THE LIBERATOR EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

MILSLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL - AT THE -BOBERT F. WALLCUT, General Agent.

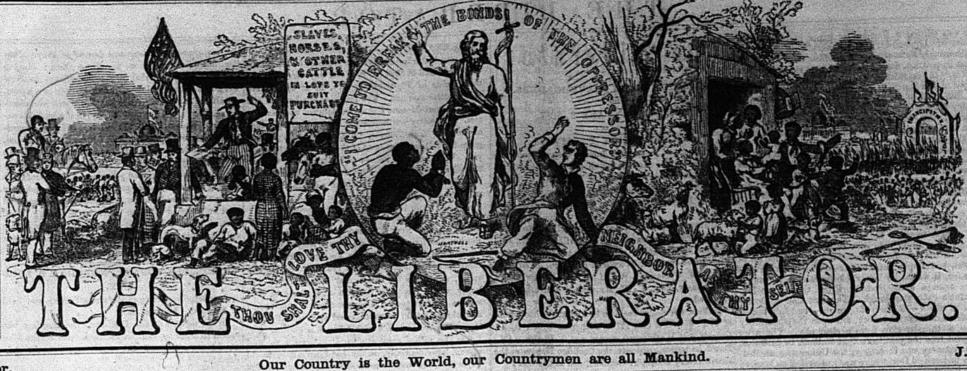
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To The following gentlemen constitute the Pinancommittee, but are not responsible for any of the of the paper, viz: - Francis Jackson, Ellis MEING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK,





J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell."

The free States are the guardians and essen-

tial supports of slavery. We are the jailers and constables of the institution. . . . There is some excuse

excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our pathern, in

PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED PROM THE

BIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a century, see the path of duty more clearly than they,

and must walk in it. To this point the public mi

has long been tending, and the time has come for look-

ing at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union

can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving

of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it

can only continue through our participation in wrong doing. To this conviction the free States are tending.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1857.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1356.

- WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

VOL. XXVII. NO. 1.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

THE TRUE SEAT OF INTELLECT.

for fifty years past, arguments, and facts, and separates, have in vain been addressed to the least of Englishmen, Frenchmen, and Yankees, to pare the rightfulness and expediency of negro sla-ter. But at last, quite of a sudden, the products for. But at last, quite of a sudden, the price, in false labor become scarce, and rise in price, in sequence of negro emancipation. The arguments facts and authorities, address themselves to sent, facts and sentile procket, and carry convictions and sensible procket, and carry convictions and sensible procket, and carry convictions. sets, hers and authorities, address themselves to describe and sensible pocket, and carry convic-tion along with them. The Januaica negroes won't sex-nor the St. Domingo, nor Mexican, nor Suth American free negroes. Just as sugar, and and rice, and tobacco, and cotton, have come to universal use, and become necessaries, even with bepor-just as the demand for them increases, is supply diminishes, and their prices rise.

Ruin and hunger stare France, Great Britain Ruis and hunger stare France, Great Britain and New England in the face. The supply of food must increase as their populations increase, or contain famine will be the consequence. Already the lands are incapable of producing substitutes for the products of negro slave-labor, which they and also of raising other necessary articles ensume, and also of raising other necessary articles
of fad and clothing. But the pocket—the true
sat of English and Yankee intellect—sees, feels and
substands all this, and promptly applies the remsky. Slavery must be extended. The heathern must beinght, tamed, set to work, and Christianized.
Walker must be encouraged. New York must send im thousands of gallant volunteers. And Boston and New York must vie with each other in fitting

set slave ships for Asia and Africa.

The African slave-trade is about to become as popular as it was a century ago. The New England dery and the Catholic priesthood will again engage a it with pious zeal, as the only sure and effectual neas of converting the Pagans. Under its revivifring influence, Central America, Mexico and South America, now lying torpid and barbarous, will start Cotton, and sugar, and coffee, and ne, and molasses, and eigars, and tobacco, and pice apples, and oranges, and lemons, and all trop-ed fraits, will be cheap as dirt. An illimitable market will be opened to the commerce and manu-fictures, and mechanical skill of the North and of Western Europe. The white free laborer will have eastant employment, high wages, plenty of money, and the necessaries and luxuries of life dirt cheap.

We have given the affirmative proof; we will

new give the negative. The African slave-trade, beginning with the first of the sixteenth century, had surcharged the West Islies and North and South America with slaves about the time of the American Revolution. The products of slave labor exceeded the demand for them. Sugar, cotton, coffee, tobacco, rice and other sare and tropical products, had not come into gened as with all classes in Europe. Watt had not in operation. Negro men fell to two hundred billar a-head, and negroes in families became ex-Carkon and Wilberforce, and French Jacobins. ver listened to and admired, because they promise filling them of troublesome and expensive negroes But it was the sensible and sagacious pocket, not Wilberforce and Clarkson, that arrested the slavetrale, and begat abolition. Whenever negro men fall to two hundred dollars around, and negroes be ome to the mass rather burdensome than profita-le-whenever the supply of slaves exceeds the de-mand—the pocket will find it out, and use such silly instruments as Clarkson and Wilberforce to check Whenever negroes rise, as now, to sever handred dollars around, the slave-trade will be car-

A great reaction on the whole slavery subject is buy operation, but it did not begin with the philossphers. It began with politicians and other practical men, who were impelled by involuntary and unconscious belief. Since the death of Mr. Calhoun, we do not think a word has been uttered in Concose in justification of the slavery principle, yet Southern members have been zealously advocating its elication, operated on by convictions of which they

riel on with renewed vigor, energy and success, des

all the whining abolitionists in the world, FOR THE

POCKET IS THE SEAT OF POWER AS WELL AS OF IN-

It is time, high time, however, that we should be this to give a reason ' for the faith that is in us, and show the principles on which our conduct is founded, and by which it is justified. A broader, nore robust and healthy philanthropy, inducted into the world by filibusters and border ruffians, is active-by engaged in expelling the useless, noxious and irreitation on the negro. Thus they are advancing, not only the greatest good of the greatest number, ity, morality and enlightened civilization. - Ibid.

We are pleased to learn that Professor William A Suith has been lecturing in portions of Eastern Vir-rma on the subject of slavery—especially pleased that he defends slavery on principle—contends that he slave relation is the normal condition of society and that slavery is a necessary, social and political ingaution. This involves the necessity of maintainthis, we learn, he does with boldness and great abilwe carn, he does with boldness and great animary. Slavery can only be defended by showing that we the comparatively partial and short-lived experiment in Western Europe to dispense with it has see a failure, and has placed the emancipated labore in a worse condition than if he were a slave in law as well as in fact. No one can doubt this fact who will arange history are allowed. The will examine history as well as statistics. Systens formed on such opposite principles as slavery and universal liberty cannot both be right—cannot

rationess of hireling society was first announced in the South. The announcement has met with no catraliction, much less with any serious attempt at refutation—and now, one of our ablest Professors and most gifted lecturers openly maintains and pro-nalgates the destroys in public addresses. nalgates the doctrine in public addresses.

The North evades and shirks the question, but

will not be able to persist in evading it much longer.

-Richmend (Va.) Examiner.

Their only safeguard, the Northern Der cy find, is to say that slavery is right, and for that basen it ought to be extended as far as it will naturally go. We are glad of this. We felt, from the first, that it was the only safe position for those North or South to stand on; and we have known that we have North by backing them up, in season, and out of season, to that stand.—Charleston Standard.

grand banquet at the Astor House on the evening of the 22d ult. Speeches were made by Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Mr. Hoxie, Dr. Storrs, Wm. C. Bryant, Arthur Gilman of Boston, Mr. Fillmore, of the London Times, and others. We give below the speech of Col. Benton :-

Mr. President of the New England Society, Messrs. Vice Presidents and gentlemen of the com-pany this evening, I salute you all. And you, my his voice till it became inaudible,) you occupy a place of honor—the wives and mothers are not forgotten. The 'lords of creation,' as they are called, will pardon me if I turn my back upon them to address, for a moment, those whom they delight to honor, and to love and protect. (Applause.) And expanding the idea which was so felicitously given to us from the other end of the table, I can say that the can go back to the highest possible authority to air country-women, (turning round to the ladies, we can go back to the highest possible authority to land sagacity, to the maintenance of this Union; I be a maintenance of this Union; I am qualified, so far as the feeble voice of such a large in Societies that these daughters were given support and sustain our regard for women. We learn in Scripture that three daughters were given to Job, who were spoken of as the fairest in the land. (Applause.) They are enumerated. Their names are given; their qualities are described, and stances do not compel us of the two halves of the I do not consider that the description is limited in its application, but as applying to the intellectual and moral as well as to the human face and human form. Then the Scripture tells us, too, that Job New England as I have done, meeting those people had seven sons given him-twice the number of in masses, meeting them casually in cars, invited to daughters, and one over—and how little of them their houses, welcomed to their hospitality, and there was to be said may be inferred from the fact treated with a kindness and affection which will be that not one of their names is given, and not a sin- to me a salver to the last moment of my existence. gle one of their qualities is mentioned. (Applause.)
The fair daughters are those who are mentioned, as a body for the whole year, if I had been in Conand why? He who has favored us with this sen-

(and that embraces the whole of us,) in which he I join him heartily, with a limitation in one of them; that is a pretty fair compromise, although I am not a man of compromises. (Laughter.) One of those things was a weed which no animal of the brute creation will touch, dried or green—which not even the browsing goat, or the mule that feeds upon thistles and briars, will touch; yet man will take it and put it into his nose, and fill his menth with it and even light a fire under his nose. we find that every where human nature is nearly he same, yet those of New England, whose virtue the same, yet those it is particularly appropriate for us to celebrate on this occasion, give eminent examples of the care taken to add to the gracefulness of form and per-

oral and intellectual culture. (Applause.)
(Thus far, Col. Benton addressed the ladies, but ed to the main and masculine portion of the assem-bly, he spoke in a more audible tone.) Having bly, he spoke in a more audible tone.) Having human being she has gone ahead, and has gone and my respects (he continued) to those who have into other parts of the Union, extending education, the place of honor wherever they may be; for educating young men to instruct her youth, pious wherever they are, it is a place of honor—(applause)—I address myself to the sentiment which men in every walk in life, and artisans,—though plause)—I address myself to the sentiment which has been delivered, 'Our country—our whole country.' (Applause.) I respond to that with all my heart, and without going into the reasons which bind the whole together, I say in brief, in short, that the two heles of this Union the North and that the two halves of this Union, the North and every thing, an abundance of hospitality and com-the South, were made for each other as much as fort, with which I was before unacquainted.

son which distinguishes her daughters, education

Adam and Eve were made for one another, and tom. I have been astonished at the perfection of say, accursed be the serpent and bruised his head, tom. I have been astonished at the perfection of that undertakes a mischief and division between their machinery, and sometimes have asked, 'Did you get that invention from Old England?'—for I them. (Applause.) say, accursed be the serpent and bruised his head, that undertakes a mischief and division between them. (Applause.)

