolution, but withou stating his reasons. New Orleans has three colored Metho dist Episcopal churches, and three colored local preach-

ers, who are slaves, as are most of the 1200 co One is the driver of a dray, another a carpenter, and the third a porter in a wholesale coffee store.

Over all is a white pastor appointed by the Louisiana
Conference. [And all but the pastor property !] In the Pennsylvania House of Repreentatives, a joint resolution requesting Congressmen to

use their endeavors to secure the rights of American citizens abroad,—of conscience, public worship, burial, &c.,-was lost on Saturday, by a vote of 41 to 46. A dispatch from Cincinnati, dated the 18th, says :- On the Little Miami Railroad, this

morning, the express train run into an accommodation train on the side track, at Spring Valley. The engineer, Charles Hunt, was fatally injured; and died soon after. The fireman was badly bruised. No passengers No passengers were hurt. The baggage car and engine were nearly An eccentric gentleman of fortune

named Saunders, has taken a fancy to build a house in hame! Sanders, has taken a lately to build a house in the neighborhood of London, with stone from the forti-fications of Sebastopol! He has gone out in a little vessel of his own, for the purpose of obtaining them. There is no accounting for taste. An Advertising Dodge .- A New York cor-

respondent for a Philadelphia paper says that Mr. Phalon, the barber of that city, recently gave a party which cost \$5000! 'A fool and his money,' &c.

lately give birth to four children, three girls and one boy, averaging in weight about seven pounds each. The owner of the mother has named them Mississippi, Quachita, Red River, and Railroad. The boy received

The Body of Robert Schuyler .- The New York Express says: - We have good reasons for written a letter in which he misrepresents Jefferson, knowing, that the body of this man, whose name alive misquotes the Constitution, and makes a sophist of of goods. The body was here uncalled for in a waretaken by his relatives for interment.'

As the night freight train on the Western Railroad was passing a curve near Chester Factories, three of the cars were thrown from the track and precipitated down a steep embankment, sixty-seven feet high, and demolished. No person was injured.

Old Ben Duke,' a colored man, and the oldest inhabitant of Louisville, died in that city on Saturday last, aged one bundred and ten years eight months and three days. He was originally a slave, but the race of his owners having become extinct, he be

Chloroform. - The Detroit Tribune states that the wife of Horace Wilson, of Quincy, Branch all agitation of the slavery question suppressed by the county, Mich., died last Sunday, from the taking chloroform, administered to her by Dr. Berry, for the purpose of extracting a tooth.

Mr. Ecerett at Richmond .- Mr. Everett' lecture at Richmond recently attracted a very large audience. At the close of it, he was complimented by speeches from Gov. Wise and Ex-President Tyler.

Among the articles of express freight delivered at Utica by the American Express Company, were a pair of elks, the property of W. C. Johnson, of that city. These fine animals came from Nebraska. They have been broken to harness, and are easily managed. They weigh about six hundred pounds each, and must make a serviceable team.

A Bear Story .- Mr. Moses Goodenough, of Gorbam, N. H., while out hunting deer a week or two since, was attacked by a bear. Finding that he had no chance to retreat, he thrust his hand into bruin's mouth, and seized his tongue, to which he clang until he could get out his knife, with which he succe outting his four-legged enemy's throat. But, outting his four-legged enemy's throat. But, in the meantime, his hand was considerably 'chawed up. The bear weighed about two hundred pounds.

· Murder of Four Children by a Mother .woman named Ward, residing near Bridgeport, Madison county. N. Y., on Monday, murdered her four children by cutting their throats with an axe. She then made an unsuccessful attempt to cut her own throat. Cause—neglect and brutality of her husband. A Tough Soldier .- A private of the 11th

Regiment of Hussars, named John Dryden, who re-ceived thirty-one wounds in one day at the starming of Sebastopol, is entirely recovered, and again doing

On the night of the 8th of March, a young man named McCumber was frozen to death the Printed Catalogue of all our Hustrated Works.
while returning from Canandaigna to Victor, and
To the UNINITIATED IN THE BLOTH, and send for
within half a mile of his father's house; and one of
we would say that we present a scheme for money the horses he was driving was found almost dead.

Er Covent Garden Theatre, London, was burnt on the morning of the 5th, just at the close of a bal masque, under the management of Professor An-derson, the wizard. Nearly all had left, and but a few persons were slightly injured.

Death of Mrs. Clarkson .- Mrs. Clarkson. the estimable wife of the venerated Thomas Clarkson, the abolitionist, died near Ipawich, England, recently, aged 83.

BIBLE AND RIPLES-KANSAS MEETING IN NEW HAVEN.

A large meeting was held in the North Church, New Haven, on the evening of the 26th inst. to raise money for fifty Sharpe's rifles, for the equipment of a compa ny of one hundred men, with their wives and families, who are going out to found a free city in Kansas .-Speeches were made by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and others, and afterwards the subscriptions commenced, as reported in the N. Y. Times :-

14th of March in Ohio, over roadways packed with more than two feet of snow? We are informed that apparently no impression has been made by the sun on the snow in the country, and it is at least two and a half feet deep on the average.

The latest great defaulter, on this side of the Atlantic, is Col. Garland, the City Treasurer of New Orleans, whose defalcations are ascertained to be over \$200,000, and are expected to run much higher. His plantation and other estates have been attached by the city, as well as his schooner, in which he escaped, and the property on board of her; and he who recently figured in the first class of society in his city, now lies hopelessly in jail, in default of \$500,000 bail, sharing the cell of James Patten, the murderer of Col. Turnbull.

'Prof. Silliman, of Yale College, then rose and said, that he did not hope Sharpe's rifles would be put to the fullest use of which they are capable; but self-defence, especially in the cause of freedom, is a sucred duty. He deprecated the necessities of the time which demand such precaution on the part of settlers in Kansas; but he believed in meeting manfully the present or head the list for the procuring of a number of weapons of defence for the party setting out, and that therefore Mr. Lines might put down on the paper, 'B. Siltiman, of Yale College, then rose and said, that he did not hope Sharpe's rifles would be put to the fullest use of which they are capable; but self-defence, especially in the cause of freedom, is a sucred duty. He deprecated the necessities of the time which demand such precauct the necessities of the time which demand such precauct on the part of settlers in Kansas; but he believed in meeting manfully the present of the fullest use of which they are capable; but self-defence, especially in the cause of freedom, is a sucred duty. He deprecated the necessities of the time which demand such precauct on the part of settlers in Kansas; but he believed in meeting an anticular to head the list for the procuring of a number o

fore Mr. Lines might put down on the paper, 'B. Silliman, one Sharpe's rifles.'

[The price of a rifle was \$25.]