The next sentiment which has been delivered, which is contained in the toast to which it is my privilege to respond—is a tribute to the wisdom, the sagacity and the courage of New England me the sagacity and the courage of New England the who assisted in laying the foundations of a government under which we live, who assisted in carry, but also by the cleanlines when a section is a section of the machinery, but also by the cleanlines when the sagacity and the counters and the same time, and well as the pervaded every department. The rooms are ment under which we live, who assisted in laying the foundations of a government under which we live, who assisted in laying the foundations of a government under which we live, who assisted in laying the foundations of a government under which we live, who assisted in laying the foundations of a government under which we live, who assisted in laying the foundations of a government under which we live, who assisted in laying the foundations of a government under which we live, who assisted in laying the foundations of a government under which we live, who assisted in laying the foundations of a government under which we have a section to the section of the section of the machinery, but a short time and time to come. It is not the trious men of Virginia, in the South, as having and the many the provided civery department. The rooms are which pervaded every department. The rooms are which the summer and well as the pervaded every department. Th

SELECTIONS.

in less time than to have followed a route entirely through our own country. In this, New England men did their share. While, my fellow-citizens, during forty days of last summer, under the heats of a summer solsticial sun in the far South, I spoke form days of last summer in the specific part of the summer solsticial sun in the far South, I spoke form days of last summer in the sum of the s from day to day to the masses in the open air; The New England Society celebrated the 236th an- that winter's solsticial sun is barely giving us faint niversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers by a rays of light, and the cold weather is upon us, I rays of light, and the cold weather is upon us, I am here to acknowledge a tribute which a New Englander, who has had some experience, paid me. An inquiry was made as to my whereabouts, and whether I could be here this evening: that New England gentleman, who has had occasion to become acquainted with me, answered, 'He will be here, or he will be dead.' And I am here. (Ap-

I have gone through New England, my fellow-citizens; I need not explain for what purpose here; the occasion does not require it. I have gone through New England. During thirty days, timent has gone on to indulge in a filial sentiment ment, that, as we had become salaried officers, on in which all will join him who have had mothers, pay for the whole year, we should be on service for the whole year, and should commence immediately attributed what has fallen to him of usefulness and after the time in this way: That every one who respectability to the cares of a pious mother. I lived in the North should go South, and remain come now to the remarks of another speaker, who has given us a notice, very properly, of two things should come North, and remain until Congress has given us a notice, very properly, of two things which were carried from the new world to the old.

I join him heartily, with a limitation in one of

mouth with it, and even light a fire under his nose don't be alarmed; I am not going into a tedious to heat it with it. My mother asked me never to use the weed, and I have never touched it from landing of Columbus down to the present day. And now for some That part called South America—and I include in bilar a-head, and negroes in families became ex-beste. The pocket felt it, told it to the conthat can be played. She admonished me, too, against hard drink; and whatever capacity for endurance I may have at present and of surshine, of diamonds, and of a people advanced in civilian against hard drink; and whatever capacity for endurance I may have at present, and whatever use tion. A hundred years later, North America was fulness I may attain in life, I attribute to having discovered. It had none of the attractions belongcomplied with her pious and carnest wishes.—
When seven years of age, she asked me not to drink, and I made then a resolution of total-abstinence, long before societies for that purpose were like that of the empires of Mexico and Peru.

The discovered. It had none of the attractions belonging to the other—neither its mines of gold and silver and diamonds, nor its sunny climate and perfumed, atmosphere, nor its advanced civilization, formed. I was an abstinent society when I was Yet what has been the different belongthe sole constituent member of my own body; and gress of the two Americas! This America of ours, that I have adhered to it through all time, I owe settled by those who are the compatriots of the Pilto my mother. They are only women, who are
mothers of men. I do not make much account of
ment, prosperity, happiness, and civil and religious nothers of men. I do not make much account of ment, prosperity, happiness, and civil and religious the 'lords of creation' in raising up men. I look liberty, which leaves the other America immeasurate the mothers; and among these mothers, although bly behind. And what can be said of North America in connection with South America in these respects. can be said of New England in connection with th rest of North America. The Merrimac, the Kennebec the Androscoggin and the Penobscot were far behind the Potomac and the James rivers in their attractions; but what has been the result? The result has been that this New England, which was as far (Thus far, Col. Benton addressed the ladies, but behind the other parts of North America as North n so low a tone, that our reporter was unable to coure perfect notes of his remarks. Having turn- In all the useful and ornamental arts, in what contributes to the advancement and perfection of the Adam and Eve were made for one another; and I have gone through their factories from top to bot ay, accursed be the serpent and bruised his head, tom. I have been astonished at the perfection of

Otley, delivered a lecture in the theatre of the Bradford Mechanic's Institute, on 'The progress and prospects of American slavery.' Mr. J. Rawson, President of the institute, occupied the chair.

Mr. W. E. Forster was received with much applause. He contrasted the slavery of the continent of Furger with that of American and continent the cotton-gin, which rendered in the South a great demand for cotton, and so the aristocracy of the country gained their living by rearing their fellowmen and fellow-women, and sending them off like cattle to work upon these Southern plantations. They had to be sold, like cattle, without blemish; and therefore, to prevent the marks of the lash, the 'paddle and scop,' an instrument of refined tor-ture had been invented, by which one of them might be punished within an inch of his life, without auch perceptible injury! (Sensation.)

There was in American slavery a worse feature than that—one we could have hardly believed to exist in a savage nation, much less in a nation which boasts itself to be one of the most civilized nations of the world, for it was an indisputable fact, that in very many cases, the slaveholders themselves sold their own mulatto children to the downsouth plantations. Frequently, they escaped from the yoke, and were hunted through the woods with dogs. He did not until recently believe that dogs were used to hunt runaway slaves, but it had now secome quite a matter of fact, as he found in the papers advertisements from the keepers of packs of dogs expressly for hunting runaway slaves, at \$25 a head, the slave-owners to inquire at the printers. What a state of society it must be, when a news paper office turned itself into a register office for runaway-negro hunters! The whole system of sla-fusilides, or let his system go down; but there is runaway-negro hunters! ples; law became lawlessness, and order tyranny; and as, in the words of Emerson, 'their chivalry means stealing the earnings of the little boy and girl, and of the man,' accordingly, it favors atgirl, and of the man,' accordingly, it favors at-tacks like that of Col. Brooks upon Mr. Sumner; their morals were an infraction of all morality; and their religion supposed that Christianity was propagated and promulgated on purpose to uphold this accursed system of slavery. (Applause.) The Southern planters had got the administration of the Union; they pulled the wires of government and dispensed its patronage, and every man who de-

and dispensed its patronage, and every man who de sired place, pay or patronage, pandered to the men of the South. It was thus that, in almost every contest that had happened, the South had beat We had good reason to fear that upon every spot of this great territory, there would eventually be sla-very. Even in California, there was a strong feel-ing in favor of it; in Utah, the Mormons had exin in avor or it; in Ctan, the Mormons had expressed their willingness to have slaves; in Oregon, the same was to be feared; General Walker, the filibuster, who had conquered Central America, within the last week or two, had declared that there also should be slavery; and many of the Southern planters were already purchasing plantations with the view of stocking them with slaves. There is, indeed, no part of America perfectly safe, except that over which our beloved Queen reigns. (Hear, hear,

He did not, however, feel discouraged. He felt He did not, however, feel discouraged. He felt hopeful for the future, and notwithstanding the black picture he had drawn, he never felt more hopeful of the cause of freedom in the United States than he did now. (Applause.) It was evident that the power of the North was increasing. Much good would arise from such outrages as that by Col. Brooks on Mr. Sumner—a man of position and education, respected both in England and America. There was little doubt that this violence would continue. Mr. Buchanan, seeing the strong feeling in the North, would try to mitigate it; he was a very good man, but with very little strength of characgood man, but with very little strength of character; and it was feared that he would be utterly unable to contend against his Southern supporters. A struggle would succeed, and sure he was that that struggle would end in the defeat of the pro-slavery

party. (Applause.)
A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Forster.

From the Edinburgh Witness, Dec. 3d.

WHAT WILL THE AMERICANS DOP With us the main question, as we have already aid, is, not what will Mr. Buchanan do, but what said, is, not what will Mr. Buchanan do, but what will the American people do? It is now that the destiny of America is to be sealed. It is now that she must strike for freedom, with all the blessings that freedom brings, or prepare for slavery, with the humiliation and ruin that ever attend it. It is an arrived with the control of th humiliation and ruin that ever attend it. It is an axiom most sure and settled in national ethies, that no country can abandon its original and creative principles without losing its power, and ultimately precipitating itself into ruin. Around that principle there is gradually formed the deposit of law, of national feeling, of domestic manners, and of sacred and spirit-inspiring memories. When for that principle is substituted one of an antagonist kind, the nation comes to be at war with itself; it is possesed with a new life, for which its organisation is not fitted; violence is every hour done to all its higher principles and history; and a disintegration takes place, which results in social weakness, and eventually in national extinction. We do not think that the history of the world furnishes so stupendous an instance of abandonment on the part of a nation of its great life-giving principle, and its substitution by a directly antagonistic one, as America has furnished. It would be one of the greatest miracles the world ever witnessed, should America survive that change for many centuries. In the beggary of Venice, and the demoralization of Spain, America may see the type of what she herself will be, if her present course is persisted in. Liberty was her coraxiom most sure and settled in national ethics, that

Yale University before a vast multitude of young people and aged people. I have been invited by the Professors and the citizens of Cambridge, that most ancient of all our Universities, associated with classic, historical and heroic recollections, to deliver a discourse on the Union before them. I go back to comply with their wishes. I go to assist in carrying into effect the concluding sentiment which the toast contains; and when I return to the great West, I shall be able to bear my testimony every where, that, in all the extended domain of this wide Union, there is no place where the hearts of the people—I speak of the great masses—are more loyal to the Union of these States. (Applause.)

From the London Morning Star, Dec. 1.

MR. W. E. FORSTER ON AMERICAN SLAVERY.

Last week, Mr. W. E. Forster, of Burley, near Otley, delivered a lecture in the theatre of the lord of the content of the people. The progress of America hitherto has been without precedent in the history of the world, at least till our recent experience in Australia. During the past fifty years she has built more cities, and brought within her son and of conscience did the Pilgrim Fathers place her; now she has uplifted that sacred foundation, and replaced it with slavery. The change is at war with all the institutions, with all the people at war with all the institutions, with all the past war with all the institutions, with all the past war with all the institutions, with all the past war with all the institutions, with all the past war with all the institutions, with all the past war with all the institutions, with all the past war with all the institutions, with all the past war with all the past of the consummation of our consummation of the product of years she has built more cities, and brought within her territory more acres,—she has added more tons to her shipping, and more millions to her population,—than any other people ever did before in double the time. But she can scarcely help noticing, that this marvellous growth is in the North, where the institution of slavery has not yet cursed the soil and blighted the spirit of the people. Let that miserable institution transfer itself to the North, (and scarts washe it manifert that if suffered to that freedom was in much greater danger in the United States than on the European continent. Slavery on the continent was political slavery, but what was that compared with the social and domestic slavery which came up from within, which was bound up with the very sinews and life-blood of the nation, which fed upon and grew with the growth of the nation? Wherever slavery existed, labor was decried; the owner detected labor, the land from sea-board to sealaye hated labor, and the free man who was boundt. workman than if in a free country. Slavery would have died out in the land but for the invention of the cotton-gin, which rendered in the South a south the cotton-gin, which rendered in the South a south the cotton-gin, which rendered in the South a south the cotton-gin, which rendered in the South a south the cotton-gin, which rendered in the South a south the cotton-gin, which rendered in the South a south the cotton-gin, which rendered in the South a south the cotton-gin, which rendered in the South a south the cotton-gin, which rendered in the South a south the cotton-gin, which rendered in the South a south the cotton-gin was a south that the cotton-gin was a south the cotton-gin was a south that the cotton-gin was a so We call on every American who loves his country, to dedicate his whole life and every energy of his soul, to the task of wiping off this foul blot from its character. We call on him to do this, as he would not have America to miss her destiny. There are pauses and checks in the life of nations, as in that of individuals, designed to afford opportunity for re-pentance and amendment. Of such character is the present occurrence in America. It is a call to stop and reconsider her decision before the die is finally cast. Her decision is nothing less than this, that the liberty which the Pilgrim Fathers planted is a

false principle, and that the only true, powerful, and righteous principle is slavery, and that by that principle she will abide. This is the solemn and formal verdict of the American people, as attested by a majority of their votes. Slavery is no longer a local institution; it is now a national one. The oppressions practised in monarchical or despotic countries,—in Naples, and the Roman States, for instance,—may be palliated on the ground that they are the acts of an individual or of a class; but no such palliation can be offered here. The American people, of their own proper motion, and in the most deliberate manner, espouse oppression and robbery. King Bomba has the tyrant's plea,—necessity. Pio None must employ the coercion of dungeons and nothing in the situation of America to justify slave-ry;—it is therefore the greater wickedness. And when we take into account the light against which America has sinned, the violence she has offered to her own convictions, and the multitude of persons directly responsible, we cannot help saying, that the existence of American slavery is one of the most as-tounding facts, and one of the most gigantic crimes, of our day. As well-wishers of that country, we say to the friends of liberty in it,—and there are yet many such there,—you have but one course, if you many such there,—you have but one course, if you would save your own necks from the yoke, and your country from destruction, and that is, to throw your manacles for human limbs, and your whips and scourges for human backs, into the ocean, and, uniting as one man against the accursed thing, never to rest till your country, North, South, East, and West, has been purged from the taint of slavery.

DR. DURBIN AND THE HALF-BREEDS. In the Northern Christian Advocate of July 23, we have the following singular paragraph, from the pen of Rev. J. P. Durbin:-

the pen of Rev. J. P. Durbin:—

'To this class of superior African people we may add, without offence, another class that is appearing in the South, viz., the offspring of white men by African women. This mixed race has shown itself superior to the pure African, and gives promise of energy and success, whenever opportunity offers. These are signs appearing in the South, that the fathers of those children are beginning to regard them kindly, and are inclined to give them freedom and education, if the opportunity was offered them. Should this inclination find the means of gratifying itself, it will increase the number of those of African blood who have talents and enterprise of great promise, if they may but have opportunity for improvement.'

Well, now, did you ever! Isn't that decidedly cool! Here the Doctor discourses in regard to a system of wholesale licentiousness, adultery, and fornication, wholesale licentiousness, adultery, and fornication, with as little horror as if he was lecturing on chemistry. Indeed, as far as I can analyze the article, and the spirit of the paragraph, the Doctor appears to be well pleased with the measure, and looks upon it as one means in the great providence of Heaven, of elevating the race. 'The offspring of white men by African women'! This, according to the Doctor, is a very interesting class of 'superior Africans, that is 'appearing in the South,' and moreover, we are assured that this 'mixed race' is superior to the 'pure African.' Blessings on your heads, ye noble sons of the sunny South, who, in the fullness of your great humanity, do so much toward elevating the negro race in the scale of intellect! Who cares about the seventh commandment, if we can only get a 'superior class of Africans,' for the future redemption of Pagan Africa? There are signs in the South, that the fathers of those children are beginning to regard them kindly. There! magnanimous souls! compassionate sires! benevolent progenitors! loving parents! affectionate fathers! Let us hear no more abolition slang about Southern cruelty. Be assured that the fathers of these children begin to regard them with favor, and if we only build a college, they will go on with the elevating forces, and send the 'superior class' to school. with as little horror as if he was lecturing or

From the New York Independent THE TERROR OF THE SOUTH.

Such is the state of the Southern mind, that the Such is the state of the Southern mind, that the shaking of a leaf sends terror; and terror is as cruel as death. Not a white has been murdered; no plan has been disclosed to the world, nor we believe that any has been found out, of a revengeful or murderous kind. But the mere intent of the slaves to rise fortheir liberty naturally brings up the most terrible spectres of crime and mischief, that Southern men seem beside themselves. What but panic could have dictated such a paragraph as this from the Clarksville Jeffersonian?—

'The crimes contemplated should be atoned for pre-cisely as though those crimes had been attempted and consummated. Fearful and terrible examples should be made, and, if need be, the fagot and the flame be made, and, if need be, the fagot and the flame should be brought into requisition to show these deluded maniacs the fierceness and the vigor, the swiftness and completeness, of the white man's vengeance. Let a terrible example be made in every neighborhood where the crime can be established, and, if necessary, let every tree in the country bend with negro meat. Temporizing in such cases as this is utter madness. We must strike terror, and make a lasting impression, for only in such a course can we find the guaranties of a future security.

Where now is all the fine talk about the contentment of slaves; their happiness, their unwillingness to take liberty, even if offered? For years past, Southern papers have been filled with new doctrines. Slavery, we are told, is the very foundation of republican society. What do they think of these foundations, just now, in Tennessee? There can be no comment upon the wild and disgraceful articles in Southern papers, for some months past, so effectual as the temper and terror which they now exhibit. A little while ago, the happiness and content of slaves was chanted, and Northern operatives derided in contrast. Now, they are hunting, shooting and hanging these contented creatures! Then, it was the African's singular good fortune to be a slave; to receive the amelioration of the Gospel, and the inestimable privileges of the plantation. Where now is all the fine talk about the contentpel, and the inestimable privileges of the plantation. But now, 'we must strike terror, and make a last ing impression, for only in such a course can we find

the guarantees of future security. The slave's fear is the only guaranty of the master's safety!

In such a state of things, it is not wonderful that there are sometimes revolts; it is wonderful that there are so few! There is not a month in the year in which a rising might not be presumptively ex-pected. Society in the South stands upon a false and hollow basis. Time will not make it better. It is wicked, corrupt, degraded, unstable, and always

liable to fatal downfall.

Whatever it may be thought expedient to do for party purposes, none know so well as those concerned that they are in perpetual jeopardy. It is a state of society which is obliged to resort to measures which the worst tyrannies in Europe use but a provincial. No where on earth is free speech so sparingly. No where on earth is free speech so punishable as in Carolina or Alabama. In Austria, it is the government that dreads it, not the people. But in the South, the whole people rise up to mob or drive out any one who speaks openly the doctrines of human rights. To read the Declarational of the control of the con tion of Independence to a company of slaves would cost a man his life. To read the Bible to slaves, which have been produced in us, and which we have no occasion to land and glorify, would be an offence putting a man's very life in peril. The justification of this violation of fundamental rights of freemen is, that it would induce discontent, and oring on servile insurrection. We think it more than probable that it would. But what would be that state of society which requires for its existence the sacrifice of such interests as free speech and freedom of the press?

The unnatural union of free society in the South

The unnatural union of tree society in with slavery, is the modern solution of the ancient fable of Minotaur—a monster with human body and a bull's head. The Athenians were exempt and a bull's head. The Athenians were exempt to Minotaura only upon condition of sending to Minotaura on the sending to Mi from ravage only upon condition of sending to Mi-nos, in Crete, their fairest youths and maidens, upon which the monster fed. The South feed and upon which the monster fed. The South feed and appease their Minotaur by casting into its maw liberty of speech and liberty of the press. But there is this difference in the cases: the Athenians mourned their calamity, and made Theseus a god, when he slow the monster, and set them free. The South put rhetorical garlands upon their Minotaur, and parade him before the world as the rarest creation which civilization has bred.

We, who live securely in the North, can scarcely understand what are the feelings of men reared amid such a population. They do not exercise the common liberty of speech. Nothing betrays this so forcibly as the sensitiveness of the South to freedom of speech or of the press. A book was found on a self-emancipated slave. The people rose with a

bookseller's shell, in about, containing the nie of a self-emancipated slave. The people rose with a paroxysm that showed panic rather than prudence. But it was a panic that could never have been felt, except where men were startled, like lone inhabi-tants of a haunted house, by the crockly sound of the sighing of a whisper!

If a clergyman dares to make religion sympathet ie with human liberty, he is summarily ejected. If a citizen dares to speak, though himself a slave-holder, in favor, remotely, of liberty, he is visited, threatened, dragooned to silence, or driven out.

We learn from the Russellville Herald, of Wednesday last, that great excitement exists in the neighborhood of Volney and Gordensville. A negro, belonging to one of the iron works of Tennessee, who knew something about their plan for liberty, died by the torture of the lash, rather than tell on his brethren who had conversed with him on the subject of their freedom. He received 750 lashes, at the hands of white savages, (too lazy to do their own work,) before he expired. How the people of America can stand by, and see such atrocity committed in this professed land of liberty, and that, too, against a people whose only crime is that of seeking liberty, is more than we can understand. Even Kentacky—how can the liberty-loving people of this State stand it? Will the real producers and workingmen of Kentucky suffer these man-torturers to go on unrebuked, until they themselves fall a prey to these barbarians, and suffer subjugation by the lash, and be bought and sold like the negro, whom they now shoot, hang or whip to death for the crime of being known to possess an independent spirit? If the white working-men suffer the black workingmen to be thus treated, they must soon expect to share the same fate. The principle is the same. The white tyrant who sanctions a law to enslave black men for the sake of gain, would sunction a law to enslave the whites also for the same end; and then cut and slash, shoot, hang or whip to death, all who dared to talk about freedom or self-government. The working classes of the Southern States are too thoughtless of their own doom. Man has enslaved his fellow-man the world over, and in all ages, without regard to color, whenever he has got the power by law to do so; and will do it here on this part of the globe, if he gets the power. NEGRO INSURRECTION. We learn from the Russellville Herald, of WedSERGIOLE GER MY OF FOLKE OF

he hung.'
A white man was hung, not long before this, for denonneing this inhumanity to man, and another whipped because his heart was moved with sympathy in witnessing the horrid abuse of the negro, guilty of no crime but that of a love of liberty. This, fellow-freemen, is a most horrid state of

things, to exist in a free country. The black man is robbed of his labor by law, and the shite man of his by fear; and not a press in the whole South dare proclaim the fact, (save the Newport News.) lest some tyrant would say, 'Stop my paper!' Both black and white, who labor for a living, are viewed black and write, who labor for a living, are viewed as animals of like calibre and low groveling nature by the wealthy man-owner, except that the cringing white man, who reduces his own wages, and that of his neighbor, by fondling around the slave master, is least respected. And, such as these are used to the contractions of the second to set on chase after ranaway negroes, to bring them back to work for nothing, that white men may also b; compelled to beg for a job, and then, like the negro, get only enough to feed and clothe them for it.
On! sweet institution of clavery! Oh! sweet bar-barity! Sweet brutality and murder! Sweet wealth and poverty! Sweet learning and sweet ignorance! Oh! sweet trifling humanity! You that dare speak out in Kentucky, let us hear

your voice! Speak over your own signature like fremen, or ask for yourselves a rope for the gallows! The time has come when we should know skulking tory from a patriot of liberty; and to know whether we must live by acting the tyrant, or die for imitating a Washington.