Mr. Russell and Rev. Mr. Dutton rose both at once.

Mr. Russell speaks first: 'Put me down for one.'

Rev. Mr. Dutton (pastor of the church)—One of the deacons of this church, Mr. Harvey Hall, is going out with the company, and I, as his pastor, desire to present him a Bible and a Sharpe's rifle. [Great applause.]

F. P. Pie—I will give one.

Stephen D. Pardee—I will give one for myself, and also one for my wife!

lso one for my wife! Mr. Beecher-I like to see that : it is a stroke right

and left! [Great laughter.]
Charles Ives—Put me down for three.

Thomas R. Trowbridge—Put me down for four!—
[Continued laughter.]
Dr. J. I. Howe—I will subscribe for one.
A gentleman here stated that Miss Mary Dutton would give one.

Mr. Stephen G. Hubbard—One.

Mr. Beecher here stated that if twenty-five could be raised on the spot, he would pledge twenty-five more from Plymouth Church; fifty being a sufficient number for the whole supply. [Clapping of hands all over the house]

the house.]
Prof. Silliman now left Mr. Beecher to speak for the bid, and sat down to enjoy the occasion.

Mr. Killam-I give one.
Mr. Beccher-Killom !-That's a significant name

in connection with a Sharpe's rifle. [Laughter.] Prof. W. A. Norton—One for me! Mr. Vining—Another for me! Mr. Moses Tyler-I will pledge one of Sharpe's ri-fles from the Junior Class in Yale College! [Great

applause.]
Prof. Silliman (rising in his seat, and sweeping the

galleries with his eye)—There are four Classes in Yale College! [Immense sensation.]
Henry Trowbridge—One!
John G. North—One!
Mr. Beecher—I think Kansas will now know that there is a North. (Great cheering.)

William Kingsley-One for me! Lucius L. Olmstead-One! Mr. Dunlap-I will pledge one for the Senior class

in Yale College!
It was now ascertained that instead of twenty-five, twenty-seven rifles had been subscribed, the cost of which, together with the amount received at the door for admission fees, made the collection for Kansas in the North Church, one thousand dollars,

All this may be, and is, compatible with the spirit of worldly patriotism-of Bunker Hill and Yorktown ; but that it is consonant with the spirit of Him who offered up his life on Calvary, 'the just for the unjust,' or becoming those who claim to be his ministers and disciples, we do not believe.

IMPORTANT JUDICIAL DECISION IN CALIFOR-

An important case has recently been decided by Judge Hays, in the Court of the First Judicial District of California, which involved the question whether the free States have constitutions and laws which are to be observed, or whether they both lose their validity when they come into collision with the interests of slavery. It was a case in which the benefit of the habeas corpus was was a case in which the deficient of the adopter corpus was sought for fourteen persons of color, viz., Hannah, (aged 34 years) and Biddy, (38) ami their children, to wit: Ann (17), Lawrence (12), Nathaniel (10), Jane (8), Charles (6), Marion (4), Martha (2), an infant boy (two weeks)—all children of Hannah; Mary (2 years), child of said Ann; Ellen (17), Ann (12), Harriar (8), children of Biddy.

riet (8), children of Biddy.

The mothers and part of the children were taken to California from Mississippi, in 1851, by one Robert Smith, who held them as slaves. He has continued to treat them as slaves, and having decided to remove to Texas, he attempted to take them all away with him, although part of the children were born in California. The great influence of the Slave Power in that new free State had led him to suppose he could do so with-out difficulty. A correspondent of the New York Eve-ning Post describes Judge Hays as a Democrat, in

the strictest sense of the word.

It appears also that the Judge is a native of Baltimore, and that he resided in Missouri before going to California. After listening to evidence and hearing the There are 70,000 gipsies in Wallachia; and their emancipation has been decided upon in council by a vote of eleven voices against ten. Their proprietors will receive from the state an indemnification. ment as a kidnapper. This was a triumphant A negro woman in Camden, Arkansas, over the Slave Power, which indicates that California will not always be counted on its side.

Francis P. Blair, formerly the faithful Journala series of steps downwards to the ranks of Black Republicanism. He commenced his descent in 1848, when he gave his support to Van Buren; and now he has was once so potent in Wall street, came here in the himself, in order to sustain his abolitionism. Under steamer Arago, from Havre, wrapped up like a package the inspiration of Jackson, Mr. Blair stood high among goods. The body was here uncalled for in a ware-ouse from Saturday to Monday, and on that day was Seward and Garrison, he sinks into the darkness out of which they appear lighted only by that light which at-tends the fallen angels. If, as an abolitionist, he ex-pects to make his mark upon his country, let him reember that even Jackson could not have sustained himself in a similar position. Let him remember that it is not Jackson the abolitionist whom the country now adores, but Jackson the patriot, who rose in his might against nullification in every form, and for the perpetuation of the Union.

Mr. Blair's letter will do no harm. Shorn of his

locks long ago by the charmer of Free-Sollism, he now seems mean among the meanest.—People's Advocate. And this is what Mr. Blair gets for-going to the

Republican Convention at Pittsburgh, in order to get effects of restoration of the Missouri Compromise ! ' Serves him right.' He merits the contempt of all parties. Give us a hearty friend or an open foe I

CHAMPIONS OF FREEDOM. A magnificent lithographic print bearing this title, has been published by Mr. C. H. Brainard, at 124 Washington street. It comprises seven heads drawn by Grozelier, from an original design by Mr. Brainard. The portraits in the group are those of Greeley, Whittier, Beecher Sumner, Hale, Chase and Seward; nearly all of which are ner, Hale, Chase and Seward; nearly all of which are from original daguerreotypes, taken expressly for the work under the superintendence of Mr. Grozelier. The likenesses are most striking, and are drawn in the highest style of the art. The heads are surrounded by beautiful scroll work printed in tint. The printing of this fine picture is by Chandler & Brother, and is one of the very best specimens of their skill that has ever emanated from their establishment. It seems to us that every friend of the cause so ably advocated by the men whose faces are here so faithfully delineated, will be But, in the chawed up.

Mr. Brainard has nearly ready for publication an excellent portrait of Hon. N. P. Banks, Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives.
For sale at B. H. Greene's bookstore, 124 Washing-

ton street, corner of Water street .- Transcript.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin having established the claim of Bashford (Republican) to the Governorship, he has taken the oath of office and assumed the duties. Having sent his message to the Assembly they refused to receive it, by a vote of 38 to 34.

EVERY READER AT

Will please notice the advertisement descriptive of MR. SEARS' PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and send for

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ROBERT SEARS, PUBLISHER, 181 William Street, New York.