From the New York Independent. WHO ARE THE REAL INCENDIARIES

The leaders of the Southern people, sustained and aided by certain allies at the North, have been inand by certain affirs at the North, have been in-flaming, especially for the last six months, the minds of the enslaved population. The character of Col. Fremont, as a candidate for the Presidency, has been loudly and recklessly defamed by sweeping charges of 'abolitionism,' of treason against the South, and of hostility to the Constitution and the Union. Ten millions of American citizens who have supported him as their candidate have been denounced and cursed as if they were aiming to bring about a universal emancipation. It has been declared as from the house-tors with portentous iteration, that his election would be and should be immediately followed by revolution and civil convulsion. Nothing of all this has been, or could be, concealed from the slaves; their eager and susceptible minds would exaggerate everything that seemed like the shadow of a hope for them. Nor could anything, short of the actual outbreak of war between the South and the North, more effectually awaken the slaves to consult and plot for the assertion of their own rights. Noth ing could more effectually rouse them to make them-selves ready for rising whenever the promised hour should come, and the banners of Northern abolitionism,' under the leadership of Fremont, should be unfurled for the strife of civil war. Meanwhile those newspapers and other publications in which views and aims of Col. Fremont and hi supporters were continually exhibited, and in which the explicit denial of all purpose to interfere with the relation between master and slave in any slave State was unceasingly repeated, have been sodulously excluded from the South. And, what is still more important, no man has been allowed in any public assembly to contradict the calumnious ar incendiary misrepresentations which were poisoning the minds of the whites and inflaming the blacks to delirious expectations throughout the South. The result of all this-the natural and inevitable

result—is beginning to appear. Day after day the telegraphic wires are bringing from the South re-ports of conspiracy and intended insurrection. Who has been tampering with the slaves? Who has been feeding their minds with vain boxes of civil war, with its priceless opportunities for the achievement of their freedom, and with vague but stimulating ex-pectations of some great thing to be done for them by Col. Frement and the "hordes of Northern abolitionists '? Not Giddings, nor Banks-not Seward, nor Sumner, ner Wilsor-not Beecher, ner Cheever -no such merr have been allowed to contradict th falsehoods that have wrought this mischief. What incendiary publications have there been at the South? Every Southern newspaper that has helped to circulate the constantly repeated falsehood about the designs and aims of the millions who rallied in support of Fremont as the candidate opposed to the nationalization of slavery — has been, through the whole progress of the canvass, an incendiary publica-

Now let any man who can put two ideas together look at the President's Message with its false repre-sentations concerning the views and aims of the party which has been defeated in the electoral colleges, but which has swept the North and the great North west as with a whirlwind of victory. What must west as with a whirlwind of victory. What must be the effect of such a document distributed by thousands, gratuitously, through the South? The people of the North, the millions who have voted and struggled, not for something beyond their constitu Powers, but for freedom in the Territories. know that the President has foully misrepresented them. But the South, abused by political leaders, cannot but believe the calumnious story authenticated by the President, and published by Congress The ignorant whites, maddened by their blind hate of the unknown bugbear which they call abolition-ism, will of course believe the President who tells them that all the North is conspiring to emancipate the slaves by unconstitutional means. The ignorant slaves, whose information on such subjects comes from their masters, will believe the story, will talk it over in their midnight consultations, will carry it into all the tangled swamps and pathless woods where fugitives find their hiding-places; and as one conspiracy after another is baffled, they will conspire and plot again, vainly confiding in President Pierce's story about the great things which the people at the North are intending to do for them. When has a document been published, so diabolically suited to promote conspiracy and insurrection among the slaves?

We call upon Congress not to give currency to a document so incendiary in its tendency. We call upon the Southern members of Congress, for the Independent is not suppressed at Washington—to warn their constituencies against a danger so great and yet so insidious. Let Southern postmasters be warn-ed not to give out that incendiary publication if they find it in the mails. Let committees of safety be organized to search the mails and to burn every copy before it begins to do mischief. But above all, let Southern journalists and leaders of opinion learn that when they talk so loudly and alarmingly about the treasonable designs of the North, and threaten war and dissolution, they are scattering broadcast around their homes the seeds of conspiracy and servile insurrection.

OUR GLORIOUS UNION.

THEORY. Perfect liberty of association for political objects, and the widest scope of discussion, are the received and ordinary conditions of government in our country. - President's Message.

PRACTICE. How Free State Men are Made Buchman Editor Expelled from Louisiana. We gave last week an account of how a Michigan man was driven out of Alabama for avowing his preference for Fremont. A day or two later, we were called upon to describe the murder of Mr. Sacia, a Montgomery countryman, in Mississippi, for the same cause. Following this came the announcement same cause. Following this came the announcement of the sale of Mr. Underwood's property, he having been driven from Virginia for attending a Republi-can Convention. And now we find in the Cinemnati Gazette, the fourth of these outrages published within a fortnight. In this case a prominent supporter of Mr. Buchanan was the sictim, and we need hardly say has been made by it a convert to free princi-ples. The Gazette relates the story thus:—

A little more than a year ago, Mr. George Crane was among the most active and enthusiastic young members of the Administration party in this city. He was a lawyer of considerable energy and talent, and a firm adherent of the doctrines of the latter day Democracy, as expounded by Pierce, Douglas day Democracy, as expounded by Pierce, Douglas and Company. "Squatter Soversignty" he revered as the great discovery of the age, and for the Republican party, with its "extreme tendencies," its "agitation," and its "narrow-mindedness," he had but a slight portion of that charity which covers a multitude of sins. His name was a prominent one before the Democratic convention in the Fall of 1855, which selected candidates for the legislature; and though he fell short of a nomination, he receiv-

ed a handsome number of votes.

A few months later he turned his face towards the sunny South; and the next that was heard of him. he was editing a Democratic paper in an interior town of Louisiania. Here everything went on swimmingly for a time, Mr. Crane took an active swimmingly for a time. Mr. Crane took an active part in politics, dealt vigorous blows sight and left-upon "the enemies of the Union, and the institu-tions of the South," and attempted the somewhat arduous feat of showing the identity of the Demo-cracy taught by Jefferson with that carried out by cracy taught by Jefferson with that carried out by Picros. Mr. Crane naturally grew immensely popular in the region he had selected for a home; and "the gifted young apostle of the Democracy," as our Administration contemporaries are went to style their stump orators, seemed to be riding the topmost wave of that tide which leads on to fortune.

In an evil hour, however, Mr. Crane made a fatal mistake. It revered impressible for one who had

In an evil hour, however, Mr. Crane made a fatal mistake. It proved impossible for one who had moved so long in an atmosphere of free thought and free speech, to school his tongue to "the average prejudice of mankind," as it exists in Louisiana. In a rash moment be had the temerity (not in his paper, but in private conversation) to express the opinion that, without reference to any outside questions, but simply so far as her own interests are concerned, it would be better for Kansas to become a free than a slave State! From that hour Mr. Crane's cake was dough. The fact that a Democratic editor—a party fugleman—had fulninated cratic editor—a party fugleman—had fulminated such an outrageous hersey, fell upon the community like a thunder-clap from a clear sky. The news spread like the pestilence that walketh in darkness. The country was in danger, the Union was assailed, the unterrified Democracy was unterrified no longer! An indignation meeting was called, and in that peculiar, graceful and significant manner in which such affairs are invariably conducted, Mr. Crane was

warned to leave the country.

Having no ambition for a more pressing invitation he left. He is now on his way to Kansas, where he proposed to settle, and to show that his brief experihas at least served to point a moral, he of the most ardent, and, we venture to predict, will tion of chattel slavery in our land, and therefore de be one of the most untiring advocates of free Kansas to be found in the Territory."

From the Franklin (Ia) Republican, Dec. 19. BLOODY OUTRAGE ON FREE SPEECH AT

THE SOUTH Mrs. Helen Sacia, at the present stopping at the Reunion House, asking pecuniary assistance of our townsmen to enable her to reach her friends in New York, presents another to the long list of offences and diabolical outrages committed against those of the North who are induced to move to the South, and dare to express even an opinion having the least bearing upon the interests, imaginary or otherwise, of the slaveocrats. The history of the troubles of against wind and tide, as the uncompromising oppo-Mr. and Mrs. Sacia is related to us by the latter as nent of the Slave Power, and the advocate of Univer-

suspicion, yet they were permitted to enjoy compara-tive peace and freedom from interruption up to the crisis of the past political struggle, when, on being asked to express his political sentiment, Mr. Sacia avowed his partiality for Fremone. Thereupon commenced numerous indications of dissatisfaction, which continued up to the first of the present month, when he was told he must not grow such sentiments, or he would be dealt with. He was not disposed to scal his lips, as he was not aware that he transgressed any law or committed any wrong. A committee of desperadoes repaired to where he was at work, some two miles in the country, and gave demonstrations of their determination to make him cease speaking his sentiments, or leave the State. He attempted no resistance, but as a brave man, told them that he was not going to be gagged or driven. When he said this, one of the party attempted to portunities, we might unquestionably have greatly lay hold of him, whereupon Mr. Sacia knocked the officious villain down, and for this demonstration in self-defences one of the party, whom Mrs. Sacia thinks is named Orbray, shot him. 'Now, without exhibiting any compunction for

this fiendish act, they immediately informed the wife of_the deceased, now lifeless before her, that she could have twenty-four hours to make her exit, or she would receive the fate of her husband. She took them at their word, and reached this point on last Tuesday. She is a lady, genteel and amiabl in her manners, and has been unquestionably well raised. Her father is a farmer of limited means, living in Montgomery county, New York, to which

From the New York Evening Post.

TOMAHAWKING THE MISSIONARIES. The annual message of John Ross, President of the Cherokee nation, after referring to the usual topics of the religious and secular education, progress in civilization, finances and crops of the tribe, discusses the subject of slavery, and charges the mis-sionaries of the American Board with tampering with the slaves. The chieftain who, we believe, is himself a slaveholder, remarks :--

zens against persons connected with the missions of the American Board, in regard to alleged improper conduct towards their slaves. These complaints I have felt it to be due to courtesy and justice to submit to the missionaries implicated, some of whom had long labored among the Cherokees, in order that they might not be dealt with unheard, and no steps taker might not be dealt with universe, and no seep taken that would injuriously affect their standing, without cause. So soon as the action of the mission churches reaches me, I shall lay it before you for your informaion : and here I take occasion to remark that slavery seing recognised by the laws of the nation, is entitled to protection from agitation and disturbance by citi-zens of the United States, who have no right to inter-

ters of the chief states, the nation.

The existence of slavery among us is sanctioned by our own laws, and by the intercourse of the government of the United States, by which protecti ment of all political rights and privileges. The a tion of that question here can produce no good, and subserve no purpose but excitement. While the dis-turbed condition of affairs in Kansas, in which we have lands on which some of our citizens are residing, attracts attention here as well as elsewhere, i may not be improper for us to remind ourselves that our true policy is, to mind our own business, and not travel beyond our own limits to seek difficulties.

In connection with this subject, we observe that the revered Thomas Rambaut, President of the Cherokee Baptist College, is now visiting South Carolina to solicit contributions for that institution, and that his mission is warmly commended by the Charleston Mercury, a prominent organ of the openers of the African slave-trade. 'It is a case,' says that journ-al, 'which fairly appeals to the liberality of our community, which is connected by so many commer-cial ties with the country in which the college is

We have no doubt that the commercial ties between the Cherokee and the South Carolina slaveowners are worth considering, and that they would be greatly strengthened by a restoration of the ebony trade. There is a fine market for cheap negro labor Thos. W. Higginson, Charles F. Allen, in the fat valleys of the Arkansas, and the Indians Thomas Earle, J. L. Tartor. have their 'man of Ross,' who is disposed to confer this boon upon them, and who, perhaps, veils his Henry R. Chamberlin, purpose under the declaration (a parrot-like repetition of White House instructions) that slavery has D. C. Gates, a right to be protected from agitation, &c. &c.

Perhaps some wealthy South Carolinian might adow in this college a professorship with a view of posting the young copper-skins as to the Divine attributes of slavery, and the evangelizing influences David McFarland, Jr.,

The Richmond Enquirer has a Washington O. F. Harris. prrespondent who writes :-

Not long since, some gangs of negroes were arrested here by the police, for being found out to-gether after ten o'clock at night. To our surprise we found that there were several negro Masonic L. F. Rogers, lodges, so called, in this city, holding their secret sconclaves, at the dead of night, in various parts of Wm. B. Parle the city.

negro lodges in the District of Columbia Ira T. Allen, are undoubtedly nothing more or less than so many Caleb C. Capron secret dens of negro agents for promoting the cause of Abolition. On the dividing line between the free Nothan Harkness. and the slave States, they are ready to, and undoubt-edly do, aid in many of the underground railway

It has been a prevailing sentiment among the ne-groes of the District, that the election of Fremont was to be the first step towards their liberation; and so sanguine were they of success, just before the elec-tion, that they could not restrain their sentiments, and their bitter hostility to the whites. Knots of these free scoundrels could be seen at the corners of the streets, chuckling over the probable triumph of Premont: and an occasional "Ha, ha, de white folks 'Il stand about den," sufficiently showed what was going on among them.'

The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, JANUARY 2, 1857.

ANTI-SLAVERY FESTIVAL

A quarter of a century having clapsed since the etts) Anti-Slavery Society, a PUBLIC SOCIAL PESTIVAL, in commemoration of the event, will be held in Paneuil Hall on the evening of FRIDAY. January 2d.

A Supper will be provided by the well known cater-er, J. B. SMITH, after which there will be music, sentiments and speeches appropriate to the occa-Among the speakers, WENDELL PHILLIPS, SAMUEL J. MAY, (of Syracuse,) WM. LLOYD GARRISON, JOHN A. Andrew, Esq., T. W. Higginson and others are expected.

Tickets, one dollar each, to be had at the bookstores of J. P. Jewett & Co., 117 Washington street, B. H. Greene, 124 Washington street, and S. Phelps & Co., Bowdoin square, opposite the Coolidge House, at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill, and at the door. Doors open at 6 o'clock-supper served at 64.

THE FANEUIL HALL PESTIVAL

The Anti-Slavery Festival, to be held in the Our CRADLE OF LIBERTY this evening, is to comme a most important and far-reaching historical event, as connected with the sublime struggle for the extincserving the attendance of every friend of freedom who can possibly get to it. The official invitation is given on the broadest scale, and in the most catholic spirit. It ought to be generously responded to, at whatever personal inconvenience. In order to secure seats at the tables, however, tickets should be secured without delay. Make the Cradle rock !

OUR TWENTY-SEVENTH VOLUME.

We commence the Twenty-Seventh Volume of THE LIBERATOR with a new typographical dress-not as a sign of its growing prosperity, for it is still 'struggling sal Reform, but because such a dress is absolutely 'They removed to Jackson, Mississippi, some eight vers since. Coming from the North, as they did, in public sentiment on the subject of slavery, since we they discovered that they were regarded with some unfurled the banner of Immediate Emancipation, has been of no special advantage to our paper,-the number of its subscribers being no greater now than it was twenty years ago. We have labored long, and we trust faithfully, but others have entered into our labors, who are now reaping a pecuniary harvest by publishing anti-slavery sentiment and intelligence in a popular form, and thoroughly diluted.

Personally, we have never yet solicited a single hunan being to subscribe for THE LIBERATOR; nor have we ever once urged its claims to support in the thousands of speeches and addresses we have delivered, or at the thousands of anti-slavery meetings we have attended. Had we chosen to have been importunate and self-seeking, under so many favorable opextended the circulation of our paper; but this we could not do, even to prevent its utter extinction.

Another declaration we can truly make :- THE LIB ERATOR, though always needing subscribers to meet its liabilities, has ever been an absolutely free and independent journal—as free and as independent as though all the gold of Callfornia had been at our disposal. We have never yet published, nor omitted to publish, a single article, paragraph, sentence or word. with reference to its effect upon our subscription list. Many things we have published to our pecuniary detriment, and conscious that such would be the effect; but we have done this on principle, and to keep the press unshackled. The articles of some of our correspondents have cost us much more than any from our own pen, and we have often been unjustly held responsible for them by the mulicious and narrowminded, whose idea of free discussion is to allow only one side of a question to be heard, and that the popular side!

THE LIBERATOR is not the organ of any Society, nor sustained by any. It is wholly dependent upon its subscription list, and the good will of its friends, for * Complaints have been made to me by certain citi- its continued existence. Its receipts, during the past year,-notwithstanding the Kansas excitement, and the new-born zeal to prevent the extension of slavery, -have been much smaller than usual, and the num ber of its subscribers diminished; its fidelity to principle through the recent Presidential conflict having been too inexorable for some who preferred to patronize papers less stringent in their ethics. We shall be glad o receive an accession of new subscribers, and the resent is a favorable time to commence.

We offer our patrons and friends our heartfelt thanks, and our best wishes for their health and happiness. ONWARD! ONWARD!

STATE DISUNION CONVENTION. We, the undersigned, citizens of Worcester, believ

ing the result of the recent Presidential Election to involve four years more of pro-slavery government, and a rapid increase in the hostility between the two sections of the Union;

Believing this hostility to be the offspring, not of party excitement, but of a fundamental difference in education, habits, and laws;

Believing the existing Union to be a failure, eing a hopeless attempt to unite under one government two antagonistic systems of society, which direrge more widely with every year;

And believing it to be the duty of intelligent and

conscientious men to meet these facts with wisdom and firmness:

Respectfully invite our fellow-citizens of Massachu setts to meet in Convention at Worcester, on Thursday, January 15, to consider the practicability, probability and expediency of a separation between the Free and Slave States, and to take such other meas

J. L. Tarlor, Wm. Henry Nourse, Alfred Wyman. S. D. Tourtellotte. Effingham L. Capron O. D. Haven, Ewnezer Hemenway Frederick A. M. Perry. Addison P. Smith. Ralph T. Phinney, Lamis H. Bascom. V. R. Bullard, H. G. O. Blake. Richard T. Buck, N. G. Lyman, A. P. Marsh. T. P. Hastings, Elbridge Bouden. Wm. D. G. McVey. Ivers Gibbs. Isaac Smith. G. A. Campbell, Joseph A. Howland Wm. B. Farle. Thos. W. Houchin. E. S. Horces;

We learn with pleasure that our friend PARKE PILLSBURY has prepared a searching and critical lec ture on 'Foreign Travel and Travellers,' to which we direct the attention of Lyceum Committees throughout the country, believing it will give universal satis-

C. H. Cross.

Isaac Howes,

J. H. Crane, Wm. D. Cady,

And others

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR will close this of rnoon at 5 o'clock, at Hall 15, Winter Street. Go and buy what you can, for Freedom's sake,

son. The witty and inimitable Boston correspondent of the New York Tribune, 'Byles,' who was present, gives the following account of the meeting in that paper. Why he could not see and observe Mr. Quincy as well as he did Messrs, PHILLIPS and GARRISON, will

we must not tell tales.

·I am very glad to see, from your report of the dinner of the New England Society, that Colonel Benton has found (or at all events left) the Union in such good repair in these Eastern parts. Had there been the least fissure or crack in that fragile vessel, sometimes of honor and sometimes of dishonor, which has to be handled as gingerly as if it were a cracked teacup, I cannot doubt that so expert a workman would have tinkered it so deedily that it would have come out of his hands as good as new. I was the rather comforted as I happened to find myself, providentially, on the last Lord's day, in old Plymouth, the mother-town of us all. There I found in session a meeting of those extreme and impracticable Abolitionists, whom the enemy tried so unjustly to mix you Republicans up with during the campaign just over, and which I see has been again attempted by Senator Pugh at Washington. These fellows have been a thorn in the side of our Church and State for this quarter of a century, and they have resisted cessfully, thus far, all attempts, by persuasion or by force, to extract them from that unpleasant proximity. They have a way of seizing every available forms of religion or civil power. We may utter just opportunity for forcing their unpalatable doctrines rebukes of evil docrs—we may testify against the sins down the throats of the lieges. For example: The Pilgrim Society, which always held its anniversary on the 22d of December, in honor of the Landing themselves to the bringing up of what is behind, and of the Pilgrims on that day, having dropped it a few years ago, not like a hot potato, but like a cold one. and substituted the day of the sailing of the Mayflower, in a more comfortable season of the year, in its stead, these unscrupulous persons incontinently picked it up, and appropriated it to their own treasonable purposes. Having some curiosity to see what manner of men these were that have for so long time excited the censure of our wirest statesmen and godliest divines, and never perhaps more so than now, was at the pains to attend most of their sessions.