ANDREW T. FOSS and JOSEPH A. HOW-LAND, Agents respectively of the Massachusetts and American Anti-Slavery Societies, will hold meetings as follows: Buxton, Portland, Friday eve'ng, March 28. Saturday Sunday Monday eve'g,

Freeport.

Brunswick.

Tuesday "Wednesday " Bath, Hallowell, ... Thursday Gardner. WM. WELLS BROWN, an Agent of the American A. S. Society, will hold meetings in Washington Village, R. L. Friday, March 28.

THE WORCESTER CO. NORTH A. S. SOCI-ETY will hold its nineteenth annual meeting at Fitch-burg, Fast Day,—April 10th, in the Town Hall, com-mencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continuing through the day and evening.
WM. LLOYD GARRISON, WM. WELLS BROWN and oth-

WM. LLOYD GARRISON.
ers will address the Convention.
D. M. ALLEN, Sec'y.

EF OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY. The Old Colony A. S. Society will hold a quarterly meeting, on FAST DAY, (April 10th.) at the Universalist Meeting-house in EAST BRIDGEWATER, commencing at 104 o'clock, A. M., and continuing afternoon and eve-

WENDELL PHILLIPS, ANDREW T. Foss, and other speakers, will attend. Each town is requested to be represented.

BOURNE SPOONER, President. SAMUEL DYER, Sec'y. . .

\*\*TWENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq., will lecture on 'The Present Aspects of the Slave Question,' in the Freewill Baptist Church, North Bennett Street, on Wednesday evening, April 2d, at 7½ o'clock. Admittance, 25 cents.

PLACE WANTED .- A colored lad, between 14 and 15 years of age, wants a place in a good family in the country. He is used to the care of a horse, &c. Apply to Samuel May, Jr., 21 Cornbill.

ET ENGLISH LAWS FOR WOMEN, by the Hon. Mrs. Norron. A few copies of this interesting work are now for sale (20 cents each) at 21 Cornhill.

EF GOOD CHANCE FOR A BOY .- A shoe manafacturer offers reasonable inducements for a colored boy of steady habits to learn the trade.

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# Round Hill Water-Cure MOTORPATHIC INSTITUTE

AT NORTHAMPTON. MASS.

IN all the local advantages which render attractive I an institution for Invalids, and a Summer Retreat for others, seeking relaxation and pleasure, this stands alone and unrivalled. It is surrounded on two sides by forty acres of forest park, which affords a refreshing shade during lie warm months, and protection from the winds in winter. The water is supplied in great abundance from living mountain springs, and is noted for its softness and purity. The Bathing facilities have just been wholly remodelled and greatly enlarged. They now embrace every modern improvement for the medical application of water, which is used in a thorough ientific manner. One of Vergnes's Electro-Chemical Baths for extracting metallic substances, whether taken as medicine or otherwise absorbed, has also been obtained, and is in successful operation.

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rapeutics.

He also devotes himself to the cure of all the various kinds of Chronic Diseases. Having been for twenty years at the head of a Hydropathic Institution, and within that time having treated many of the most com-plicated cases, he has had an opportunity few have en-joyed of acquiring skill in the control of protracted and

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\* Exposition of Motorpathy,' postage free, on the re-ceipt of ten stter stamps; and 'Motion-Life,' on receipt of six.
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March 28, 1855.

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## POETRY.

From the Lynn Bay State. THE MARCH OF PREEDOM.

Delivered before the Young Men's Debating Society at their Anniversary, Jan. 22, 1856. BY DAVID N. JOHNSON.

A blast from Freedom's trumpet, loud and clear, Bursts on the slumb'ring nation's heavy ear ; Her voice more potent now than when she spoke To bid our fathers break a foreign yoke ; For Freedom then was young, or, being old, Had pined in dungeons, and her birth-right sold. Far back amid the gloom of Egypt's night, Freedom yet breathed ;-not Pharach's arm of might Could stay her march, when God's appointed led The Hebrews from the land where slaves had bled. O Liberty, weary from rack and chain, Thy martyrs have not lived and died in vain : The reeking scaffold, prison walls, and stake, Rich with the world's best blood, bid thee awake To wear thy trampled crown-resume thy sway-Inspire man's trembling hope to wait the day When thy victorious arm shall rule the earth-The truth proclaim of thy immortal birth.

Ages of dark oppression brought release. And, lo! thy banners wave o'er classic Greece At Solon's mighty word stern Draco's law-The code of blood, that kept the land in awe-Vanished like darkness at the coming light, And Justice triumphed-Right prevailed o'er Might.

But still thy reign was short ; Time's flood rolled o'er Thy temples-patriots' graves-when thou once more Crushing the tyrant, dashing down the rod, 'Took thy appeal from tyranny to God,' No vain appeal, when thrice-armed Justice sends Her prayer of faith to Him whose fiat bends The despot's will to work in channels dark, And build for drowning Liberty an ark. See Roman valor to thy standard fly. Resolved for thee to live, or nobly die ! Rome's mighty pulse that beat throughout the world, Shook thrones to atoms-while thy flag unfurled, Inspired thy prophets, waiting long for thee, To write upon the crumbling walls of Tyranny Belshazzar's doom-which God will execute. Though skeptics scoff, and Justice oft is mute.

Far o'er Judea's mountains sweetly sing The herald angels : 'Lo! there comes a king, To whose mild sceptre age-crowned Wrong shall yield, War's bloody cohorts leave the tented field, Captives for truth from dungeon walls go free, And bondmen sing the praise of Liberty.'

But slow thy march, O Freedom !- o'er that light Which broke the darkness of a pagan night, The mantling veil of ignorance was hung ; For thee, no altars burned, no poets sung ; Justice was silent, none dared plead for thee : Thy prophets cried-When shall thy coming be?

But soon immortal Danté lights the fire In Freedom's temple, and retunes her lyre ; His solemn song along the ages rolls, To leave her path of flame in kindred souls ; When Milton, England's Homer, swells the strain Which kings and bigots sought to quench in vain, And bids its glorious and majestic chime Sweep on unprisoned by the gates of time.

O, doubting world ! ages proclaim that Truth, Immortal, blossoms in perpetual youth ; Error and Wrong grow old, and pine, and die; While Right and Justice sit enthroned on high. From out the cloud that spread its darkening pall, Freedom again sends forth her warning call, And Wickliffe speaks-appeals from popes to God. While British hearts defy Rome's threat'ning rod.

An age rolls on, and Huss, the martyr, dies ; His burning pyre illumes the moral skies : Bohemia's wilds re-echo with his prayer-His voice, like John the Baptist's, cries, Prepare ! Forth from his dungeon words prophetic fly-One mightier comes-his advent drayeth nigh.