You will be surprised and grieved to hear, though the meeting was held at the usual hours of Divine service on the Sabbath day, that it was numerously attended in the daytime and crowded in the evening, though held in the largest hall in the town, and that there was no word of opposition to the shocking doctrines set forth and enforced. The three chief steakers were Mr. Garrison-from whom this movement has taken its popular (or unpopular) appellation-Mr. Wendell Phillips, and Mr. Edmund Quincy. As the two first of these persons are perhaps as notorious throughout all parts of the country as any body in it, possibly those of your readers who have never come across them might like to know something about them. Mr. Garrison, I must admit, did not have, at first sight, the ferocious and truculent look which one would have expected from what one hears of him. Indeed, his expression is rather mild than otherwise, until he kindles with his subject, when one can detect the fire which has had such incendiary results. His head, which is very bald, is what I suppose phrenologists would call a full one, and his eye is remarkably good. Indeed, if one could divest oneself of the associations connected with his name, he would pass for a very well-looking man indeed. I should judge him to be about fifty years old. His style of speaking is earnest and forcible, deriving its power from the substance of what he says, rather than from the rhetorical pains he takes afflictive kind to all truly conservative souls. He has no respect for our Statesmen-like Men, or reverence for our most Eminent Divines. He evidently judges of men and of actors by some crotchety test taken from the blasphemous Higher Law, and I must say which cannot be too much abominated.

so that the growth dies of course. Or, it may be of action. naturalists and moral philosophers.

without some kind of eleverness to which he may owe pecially by such works as Uncle Tom's Cabin and

FOREFATHERS' DAY AT PLYMOUTH. lent paroxysms of remorse and despair as they. Jus-As usual, the Landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth tice, however, compels me to say one thing: Having was celebrated in that town, a few days since, by the abelitionists of Plymouth county, in an appropriate and effective manner. The principal speakers on the occasion were Mesers. PHILLIPS, QUINCY and GARRI- ly, so far as I had the opportunity, from a laudable cu riesity to observe the habits of so remarkable a speci-men of natural history. And I must declare to you however reluctantly, that I saw nothing vampyrish or lycanthropic about him. He seemed to be a very quiet and civilly disposed person; and, so far from suspecting him of cannibal proclivities, I give you my be obvious to those who know who 'Bries' is. But oner that, to look at him, I should not have supposed that he had ever eaten so much as a sucking child. But, of course, I do not propose to set up my mere pinion against the well-considered judgment of you ntemporaries.'

WORCESTER COUNTY, NORTH, A. S. SOCI-

A quarterly meeting of the above Society was held at Harvard, Christmas day. In the absence of the President, the meeting w

alled to order by WM. G. BABCOCK, one of the Vice Presidents, who read the following Welcome Ad-Brethren, beloved for Jesus' sake,

come to speak unkindly of any class of men, of any

A hearty welcome here receive;

As we together now partake
The joys which He to us can give.

May He, by whose kind care we meet,
Send his good Spirit from above,

Make our communications sweet,
And cause our hearts to burn with love. We meet, this Christmas day, not as a sect nor party, but as lovers of our fellow-men.

and shortcomings of particular churches and governments-we may say that the churches, by confining leaving to so-called infidels the work of pressing forward to what is before, have shorn themselves of half their usefulness, and lost in most cases their vitalitywe may say that they are the best ministers of Him who went about doing good, who by nature or otherwise, whether ordained by man or not, actually possess the most faith in God and man, and actually remove the greatest number of evils from the worldwe may say, that we think more of the ministry of those who stand up for the defence of the Gospel of Peace and Progress, of Liberty and Temperance, than of those who regard War or Slavery allowable under any circumstances-we may urge, that what is called the religious part of our nature needs enlightenment and guidance, control and direction, and therefore that so-called picty is thought more highly of than it deserves, not being what it would be, if philanthropy grew up side by side with it, and both from the deep roots of reason, conscience and benevolence-we may say with Channing, that what men usually understand by religion is an engine to repress the natural action of our good emotions and faculties, especially on Sunday-we may speak of such Christians as Gar rison and Adin Ballou, and their sympathisers, as be longing to the high school of Christ, compared with those Doctors of Divinity who exercise or support arbitrary power, and thus show themselves babes in Christ, if not worse-we may cry out, 'No union with slaveholders,' except to love them as we do all mankind, and labor for their good-we may insist on having a national Constitution that will exempt us from every legal obligation to perpetuate and to extend slavery-we may assert 'the supremacy of right over wrong, of liberty over slavery, of God over man, of humanity over the Fugitive Slave Act, and therefore disdain to obey any law we deem to be wrong, wheth er written or unwritten, and without waiting for its repeal-we may, in the pulpit, the parlor, and on the platform, declare the whole counsel of God, speak as we are moved by the Spirit of God, rather than conto say it. Of course, what he says is of the most fer much with flesh and blood, and we may excite variance and hatred by so doing that might have been avoided by inactivity on our part;-but in all these things, we aim to keep our consciences and hearts, our minds and mouths, innocent and blameless; speaking that there is very little meal about his mouth when jure any one. If we speak the truth in love, and sufnothing in malice or unkindness, doing nothing to inhe talks about them. And he has a very unpleasant fer persecution for so doing, if we publish sentiments way of producing proofs of the charges he makes, in advance of the age, if we work more radically than Mr. Phillips is of an entirely different mold and the Sermon on the Mount, ages before its adoption, temperament from his elder accomplice. Mr. Garri- and to the Prophet who said, Now is the axe laid at son's eyes and hair (what there is of it) are black. the root of trees, to extirpate those which produce Mr. Phillip's eyes are blue, and his hair of a neutral bad fruit. If we burn the Constitution of the United tint, which an Abolitionist perhaps would style States, we do it, not unmindful of its many good qualauburn, a National Democrat sandy, and a slave- ities, not as traitors to our country, but to express ou holder red. His countenance is not uncomely, and, abhorrence of its taking the side of the oppressor n animated in speaking, is thought by his admir- against the oppressed, authorising the enslaved to be ers not unexpressive. One cannot deny to his style represented by their absolute masters, and the free of oratory the praise due to that perfection of art States to deliver fugitives into the hands of slaveholdwhich keeps itself out of sight. That he has some ers, and the United States arms to put down the natural turn for oratory, and that he has taken pains slaves when they rise to obtain their freedom. If we to improve his gifts of that kind by careful study, I are accused of tearing down, instead of building up believe is generally admitted by all sorts of people. we appeal to firemen, who pull down buildings We can only lament that his talent should be wrap-ped up in this Abolition napkin and buried to all gress of a fire, and to housebuilders, who tear up a practical and useful purposes. Now, had he and Mr. foul drain in the cellar, to prevent contagion an Garrison only taken to honest courses, I have no death; and we also claim to be planting and propadoubt they might have achieved distinction. Had gating a purer Church and State than is now extant Mr. Garrison, for example, united himself with the We believe that the Abolitionists, as a body, possess National Democracy, he would, perhaps, not have more real faith in God and in Christ, in inspiration fallen far short of the great reputation of Mr. Benja-min F. Hallett, or even Col. Benton himself. And generation, and in the final triumph of good over evil had Mr. Phillips only enlisted under the banners of in both worlds, than any other body in the land. W the illustrious Fillmore, who knows but he might believe they include men and women and children have won the wreaths which now adorn the brows of who practice the duties of reverence and self-denial our Stevenson or of your own Erastus Brooks? Leav- justice, truth and love, purity, patience and progress ing these misguided men to the pangs such reflections to a remarkable extent, and therefore deserve the epcannot fail to cause, I will pass from them with one ithets of Church and Christian, instead of infidel and word more as to Mr. Phillips's hair. Your readers atheist. We believe that, as a body, they act from will picture to themselves a false portrait if they imag- deeper religious motives than most other bodies, proine that his brow is crowned by hyacynthine curls, ducing accordingly a greater number and variety of Far from it. Though several years Mr. Garrison's good works, while the charges of inconsistency and junior, (being not much pest forty, I should imagine,) shortcoming, of superficialness and inactivity, apply he is almost as bald as his confederate. I have been as little to them as to any religious body. If any are perplexed how to account for this apparent incompatibility of hair and fanaticism, of which there are other they are. If any worship God and reverence man signal examples. Perhaps the hot-headedness of the they do; for God's sovereignty over every thing, and parties consumes and shrivels up the root from within, the rights of the oppressed, are their favorite principles that, at some lucid intervals, becoming sensible of the mischiefs they have done and are doing, they and see us to-day—to ask us questions and examine tear out their hair by handfulls, seeking relief to us, to see for themselves, whether we have good rea

their mental anguish in this crineous deracination. sons for the faith that is in us. We do not claim ex But I leave this nice question to the decision of emption from human infirmity and human imperfec tion. We may be tempted and tried beyond our pres As to Mr. Edmund Quincy, the last of this traitor- ent ability to keep calm and sweet tempered. We ous triumvirate, I cannot speak as fully of his per- may be numerically so weak as sometimes to sigh and sonal appearance as that of his two more celebrated despond. We may not be able to show ourselves a colleagues, inasmuch as I could not get so good favorably in our general relations to society as we a view of him as of them. In point of years, I should if we were not every where suspected and should say he stood between the two, though I may spoken against; but we still hold to our integrity, and be mistaken, as I recollect that Miss Bremer (whose never saw a Christmas brighter for our cause than toadgment in a case of this kind should be without ap- day. We rejoice to-day in the birth of Him, who peal) describes him in her book as 'a young man.' came to break the bonds of the oppressor, and who sider him with the more interest, that he has been bade us call no man master, but treat all as brethren, thought capable, by persons of limited means of infor- and declared that inasmuch as ye have done good unto mation, of writing my letters to you. I did not think one of the least of these my brothren, ye have done it much of his speeches at these meetings, and can only unto me. We rejoice to-day in the immense power hope, for the sake of my own credit, that he is not for good exerted by the best literature of the day, esthe compliment of being mistaken for me. I observed Dred. We rejoice to-day in the open field for direct that his head had not undergone that tonsure of fa-discussion between open advocates for free and open naticism as to which I have speculated above. He advocates for arbitrary institutions, shameful as it is that had some hair on his head in the place where the hair any, especially at the North, should belong to the onght to grow, for which I can only account on one of two hypotheses—cither that his fanaticism is not of so fierce and scorching a heat as that of the other two, or else that, with equally malicious intentions, his ability has not enabled him to do any thing like their mischief, so that he may not have had so many or so vio- that the spirit of Anti-Slavery has broken up old par-

ty lines, and created a Republican party, having much resemblance to us as to bring down the served anathemas of the President of the United States. We rejoice to-day that the slaves are given States. We replace to a sense of their own right, or if we do deplore the way they, like our forfather if we do depiore the way they have our ferrialist, are taking to throw off the yoke. We rejuce to do that a Public Convention is near at hand for the sec that a Funne Convenient of Free States as discussion of the same general law, h) composed not chicfly of the Garrisonian school of Ab composed not caucay at the same sense of the olitionists, but of voters for and believers in the Pal. adelphia platform of politics.

We rejoice, finally, that though our numbers & ; We rejoice, analy, that though our number is a body, may be diminishing, on account of new ergs, izations bearing the names of Free Soil, Repulsing &c., yet our reverence for human nature and f Re., yet our reversely is gaining ground. We reper that the great purpose of Universal Salvation by the chains of human tradition, human folly and s the chains of iron and of selfishness, for which h came, whose advent was welcomed by the God in the highest, on earth peace, and god will to man, the great design of God that all shall is free from all tyranny, and come into the full poss sion and enjoyment of all their abilities, is to-day sign er its fulfilment than on any previous day is the world's history.

After a short speech by PARKER PRINTERS the Convention adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock, P. X

AFTERNOON SESSION. After some brief remerkely the President and Secretary, Mr. Philistery, is is own immitable style, met and answered the chiefar that the abolitionists are 'do-nothings,' because the refuse to vote. He showed, in the clearest and mo undeniable manner, that all the real anti-sistery var of the last twenty-five years has been performed by the American A. S. Society and its auxiliaries. the close of Mr. P's address, the meeting adjumed to half-past 6 o'clock.

Evening. The meeting was opened by smen. marks from the President, who was followed by the Secretary; showing that the Anti-Slavery entering had now a different phase of the institution to deal with. Whereas, a short time since, the slaveholder themselves admitted slavery to be an evil and a sin, to be got rid of as soon as practicable, they now maintain that it is not only innocent, but right-justifed by man, approved of God.