Meanwhile, the flag of Freedom proudly waves On Alpine heights-for there no cringing slaves Breathe the pure air, nor tyrants quench the flame That burns a beacon light, and writes thy name. That Wrong grows pale, and trembles at the sight.

Thy shrine within his heart, Columbus steers To find fulfilled the dream of early years ; A land by lords and minions never trod, Where foot of slave ne'er cursed the verdant sod ; Land of majestic mountains, from whose peaks The eagle, Freedom's emblem, wildly shricks; Where sweeping rivers roll in tameless pride, Symbol of that free spirit which defied, In later ages, England's vengeful stroke, And to all despots words of terror spoke.

Freedom ! thy mightiest herald since the birth Of empires, to arouse the drowsy earth, The Passs ! appears ; and, trembling, lynx-eyed Power Builds up his barriers, to delay the hour When thy swift angel, with his burning wings, Shall light thy fires beneath the thrones of kings.

The time draws nigh; a monk's brave voice is heard Awak'ning souls with Truth's omnific word. Rome's baleful power, that chained the minds of m Fears less the torch of war than Luther's pen ; The thrones of Europe shake, and now appear The hosts of Truth and Error-hope and fear Hang in the balance-while with faith sublime, Heroic spirits hail the coming time.

The night of ages ends-the morning breaks-Science and art arise-the Gospel wakes New echoes in the chambers of the soul. And speaks to man of his immortal goal. Though great thy conquests, Freedom, greater far The victories that shall crown thy triumph car ! . New hosts shall aid thee ; steam and lightning steeds Shall do thy bidding to proclaim the deeds Of every noble heart thy name inspires, While Press and Pulpit fan thine altar fires.

Behold upon the Mayflower's deck a band Born to create an empire and command ; Fear could not daunt them ; when the voice within To duty called, to perish was to win. Loyal to God and conscience, how sublime The needed lesson for all coming time ! On Plymouth Rock the tower of freedom stands, Our refuge, and the hope of other lands.

From raging billows and the tempest's roar, The pilgrim fathers find a cheerless shore : The wings of faith upbore them in that hour When deep affliction tried their spirits' power. The church and school-house, reared amid the woods, Sparkled like gems in Natura's solitudes. Here lay your strength, intrepid men ! to bear All dangers, and through blood and toil prepare A home for Freedom's sons, who, from afar, Cheered by the promise of the western star, Leave home, and kindred, and their fathers' graves, Shaking Oppression's dust in ocean's waves; And when, at length, the voice of Henry fired A people's pulsing heart, that tongue inspired Was but a living echo of thine own,

Bousing the nation, while it shook a throne. The day draws nigh, and Freedom's signal gun Makes classic ground the soil of Lexington : And Bunker's height and Yorktown's plains reveal The sparks that tyrants struck from patriots' steel.

Unequalled heroes ! all your names are set To shine like jewels in Fame's coronet. Great Franklin ! earth records thee patriot, rage, And lightning, scribe imperial, signs the page.

But who shall sing of peerless Washington, Freedom's most honored, purest, noblest son On Truth's bright pinions let the muse ascend Some moral Chimborago, ere she lend Her stirring strain to swell the matchless fame That glows around that great, majestic name : For Freedom gives her spotless chief a throne Among her hierarchs, where he reigns alone. America from England's yoke is free: O, prophet Muse ! what shall her future be?

Behold a cloud appears, whose threatening form With muttering thunders speaks the coming storm ; The simoon blast sweeps o'er our hills and plains, Sending its poison through the nation's veins; Justice! before thee Slavery's victims stand Swift witnesses against our guilty land ! Patriots ! sad sight th' historic page to see Red with the record of iniquity !.

Hark ! from the plains of Kansas mournful comes The solemn roll of Freedom's muffled drums ; Upon her sacred soil to plant the tree Whose deadly fruits shall poison Liberty, See fees of her own household now conspire With armed invaders, burning with desire To blast with slavery's curse this paradise. Sons of the Pilgrims! Freedom calls! arise! O thou, my country, hath thy patriots' blood Been shed in vain ? Shall slavery's surging flood Roll o'er our western Eden, merging deep The hopes our fathers cherished ? Shall it sweep O'er Freedom's altars, till, beneath the waves. Slaves with oppressors find dishonored graves? Forth from old Plymouth's Rock the murmurs go, And back snow-crown'd Nevadas thunder, No! Strong arms shall guard thee, Freedom ! and around Thy holy land, temples and battle-ground, Build bulwarks, such as freemen only can-Free speech and press, to shield the rights of man.

And ye, O noble band of pioneers, Who left your firesides and affection's tears ; Your cause more just than when the Hermit made A camp of Europe's vineyards ; your crusade No ignorance inspired, nor monarch's crown Your deeds chivalrons, when are cloven down Those rights as sacred to all hearts that feel, As e'er invoked the aid of glistening steel ! Braye band of martyrs! far along the line Of coming ages shall your virtues shine ; Enrolled in Fame's proud temple, ye shall stand Among the noble few of every land, Who, rushing at beleaguered Freedom's call, Upheld her ensign, or avenged its fall.

But on our soil she fears not open foes ; Her deadliest enemies and curse are those Who plead in the great name of Liberty-Of equal rights-the people's sovereignty.

Young men! to you imperiled Freedom speaks! Youth's generous, uncorrupted heart she seeks ! Earth's richest heritage is yours to guard, And, acting nobly, ye shall see unbarred Oppression's gate-and from her crumbling wall Hear Freedom's watchmen to the nations call!

# THE LIBERATOR.

CASE OF DELIA A. WEBSTER, AGAIN. MR. GARRISON :

The article on Delia A. Webster, in The Liberaing from her own record of her past history, that she was unworthy the confidence of the friends of the slave, BEECHER, a Christian minister, who preaches up the and the other asserting that her course in Worcester and vicinity was not such as to inspire confidence and respect. C. Cumings attempts a reply in The Libera-TOR of March 7th, but does not try to controvert the evidence on the first point, nor to refute the assertions of the second : and a first thought naturally was, that his letter needed no notice ; but as some facts ought to be laid before the anti-slavery public, I will, in the outset, pay my respects to this Mr. Cumings.

Mr. C. says, 'I have no interest in these matters more than any other individual.' Now, his disinterestedness can be proved to be, that he has advanced to payments on her place, and taken a lien on the 'fine rifles! But why are the former called 'Infidels'? Bein case of a successful turn of the speculation ; while who had a devil, a madman, a blasphemer, &c. others who have invested from sympathy merely, have no security, and no prospect of any remuneration whatever. All the profits of success go to the speculators. Webster, Cumings & Co.