Mr. PILLSBURY then took the floor, and gave some account of the commencement of the Anti-Singy enterprise, and of the labors, sacrifices and trials of its advocates from that time to the present. At the close of Mr. Pillsbury's speech, it was voted,

that the thanks of the Society be tendered to the torn of Harvard for the gratuitous use of the hall during the meetings of the Convention.

The number in attendance during the meeting was very small. How far this is to be attributed to the inclemency of the weather, and how much is to be set down to the want of interest in this vital subject, felt by the people of Harvard and vicinity, it is not easy to determine. But we hazard nothing in the opinion that, were their wives and children sold daily in the mart and upon the auction-block, more intend would be felt and more enthusiasm manifested in deforts made for their release. The late political excitement, too, has contributed its share to allay the agitation of the subject. The politicians have but put off their armor, grounded their arms, and en camped for a four years' rest. No wonder, therefore the bugle notes of continuous warfare sound unvelcome to Republican ears. But now, as ever, 'eternal vigilance is the price of liberty,' and we to dramy politicians, who would sleep upon their cars while the angry waves of discord and civil strife dash upon the frail bark on which all their hopes are placed! At 9 o'clock, the Convention adjourned to meet at

the call of its officers.

D. M. ALLEN, Sort

FOREFATHERS' DAY AT PLYMOUTH Agreeably to public notice, the Abolitionists of Plymouth county, in connection with a quarterly meting of the Old Colony A. S. Society, assembled at Davis's Hall in Plymogth, on Saturday evening, December 20.

The President of the Society, Borens Stoom, Esq., opened the meeting with some remarks ap priate to the annual gathering of this Society and its

The several sessions of Saturday evening, Sunday morning, afternoon and evening, were addressed by Messrs. W. L. Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Edmurd

Quiney, and Lewis Ford. The meetings, owing to the unfavorable state of the weather, were not as fully attended as could have been desired, with the exception of the last, which

was all the friends could have hoted for. Never have our friends from abroad spoken to as with more power and directness, or stronger faith in the rectitude of our cause, and the means employed to accomplish the work. To our friends in the con y we can only say, that to appreciate such a meeting they must make some slight sacrifice to be present, no report of ours can do any justice to the speaker. As was remarked on a former occasion, they that not how much they lose by absence from a gathering

Mr. Garrison read the following extracts from a let-

er received from Parker Pillsbury :-'It is a real grief to me, not to be with you to-mer ow and Sunday, at the interesting Festival & For fathers' Day; but a prior engagement, which I have vainly endeavored to postpone, will prevent me from enjoying the pleasure. One of the very instructing I attended, before leaving the country, was this same, three years ago. The pleasant remembrance of it is fragrant yet.

· When I was in England, it was a real satisfaction to visit the old places from whence the Pilgrin Fallers came. One was Boston, a delightful old town is Lincolnshire which gave the name to the city in Masachusetts we have so dishonored by deeds unwertly our noble ancestry.

Nothing is more clear than that the Abeliticasts are the only people in this country, who have any right to celebrate the Landing at Plymouth. On that Rock, the Fathers built their Church, and consecrated it to Freedom and to God; but for us, and the grave of that God, the gates of hell would long ago have

prevailed against it. 'Accept my heartfelt thanks for your kind invittion to this annual Festival, and my sincerest water that it may be attended with all the success and satisfaction you can desire.'

The hospitality of our friends in Plymouth, a usual, was unbounded, and every thing done by then to make this gathering pleasant, as well as a probte-

ble season to all present. S. DYER, Seig-

THE HOUSEHOLD ANGEL IN DISGUISE By Mr. Madeline Leslie, Author of Courtesies of Weddel Life, &c. &c. Boston: Shepard, Clark & Co. 1857.

This is a story that may be unhesitatingly comuded for its inherent moral excellence, and the pleasing and lively interest it creates and suctant from its commencement to its close. There is pething strained or frivolous about it; the characters are all described in a most natural manner; the lesson inculcated is a salutary one; and, whether reference be had to its external appearance or internal worth, it will surely make a very acceptable book for the seson. Mrs. Leslie is the daughter of the late Rev. Leonard Woods, D.D., of Audover, to whose means ry she affectionately dedicates it. Those who have read her other writings will be induced to examine the present volume.

WENDELL PHILLIPS IN DETROIT. DETROIT, Dec. 28, 1856.

FRIEND GARRISON: conservative, Union-loving 'City of the seralts has lately been favored with a visit from WINDELL PHILLIPS, who delivered here, before the Wasper Men's Society, his lecture on 'THE PHILOSorny or Resonn. The audience was large, and let the house apparently charmed with the elepence of the speaker, little dreaming that the honey from his lips was delicious poison. But the guardi rs of the public peace (the watchmen on the walls of est Zion') are greatly alarmed, and seem to think the very toleration of him in our midst one great and toward the dissolution of the blessed Amerien Union. They cry out, 'Lo! these men who have turned the world upside down, are come hither is f It is high time to take care of our great goldess, and her silver shrines.

Two reports of this lecture appeared in the papers within three days after its delivery. The first was leef and general - admiring the man, and the greath and beauty of his production, yet questionng somewhat its 'useful and judicious' tendency The second was much more lengthy and particular but the reporter either did not perceive the drift of , be whe best points in the lecture, (as in the plustration of the elephant too large for the barn,) g he was unwilling to report their application.

After this appeared an article upon the infidel character of the lecture, in which the writer discovers an attempt of Mr. Puritures to establish the fact, that there is nothing, either in heaven or in earth, fixed or getted; and that man is thrown upon this world, not to follow and conform to any fixed law, but to establed his own law, and be the arbiter of his own fate." Soon after the announcement of this brilliant discov er, the Free Press-the especial champion of the nght of the majority to think in peace, without the interestion of any disturbing opinions of the miperity to break its repose, blazed out in two articles, fone from its editor, the other from a correspondent,) sverely censuring the officers of the Young Men's Society for procuring Mr. PHILLIPS to lecture before them. The editor declares that his very presence is ofices to the people, for he is an enemy to the Union and teaches moral disobedience as well as political. The Young Men's Society might as well employ WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON to lecture for them as WINDLE PRILLIPS, for their sentiments upon most splicts are common, and one is not more offensive to a correct moral, religious and political sense than the other.' The correspondent, who signs himself Narional, says- The very fact that PHILLIPS attaked Hon. Enwarn Evenert's political opinions and course is enough to condemn the lecture, because there are many admirers of Mr. EVERETT in Detroit. she do not acknowledge the right or ability of Mr. Pantars to call one so much his superior in every re perf as Mr. EVERETT to account for his opinions These who procured his attendance may say, they did set expect a departure from good taste in the lecture. If so, this should be a lesson to them to invite none bereafter but men who have common sense enough to not attempt such a course."

To these reproofs, the President of the Society re plied, excusing himself for inviting Mr. PHILLIPS. by the fact that he had lectured here twice before, at the invitation of the Society; adding that he had done what neither of his predecessors had done, viz., ' written to Mr. PHILLIPS that we did not want an abolition or political lecture, as the Society was composed of all classes of our citizens.' Then was the wrath of the Free Press against the President appeared, and it figure him, and replied to him in an encouraging and patronizing tone, and strongly advised him to pursue a more prudent course in future; for if Arsold, the traitor, were living, we would not invite him to lecture for us-and wherein was PHILLIPS, that posser of a Disunionist, better than Arnold? In my other country, . he would be outlawed by government, and in this, he ought to be outlawed by the moral sentiment of the people.'

There is no saying, friend Garrison, 'whereunte this thing may grow.'. Several other articles have appeared since in the papers, for and against; and such a shaking has been made among the dry bee, that, could Mr. PRILLIPS be induced to come nea, by coming too often in contact with vice, at kegth tolerate and even embrace it, so perhaps ou clizers may at last think they can hear even you and not be consumed.

Those among us who are in favor of turning th world upside down, or rather, right side up, rejoice in all this commotion. Nothing better could hap pen in the present state of things. Hitherto, the conservatives have had it all their own way; but Re publicanism, though far enough from true Anti-Slavery, has opened many eyes to let in a little light Only a week ago, at the examination of one of our public schools, Levi Bisnor, the President of the Board of Education, severely reprimanded the Principal of the school for permitting a boy to select ene of Warrrien's anti-slavery poems for declama time! Quite a scene occurred. The boys hissed Mr. Basior, and two gentlemen present united with him incensuring the teacher. It was difficult to produce orler; and when the school was dismissed, one of the boys proposed three grouns for Bisnor, which was responded to with hearty good will. The affair causel considerable excitement, but was husbed up from the public papers, in consequence of the Trustees in tereding with the editors to say nothing of the mat ter; for, said they, Mr. BISHOP regrets it, but if it is male public, he will throw himself into the arms of his party, and the schools will be ruined! This, occurring at the same time as the controversy in regard to Mr. PHILLIPS, helps along the good work; and who knows but we may yet see an Anti-Slavery Convention in Detroit? God speed the day !

Before closing this communication, I would just re fer to the pleasure which WENDELL PRILLIPS'S two preceding lectures gave to a few of us here.

The first one, that on the 'Lost Arts,' was deliver the year following that, in which you, sir, had been trused the use of the City Hall, (a building open t every, one,) and addressed afterwards an audience in the African church, in which there were not a dozen white persons. In view of this, it was peculiarly gratifying to hear Mr. Paullips, in such a lecture, to such an audience, confess his faith, as he did when, in speaking of painting, he referred to an artist who want to Boston to transfer to canvass the beautiful countenance of his distinguished friend, WM. LLOYD Garrison.' In his next lecture, on 'Street Life in Europe, he took occasion also, in a passing word, to giery in the cross of Reform. Alluding to the outdoer labor of the women of Germany, he touched upon the argument drawn from this, in regard to the sphere of Woman, and said, 'The fanatics in whose camp I train say'-ke.; and at the close of the same ure, he spoke of one peculiarity of European life which struck him forcibly. He saw black men walkin the street, arm-in-arm with white men-riding in the omnibuses by their side; and in the Propaganda at Rome, he saw a black priest, a high church digniby:-then, in conclusion, he electrified his audience by adding, Verily, thought I, I am five thousand C. E. C.

WORTH READING - PURCHASING - CIRCULATING. The Proceedings of the Seventh National Woman's lights Convention, (concerning which, two highly tommendatory articles from the New York Evangelist and the Christian Inquirer may be found on our lat page,) held in the Broadway Tabernacle on the

Telegraph. C. C. Hazewell, Esq., who has been principal writer for the Chronicle, will be connec-with the united papers, and others who have been employed on that paper arrangement, with the writ writers and reporters heretofore employed on the Telegraph, will give the paper an editorial force altogether superior to that of any other journal in New England, and equalled only by two or three in New York.—*Ibid*.

WM. A. WHITE. We regret to learn, says the Traveller, that all attempts that have been made by the friends of Wm. A. White, formerly of Watertown, in this State, who a few years ago emi-grated to the West to settle there, to solve the mystery of his sudden disappearance, have proved unavailing. The general opinion seems to be that he was murdered for a considerable sum of money which he was supposed to have on his person. This money he did not receive as he expected, and if this was the motive for the murder, it was a fruitless crime. - Ibid.