He says- Miss Webster has strepuously objected to itous aid, and all her labors in this vicinity, by meetings and otherwise, are understood to be to that end. public audiences, in private, and through the press, she has collected large sums of money, as well as other MR. EDITOR: aid, from people in this city. I have copied from a document in her own hand-writing, a statement of va- following testimony against war :rious small sums collected, that foot up nearly \$800for the relief of D. A. Webster, who was driven from her home in Kentucky on account of her anti-slavery · To raise funds to prosegute my lawsuit, and to enable me to publish my history of the whole transaction, it now the great question of the age, that all the friends of freedom and humanity have a chance to contribute something towards spreading these facts before the na- strong :tion, and towards establishing the rights of a Northern as financial agent for her, to raise the sum of \$4,000,

clined to enter the work. nish any names whatever, assigning only as a reason, that it was not yet a proper time to allow of the inves- of the unchristian character of war, and seeing so tigation,—the time might come when it would do, but clearly the divine character of non-resistance, should he could not tell when. Now, what is the evidence of ever be found in the ranks of war, or connected with C. Cumings good for? He is an interested speculator, and forming part of these unchristian governments. and possesses the same duplicity and falseness of char- If the above be true, loyalty or allegiance to governacter that his principal does.

and persecutions. An agent whom she sent out with make war, nor a providential arrangement to enslave letters of introduction to them, states that he did not 'The powers that be' are not ordained of God, unles find one who was really friendly to or thought well of be has ordained 'the abnegation of all that Christ has her. One of them, a Methodist clergyman, in a busi- taught of charity, ordained official blasphemy agains ness letter, says, 'As it respects friends, Miss D. Web- himself, whereby every ordinance of his government i ster has not many here."

vicinity, who cannot by any possibility be supposed to transformed into something worse than infidels; all have any of the slaveholders' prejudices against her, but the prayers and thanksgivings offered up in English whose name I am not allowed to use in print. He says, churches, and all the Te Deums sung in France for the The main outlines of Miss Webster's narrative are success of their armies, are just so much blasphem true; but this is all. I have not, nor ever had, any against God. Not the least remarkable characterist faith in her integrity, else I should have given her my of this religion is, that notwithstanding its protes counsel and aid. . Her return to Kentucky is against war, when it is unpopular, it has seldom any incomprehensible to me. \* \* In my opinion, testimony to bear against popular wars; and ne scone Miss Webster is not to be trusted.' do these anti-Christian governments declare war agains

Miss Webster has numerous testimonials; how many one another, than it will rush into the conflict with all

of them were manufactured by herself cannot be known; but I have copied an original letter of hers to a clergy-man of Madison, Ia., applying for a certificate of character, &c. She says, 'You may give me something, for instance, to the effect of the draft below, which is, in substance, the way most of those I have read, '-[of course, if she makes the drafts.] 'You may make it as much better as you can in conscience. Please put it on a senarate sheet. ' &c.

it on a separate sheet, "&c.

'Certificate. To whom it may concern. This certifies that I am acquainted with Miss Delia A. Webster, and believe her to be a lady of rare benevolence, unusual fortitude, great self-denial, remarkable decision of character, strict religious principle, and unexceptionable Christian deportment "—['and as much better as you can in conscience '!!] 'I have seen much of her persecutions, which have been severe in the extreme, and have had opportunity to know something of the villany of her unprincipled persecutors across the river; though I am happy to add, that she has many warm friends in Kentucky, who cherish for her the highest esteem.'

This application was not responded to. This man could not in conscience do any such thing; he knew her too well.

I have abundant evidence beside this, to show that her character there and here is all and worse than I have charged or insinuated; it shall be forthcoming, if need be. But let this suffice for the present.

C. Cumings says she has been 'persecuted for righteousness' sake.' That she has been persecuted by wicked men is not doubted; but that it was for rightcourness' sake ' may well be doubted, or that she has any of that article to be persecuted for. The evidence is that she is an adventuring speculator, and this character is the one that has probably involved

her in difficulty.

Let all the friends of the slave hesitate before spend the slave's money for the private benefit of so unworthy a person. The lawsuit that she wants assistance to carry on cannot, by her own and Cumings' statement, avail any thing to her redress in such a community, where her life is at stake if she even appear at the trial. Money would be better invested by her in kindling fires than in any such such insane enterprise. And as to her narrative, what confidence can we put in it, or of what value will it be? The slave is too poor in funds to have any portion of them squandered thus.

Worcester, March 18, 1856.

### LETTER PROM HENRY C. HOWELLS. EAGLESWOOD, Perth Amboy, March 16, 1856.

MY DEAR FRIEND GARRISON: . Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness' sake, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven. Blessed are ye when men shall revile you, and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you, falsely, for my sake.' I believe few men have a larger share in the above blessings than yourself. Well, Rejoice, and be exceeding glad, for great is your reward in beaven.'

I am reminded of the Savior's blessings by reading in your last paper, under 'Refuge of Oppression,' a most appropriate article for that corner, (which I hope will be kept open while oppression is rampant,) from the Glasgow Chronicle of January 30th. If the writer of that article has a soul that can feel and a check hat can blush, it must appear should he ever read your article headed 'The Gospel and Sharp's Rifles.' If sectarian bigotry has not seared his heart, he must admit that the principles you there maintain are in perfect harmony with the teachings of Jesus Christ. Ton of Feb. 8th, contained two points-the first show- You, an 'Infidel,' preaching the Gospel of Love, Peace, and Forgiveness, in opposition to HENRY W. superior efficacy of Sharp's rifles to subdue or exterminate those who hate or would destroy us !

I greatly admire the manly, honest, out-spoken manner of H. W. B., in contrast with the affected sanctity of the New York Observer, that religious defender of slavery, with its untold abominations. H. W. B. has the stamp of an honest man, 'under the law.' Moses being his guide and teacher; and therefore acting according to the light he has.

What a strange contrast does the world present ! The reputed 'Infidels' preaching Jesus and him crucified to convert and save his enemies; and reputed Miss Webster considerable sums of money to make Christian ministers preaching the potency of Sharp's farm' that amply secures him from all loss in his in- cause they are not 'Orthodox'! For the same reason vestment, with the prospect of a handsome figure over, that Jesus was called in his day a Samaritan, and one Enclosed are three dollars for THE LIBERATOR, my

constant and welcome visitor for more than twenty years. Yours, for suffering humanity throughout the world, and for the universal spread of the Gospel of peace and love towards men. Then shall swords be conany appeal for grafuitous aid.' Now, her first appear- verted into pruning-hooks, when the song of men and ance in Worcester was at a meeting calling for gratu- angels shall be 'Glory to God in the highest.' Adieu ! HENRY C. HOWELLS, Sen.

In consequence of the narration of her story before RELIGIOUS TESTIMONY AGAINST WAR. New York, March 16, 1856.

A leading religious journal of this city furnishes the

· War means wholesale slaughter of thousands young men; it means the moral ruin of thousands more. War means the general demoralization of the sentiments.' But this does not represent any thing people,—the loose rein given to anger and revenge and near the amount of aid that she has sponged from the public in various ways. In a commission issued to one all the ties of brotherhood, the abnegation of all that of her agents, I copy from her own hand the following:

'To raise funds to prosegute my lawsuit, and to enable phemy against God, formally invoked to preside over fields of slaughter, where every ordinance of His govfields of slaughter, where every ordinance of His government is despised and broken. It means murder and is advised, not only for the sake of the anti-slavery pillage on land, murder and pillage on the seas; it cause but for the general cause of liberty, which is means the waste of what toil has saved, despoiling of the rich, grinding misery to the poor."

Its testimony in favor of non-resistance is no less

· Unfortunately, while society has advanced wonder citizen.' She has recently applied to a clergyman in fully in intelligence and morality, and men conduct this vicinity, of known anti-slavery reputation, to act their private affairs with greatly more of good sense and good feeling than they once did, the maxims, and good feeling than they once did, the maxims which she thought, with his assistance, could be raised in a short time, together with an equal amount for his services, he being allowed therefor half that was raised. But this bore on its face the character of private. ed. But this bore on its face the character of private long-suffering and patient, that returns good for evil, speculation so strongly, that, as an honest man, he detailed that does unto others as it would have others do unto clined to enter the work.

C. Cumings states that, on a visit to Kentucky, he called on persons of standing and influence, who were well acquainted with Miss W. and her business, and says—'If any one wishes to correspond with these persons, I shall be happy to furnish him with their address.' Well, your humble correspondent 'X.' there upon did call upon him, and he utterly refused to furnish any names whatever assigning calls are that does unto others as it would have others do unto it? Where is the government that is slow to anger? Where is the government that is slow to anger? Where is the government that is slow to anger? Where is the government that is slow to anger? Where is the government that is slow to anger? Where is the government that is slow to anger? Where is the government that is slow to anger? Where is the government that is slow to anger? Where is the government that is no respecter of strength, but treats alike the powerful and the weak? So far from there being such in the world, there is little belief in the possibility of applying Christian principles. There is generally an acquiescence in the necessity of conducting governmental business upon the principles of selfishness, though it is admitted that individual life should be conformed to the

ments, whether they be monarchical, oligarchical or But we have, nevertheless, means of access to Miss democratical, ceases to be a virtue, and is transformed Webster's 'warm friends' in the vicinity of her farm into a crime. There is no longer a divine right to despised and broken.' If it be true, the public religion I have in hand a letter from an eminent man in that of Christendom is a scandal, and its best saints are

ed above, tell you it is only doing its duty, and will thank God for the whole business. Yet it still professes that its votaries are the followers of the meek and lowly Jesus, that they are the disciples of the Prince of

New York, March 16, 1856

# THEODORE PARKER'S PREACHING.

The following characteristic remarks by Tuzo-DORR PARKER, we extract from a sermon, preached at the ordination of the Rev. M. G. Kimnall over the Free Church in Barre; (Mass.,) June 13, 1855:

Do you want a Teacher to do for you the noblest work that man can do for man; to tell you of the Infifite God, of the real Man, not the fabulous, of the Actual Divine Scriptures, of the live Religion ; to help waken it in you, and organize it out of you; engineering for the great religious enterprises of mankind, and leading the way in all the progressive movements of the race! Then encourage this young man in his best efforts, rebuke all meanness, cowardice, dishonesty, affectation, sloth, all anger, all hate, all manner of unfaithfulness. Cheer and bless him for every good quality; honor his piety and morality; reverence all self-reliant integrity, all self-denying zeal. Bid him spend freely his costliest virtue, 'twill only greaten in the spending. If he have nothing to say, let him say it alone; make no mockery in hearkening where ears catch nothing but wind, and the audience get cold ; give him empty room. But if he have truth to tell, listen and live!

years furnish the article, made to order as readily serpent is over them all."

as shoemakers' lasts, and by a similar process, 'Such wives should know, if they do not know warranted sound in the faith '—if not in that it already, that their influence over the virtue and once delivered to the saints, at least in that now the prudence of young men is as deleterious as if kept by the sinners! There are towns in Virginia they were the most abandoned of women. They which breed slaves for the plantations and the lead them to believe there is no purity in the sex, bagnios of the South; and also northern towns -that married virtue is but an outside show,-

a meeting house, and crawls into the pulpit, men now.' lifting up his cowardly and devilized face-and then with the words and example of Moses, and Samuel, and David, and Elias, and Jesus, and Paul before him, under his eye, in a small voice whines out his worthless stuff, which does but belittle the exiguity of the soul which appropriately sleeps before him in the pews, not beneath him in spirit, only below him in space. I know men who want such a minister, that will 'preach the Gospel,' and never apply the Christian Religion to olitics, to business, to society, to the life of the family or the individual, not even to the Church ! An admirable Gospel for scribes, and pharisees, and hypocrites! Glad tidings of great joy is it to the bankers and stealers of men! "Religion nothing to do with politics; the morality of Jesus not to be applied to the dealings of man; the golden rule too precious for daily use!" Such a man will "save souls"—preserved in hypocrisy and kept on ice from youth to age! How he can call not; for you cannot open this book anywhere, but thousand years old!

How much a real minister of Religion may do!

He deals with the most concerning of all concerns, what touches the deepest wants of all men. How a man in such a calling can be idle or indifferent, or dull to himself, I see not. The covetous man lantries which dissolute married men presume to may be weary of money, a voluptuary sicken with pleasures, and one ambitious and greedy of praise get tired of new access of power, and loathe his tions and such gallantries are of a piece with those own good name; but how a minister of Religion which Eve found so irresistible, when presented can ever tire of toil to bless mankind, is past my to her under the seductive and alluring guise of z Religion may bring to pass! Earth had never so palpable a need of a live minister with living Religion in him, I care not whether you call it Christianity or not—but the Feelings, the Ideas, and the Actions of such a Religion as human nature allowable courtesies and amenities which give so

senate, and speaks twice or thrice in a session, on the external interests of men, chiefly busying himself about measures of political economy, and seldom thinking it decorous or 'statesmanlike' to appeal to Principles of Right, or address any faculty deeper than the understanding, or to appeal to aught nobler than selfishness. The Reformer, the Philanthropist, finds it difficult to gather an audience; they come reluctantly, at rare intervals of business or pleasure. But every Sunday, Custom efforts to train up their sons in the same enlarged tolls the bell of Time. In the ruts of ancient views. It was said in ancient times, Domus usage, men ride to the meeting-house, seat them in placens uxor.' Let such be the motto of married venerable pews, while the holiest associations of time and place calm and pacify their spirits else solely to their 'bouse and pleasing wife.' Then often troubled and careful about many things, and shall we see the 'sperrits of just men made perall are ready for the Teacher of Religion to address their deepest and their highest powers. Before him lies the Bible—an Old Testament, full of Prophets, and rich in psalm and history; a New Testament, crowded with Apostles and Martyrs. and in the midst thereof stands that Hebrey Peasant, lifting up such a magnificent and manly face. The very hymn the people sing is old and rich with holy memories; the pious breath of father, mother, or perhaps some one more dearly be-loved, is immanent therein; and the tune itself ther, mother, or perhaps some one more dearly beloved, is immanent therein; and the tune itself comes like the soft wind of summer which hangs over a pond full of lilies, and then wafts its fragrance to all the little town. Once every week, solue power of the husband, become daily more nay, twice a Sunday, his self-gathered audience apparent. That the sufferings thereupon ensuing nay, twice a Sunday, his self-gathered audience apparent. Into the sourcings thereupon ensuing come to listen and to learn, expecting to be made ashamed of every meanness, vanity and sin; ask-ing for rebuke, and coveting to be lifted up towards ranks a comparatively theoretical question, but it the measure of a perfect man. It is the loftiest is so no longer, since married women of education theme he is to treat. Beside all this, the most tender confidence is reposed in him—the secrets of and art, in order to increase the family income by tender confidence is reposed in him—the secrets of business, the joy of moral worth, the grief of wick-scheeness, the privacy of man's and woman's love, edness, the privacy of man's and woman's love, the heart's bitterness which else may no man the heart's bitterness which else may no man know, often are made known to him. He joins cuniary provision for her and her children, and to the hearts of maidens and lovers, teaching them secure the money thus set uside by a cumbrous how to marry each other; he watches over the little children, and in sickness and in sorrow is asked rents are willing entirely to entrust the welfare of the children, and in sickness and in sorrow is asked rents are willing entirely to entrust the welfare of the children. the souther, and heal, and bless.' Prophets and their offspring to the irresponsible power of the apostles sought such avenues to men; for him they husband, to the chances of his character, his wis

The sermon concludes in the following spirited and eloquent style. As a literary effort, it is very

' All things betoken better times to come. There All things betoken better times to come. There was never so grand an age as this: how swiftly moves mankind! But how much better can we do! Religious emotion once flowed into the Gothic architecture of Europe, the fairest flower of human art—little blossoms of painting and sculpture, philosophy, eloquence and poetry, all hidden, and yet kept within this great compound posy of man's history. The Catholic Church has her great composers in stone, artists in speech and actors in stone, artists in speech and setter in their care, and courts of equity may fail in adjusting differences which concern the most intimate and delicate relation of life; that legal devices, patched upon a law which is radically unjust, and can only work clumsily, and that here, as well as in many other departments of justice, a set last in the set of the ground is the chief thing necessary. That since this is a truth, which has graduous possers in stone, artists in speech and courts of equity may fail in adjusting differences which concern the most intimate and delicate relation of life; that legal devices, patched upon a law which is radically unjust, and can only work clumsily, and that here, as well as in many other departments of justing differences which concern the most intimate and delicate relation of life; that legal devices, patched upon a law which is radically unjust, and can only work clumsily, and that here, as well as in many other departments of justing differences which concern the most intimate and delicate relation of life; that legal devices, patched upon a law which is radically unjust, and can only work clumsily, and that here, as well as in many other departments of justing differences which concern the most intimate and delicate relation of life; that legal devices, patched upon a law which is radically unjust, and can only work clumsily, and that here, as well as in many other departments of justing differences which concern the most intimate and delicate relation of life; that legal devices, patched upon a law which posers in stone, artists in speech, and actors in marble; the Protestant its great composers in philosophy and literature, with their melody of thought, and their harmony of ideas. One day there must be a Church of Mankind, whose composers of Humanity shall think men and women into life, and build with living stones; their painting, their sculpture, their architecture, the manhood of the individual, the virtue of the family and community; their philosophy, their elo-quence and song, the Happiness of the nation, the Peace and Good Will of all the world.

Oh! young man, gird your loins for this work:
spare not yourself, but greatly spend; and you
who ask his help—how much you all can do! A
Truth of Religion, it will burn its way into history, not as thunder to destroy, but as sunlight to
create and bless. The human author may be burand about in the whitespines of higots and selfcreate and bless. The human author may be buz-zed about in the whisperings of bigots and self-misguided men: rooks may caw, and owls may hoot at him, the rats of the State may gnaw at his deeds, and the church's mice nibble at his feelings; nay, he may stand on the scaffold, be nailed to a cross—a thief on either hand—and mocking words be writ against his name : or he may mix his las prayer with the snapping of fagots. Resistance is all in vain; his soul, in its chariot of fire, goes up to the calm, still Heaven of holy men, and his word of truth burns into the consciousness of the world; and where he went, hare and bleed. ing, with painful feet, shall mankind march t triumph and great joy

## From the Auburn Advertiser.

PLIRTATIONS OF MARRIED WOMEN. The recent occurrences in Boston form the text for a sensible sermon by that staid old journal, the Hartford Courant. The improper 'flirtations' of the two married women with young men has blast ed their characters for ever, caused the death of an amiable but weak young man, and imprisoned the husbands on the charge of murder! Says the Courant :-

'The "innocent flirtation " of married women is one of the abominations of modern society Do you want such a minister as superintendent of the highest husbandry, the culture of your soal! or a parasite, a flunkey, who will lie lies in your very face, giving you all of religion except Feelings, Ideas, and Actions; a man always quoting and never living; making your meanness meaner after it is baptised and admitted into the church, and a tuffed with what case to noble man were and stuffed with what once to noble men were sacraments! Then I will tell you where to find such by 'the quantity,' at wholesale. I will show you the factories where they are turned out, for the market. Nay, give me any pattern of a minister which you require, I will lead you to the agent, play of her charms, or an unlicensed outlay of her who will copy it exactly, and from dead wood now smiles. Such charms and such smiles are loathstored away in churches laid up to dry, in three some to the indifferent beholder,-" the trail of the

which breed slaves in churches. God forgive us and that delicacy and propriety are but masks or for taking his name in vain! or taking his name in vain!

I know some men think the minister must be a that of a silent corruption, sapping the foundation little mean man, with a little mind, and a little tions of honor and probity and truth. Let them conscience, and a little heart, and little small soul, beware! Let them reserve the charms and the with a little effeminate culture got by drivelling fascination of their flattering attentions for their over the words of some of humanity's noblest men; husbands to whom they belong, and if they must who never shows himself on the highway of let-be admired, let it be as faithful wives, as self-deters, morals, science, business, politics, where nying mothers, as the educators of a young gene-Thought, well girt for toil, marches forth to kingly ration of immortals. It was said in the praise of victory; but now and then creeps round in the par- a woman in ancient times-Domum mansit-lalors of society, and sneaks up and down the aisles mam fecit. Let such be the motto of married wo-

our paper of Friday last, we have been furnished with the following. It will be seen that our cor-respondent has turned the tables upon the editor of the Hartford Courant,—and upon us, also, so far as we endorsed the article. We publish her communication with pleasure, merely remarking that we shall be careful, hereafter, to keep our fingers out of the fire .- Ed. Adv.]

FLIRTATIONS OF MARRIED MEN. The recent painful occurrence of the rain of a young girl of seventeen, by her pastor, forms a suitable text for some remarks on the flirtations of married men.

The 'innecent' flirtation' of married men is one of the abominations of modern society. Even a desire to win the good opinion of respectable his idolatry even worshipping the Bible, I know wife is all that he should desire. Let him be ever women is wrong in a husband; the approval of his so fine-looking and elegant in his tastes, it is from between its oldest or its newest leaves there rustles forth the most earnest human speech, words which burn even now when they are two or three His fine appearance and faultless attire, his chivelenges of the public gaze. alry and devotion, should be for her alone-not for the silly butterflies that flutter in the sunshine of fashion, or the designing women that seek to ensnare the innocent men whom they encounter.

demands! The harvest truly is plenteous, but the ciety its charm, and the determined efforts of marlaborers—where are they!

No man has so admirable an opportunity as the minister to communicate his best thoughts to the public. The politician has his place in the men, or that conjugal fidelity is any thing but out the public and greater twice or thrice in a session on pleasure. But every Sunday, Custom efforts to train up their sons in the same enlarged men : let them confine their thoughts and energies

# THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

The following is a petition to be presented to both Houses of Parliament, for which the signatures of women are requested :

To the Honorable the House of Commons in Parliamen assembled, the petition of the undersigned Womer of Great Britain, married and single.

are already made. Surely, if a man in such a place, speaking Sunday by Sunday, year out, year in, makes no mark, he must be a fool!" \* \* \* That another device for the protection of wo men, who can afford to appeal, exists in the notation.

the law; but that trustees may prove dishonest or unwise in the management of the funds entrustee to their care, and courts of equity may fail in ad

illy come to be recognised in regard to pro restrictions upon trade, to titles of property in land, and to the legal machinery for conveying

land, and to the legal machinery for conveying such property from one owner to another, &c., we would hope that before long it will also come to be recognized in matrimonial legislation.

That it is proved by well-known cases of hardship suffered by women of station, and also by professional women earning large incomes by pursuit of the arts, how real is the injury inflicted.

That these laws often hear heavily upon women, That these laws often bear heavily upon women, protected by the forethought of their relatives, the social training of their husbands, and the refined

customs of the rank to which they belong be much more unequirecal is the injury sustained by women in the lower classes, for whom so me provision can be made by their parents, who paprovision can be made by their parents, who passess no means of appeal to expensive legal propertion, and in regard to whom the education of a husband and the habits of his associate our passantee for tender consideration moral guarantee for tender consideration

That whereas, it is customary in manufacturing. That whereas, it is customary in manufactural districts to curpley women largely in the process of trade, and as women are also engaged as manufacturesses, laundresses and charwomen, and in the multifarious occupations which cannot be a multifarious occupation must be

multifarious occupations which cannot have enumerated, the question must be revogaised all as of practical importance.

That newspapers constantly detail instance of marital oppression; wile-beating being a secompound word lately introduced into the France language, and a crime against which Eeglist extenses have lately enacted stringent regulation. But that for the robbery by a man of his wise hard earnings, there is no redress—against has a mother her children's daily bread, there is an appeal. She may work from morning all his to see the produce of her labor wrested from the and wasted in a gin-palace; and such case in within the knowledge of everyone.

to see the produce of the seed are be, and wasted in a gin-palace; and such case in within the knowledge of every one.

That the law, in depriving the mother of the That the law, in depriving the momer of all po-cupiary resources, deprives her of the post of giving schooling to her children, and in other un-cupiation for their moral and physical selection.

giving schooling to her children, and in other was providing for their moral and physical sedim; it obliges her, in short, to leave them to the major tations of the street, so fruitful in juvenile one. That there are certain portions of the law of husband and wife which bear unjustly on the haband; as, for instance, that of making himrenes sible for his wife's debts contracted before an riage, even although he may have had no future with her. Her power, also, after marriag, of riage, even although he may have had no bring with her. Her power, also, after marriag, if contracting debts in the name of her husbad is which he is responsible, is too unlimited, and

which he is responsible, is too unlimited, and often produces much injustice.

That in rendering the husband responsible for the entire maintenance of his family, the law appresses the necessities of an age when the man unlimited with the column property of the column produced the colu the only money-getting agent; but that since be e country has greatly changed in the custom of the country has greatly enabled in his respect the position of the female set, the law of maintenance no longer meets the whole cas. That since modern civilization, in indefinitly as custom of the tending the sphere of occupation for women, in in some measure broken down their pecuniar to pendence upon men, it is time that legal protetion be thrown over the produce of their laber, as that in entering the state of marriage, they to longer pass from freedom into the condition of a slave, all whose earnings belong to his mastered not to himself.

That the laws of various foreign countries an in this respect much more just then corous, and afford precedent for a more liberal legislatic that prevails in England; and your petitioners then prevails in England; and your petitioners then-fore humbly pray, that your honorable lines will take the foregoing allegations into considerate, and apply such remedy as to its wisdom shall sen

And your petitioners will ever pray.

Ladies sanctioning the above :- Anna Blackvill, Isa Blagden, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Sumna Browning, Mrs. Carlyle, Mary Cowden Clarks Charlotte Cushman, Amelia B. Edwards, Ein F. Fox, Mrs. Gaskell, Matilda M. Ilayes, Mary llas-itt, Anna Mary Howitt, Anna Jameson, Genlins ewsbury, Mrs. Loudon, Mrs. Lovell, Harrist Martineau, the Hon. Julia Maynard, Mary Mohl, Bessie Rayner Parkes, Mrs. Reid, Barbara Lein

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I have full confidence in the preceding resumes HENRY J. Beggiov. tion of Dr. Ware and others. I concur in the above. add my name in full confidence to the epision the above gentlemen. EDWARD REYSOLDS

Boston, March 13, 1856. BOSTON

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