Gen. Wilson states a new fact, in his late speech in the Senate, respecting Professor Hedrick, who was dismissed from the University of North Carolina for holding Fremont opinions. The Proplace under government for the fessor held a petty place under government for the little stipend of \$500 per annum, as computer on the Nautical Almanac. After he was driven from the South, he went to Cambridge, and found that he had been removed from his two-penny place because he held opinions opposed to the administration !—Ibid.

CLOTHING FOR KANSAS. The committee appointed in this city September 9th, to collect and forward clothing to the destitute in Kansas, report that they have received and expended for clothing \$1500, and have sent twenty-nine cases containing 4200 garments, besides fifteen cases of shoes, three cases of blankets, and the contents of forty-six packages, generally bar-rels, received from the benevolent, in various towns in New England .- Ibid.

DEATH OF HON. FRANCIS C. GRAY. Hon. Francis C. Gray, one of our most talented and useful citizens, died at his residence, in Park street, on Monday. He was born in Salem in 1790, and was the son of the famous William Grey, the merchant; gradua-

ted at Cambridge in 1809, studied law with Hon-Wm. Prescott, but did not pursue his profession.

He was private Secretary to John Quincy Adams when he was Minister to Russia, an early contributor to the North American Review, author of orations and historical papers, member of the American Acad-emy of Arts and Science, and its Corresponding Secretary; President of the Boston Atheneum; a Trus-tee of the State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester, and of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and a renow of Harvard College from 1826 to 1836. Also, free the Massachusetts General Hospital, and a Fellow quently a member of the Legislature. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Harvard College

THE LATE SETH SPRAGUE. The Honorable Seth Sprague died at his dwelling house in Boston on the evening of Friday the 12th of December, in the 70th year of his age. He was born in Duxbury on the estate which he owned at the time of his death, on which his father of the same name was born and died, which had been owned and occupied by his ancestors for more than two centuries, and where he had always lived he established his winter residence in Boston about three years since.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER BLOODY TRAGEDY AT THE STATE PRISON Scarcely have we recovered from our horror at the awful fate of Galen C. Walker, the Deputy Warden of the State Prison, when we are called upon to record the bloody murder of Solon H. Tenney, the Warsgain, it would be no great wonder if the whole den of the State Prison. This murder comes upon the city should turn out to see and hear him; and as mind with a load of woe.

married to an estimable young lady of this city, Miss Bartlett, daughter of the Superintendent of the Cam-bridge street Jail, and at the time of the murder of his condintor. Mr. Walker, he was absent upon a wed ding tour. He was summoned home by a telegraphic despatch, and arrived just in season to pay the last tribute of respect to his departed friend. Mr. Walker, as will be recollected by our readers, was murdered by a convict in the prison chapel, on the 15th inst. moth

the auguish of his friends, and, above all, of the young wife he had lately taken to his bosom, can hardly be realized. We will not atternat to describe it. The murder was committed yesterday afternoon, a few minutes before four o'clock, by Charles L. Decatur, and we give an extended account of the bloody affair furnished by our reporter.

It appears that since the murder of the Deputy Warden, Mr. Walker, Mr. Tenney has been in the habit of passing through the workshop twice every day, for the purpose of directing and superintending matters pertain ing to the prison.

Yesterday afternoon, he paid his customary visit to the upholsterer's shop, in the second story of the build-ing situated at the lower end of the prison yard, where Decatur is employed. He was in conversation with Mr. T. T. Dearing, the officer who has charge of the shop, for several minutes, and then passed on towards the end of the shop. He passed Decatur, who was at work, but had gone a few steps only, when Decatur approached him, and springing upon him from behind, inflicted a stab in his neck with a shoe-knife. The knife entered the right side of the neck, below the ear, and passing through the neck, protruded from

The Warden immediately drew his pistol, but his Dearing, who witnessed the assault, rushed to the spot and seized Decatur, dragging him over a bench and and seized Decatur, dragging him over a bench and and then firing the house. It was thought summary vengeance would be taken on the negroes. choking him. Immediately after striking the blow, Decatur threw the knife away. The force of the blow threw Mr. Tenney upon his knees, and he was caught in the arms of some person as he was falling to the St. Sylvester, Canada, took fire on the 10th ult.

Mr. Dearing, Mr. Edward Crowther, the instructor of the shop, and several others, but survived three or four minutes only. He was unable to speak after he his last will and testament, liberated all his slaves, and four minutes only. He was unable to speak after he received the blow. At the time of the assault, the remaining prisoners in the shop readily rendered their the free States at the expense of his estate. To each remaining prisoners in the shop readily rendered their assistance in securing Decatur and removing Mr. Tenney. Information of the murder was conveyed to the
guard room, and Mr. Charles Walker, acting Deputy

Harden optered the unhaltered the removing Mr. Tenhad served him beyond the age of twenty-five years,
guard room, and Mr. Charles Walker, acting Deputy

thirty dollars a year for the excess of time.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Heralds of Freedom. A magnificent lithographic print, to match the 'Champions of Freedom,' is issued this day by Mr. C. H. Brainard, at 124 Washington street. It is the finest picture yet presented to the public by Mr. Brainard, and must be eagerly sought after by the friends of freedom throughout the country. The portraits here presented are those of William Lloyd Garrison, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker, Joshua R. Giddings, Samuel J. May, and Gerit Smith. The drawing is one of Grozelier's best, and the printing by Bufford, an admirable specimen of his art. The portrait of Mr. Emerson is especially acceptable, as there has been heretofore no good one. Sold by Greene, at 124 Washington street, and at all the print stores.—Boston Telegraph.

187 The Telegraph Newspaper Company have purchased the Boston Daily and Weekly Chronicle. The two weeklies have already been united; and the two dailies will be united and published as one paper after the close of the present year—every morning as the Daily Chronicle, and twice every evening as the Evening Telegraph. C. C. Hazewell, Esq., who has been the principal writer for the Chronicle, will be connected with the united papers, and others who have been ing Telegraph. C. C. Hazewell, Esq., who has been the principal writer for the Chronicle, will be connected with the united papers, and others who have been any long the principal writer for the Chronicle, will be connected with the united papers, and others who have been long the principal writer for the Chronicle, will be connected with the united papers, and others who have been long the furniture store of A. A. Allen, in Dock Square, and had previously served a sentence of one year for pilfering from hiemphore. After the assult upon Mr. Sawyer, he manifested much indifference who have been long the furniture store of A. A. Allen, in Portsmouth, N. H., at which place his widowed mother and a sister how weekles have already been united; may be a prevented to the presence of t now reside. He is now between twenty and twenty-one years of age. His father died in California, a

ew years since. Mr. Tenney's age was thirty-two years and ter months. He was a native of Lebanon, N. H., and is a cousin of the Rev. A. A. Miner, of this city. He has a brother and sister residing in Northfield, Vt. His aged mother resided with him at the prison. When informed of the sad occurrence by Rev. Mr. Miner, she manifested much composure. His wife, When informed of the sad occurrence wife, she manifested much composure. His wife, however, was greatly affected by the sad intelligence, as was also Mrs. Walker, the widow of the Deputy Warden who was murdered but a fortnight since.

Mr. Tenney was appointed Warden of the prison last April. He was formerly an officer in the House of Correction at South Boston. After serving in that capacity for several years, he was appointed a turnkey in Suffolk County jail, in 1852, by Sheriff Crock-

key in Suffolk County jail, in 1852, by Sherin Crocker. He was afterwards appointed clerk, and was serving in that capacity when he received the appointment of Warden of the prison.

The duties of Warden now devolve on Mr. Charles W. Walker, who has acted as Deputy Warden since the murder of his brother, Galen C. Walker. Mr. Tenney was a kind-hearted man, and during the short time he had served as Warden, had won the rehe he had served as Warden, had won the re spect and esteem not only of the officers connected with the prison, but the prisoners themselves general

In conversation with Dr. Morris, the prison sur geon, last evening, Decatur manifested much contri-tion for the act he had committed.—Boston Herald.

The Slave Excitement .- A letter from Jackson, Miss. lated 21st, says great excitement existed there in con equence of a rumored intention of the negroes t during the holidays. The Mayor had issued proclamation calling upon the citizens to prepare to crush the rebellion at once, and twenty-seven ne-groes had been arrested. Similar rumors of negro lots prevailed at Canton, Miss., and in Norther

Three slaves have been arrested at Berryville, Va. for attempted insurrection. They expressed them-selves familiar with a plot of insurrection. About one hundred negroes have been arrested and confined a the Tennessee rolling-mill.

Louisville, Dec. 29 .- The examination of the negroo harged with the murder of the Joyce family too place on Saturday. The Court House was surrounded by an excited crowd, one of whom, the brother of the murdered man, proposed that the negroes should be burnt on the spot. The crosed responded in facor of the prop-osition, but quiet was restored by the Court, and the negroes were remanded. The presumptive evidence against the prisoners is strong, but there is nothing direct, excepting the confession of one of them.

Augusta, (Ga.) Dec. 18. We find the following in telligence in the Alabama Advertiser and Gazette Xork district, S. C., to-day. The slave excitement continues. Powder and muskets have been found in possession of the slaves. A despatch from Columbia says fifteen negroes have

been killed by their owners in Perry. Escapes of slaves are numerous. The whites in all directions are

LOUISVILLE, (Ky.) Dec. 30. A great excitement ex ists at Nashville in reference to a rumored rising among the negro slaves. The corporation met and passed as ordinance requiring the military to hold themselves in readiness for any emergency, and appointed a large

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, un der date Washington, Dec. 30, says: -I have reliable information from New Orleans that within a few days there has been serious trouble among the slaves i Louisiana, and that as many as twenty negroes have been hung, but the newspapers carefully refrain from any mention of the facts

George Green, residing near Gainesville, Virginia, was murdered, and his body burned, by his negroes, on Wednesday last.

The electoral vote of Wisconsin was lost by the intervention of a snow storm, as we learn form the pa-pers in that State. Though as the facts stand, the loss was not one of any serious importance. IP On Thursday evening of last week, a Miss

Kimaer, of Pottsville, Pa., was burned to death by the explosion of a fluid lamp, and her father and mother were much injured in attempting to save her

The correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing from Westport, says that Major Buford has published a statement, in which he shows his loss by the Southern Emigrant enterprise to have been up wards of \$10,000.

Recruits for General Walker.—The steamship Tennessee sailed from New York on the 24th ult. for Nicaragua, without hindrance from the authorities She took out a large number of passengers, and a bountiful supply of provisions for Walker's army.

Death of the Celebrated Dr. Pusey.—By the arrival of the steamer City of Baltimore at Philadelphia, we have intelligence of the death of the celebrated Dr. Pusey, the most famous theological writer of the pres-ent century. He was the originator of the Anglican or Puseyite party in the Church of England, and, though his early associate, Dr. Newman, and a vast number of his disciples, have gone over to Papacy, Dr. Pusey remained in the English Church.

House and Four of its Inmates burned by slaves The house of Mr. Jovce, at Briar Creek, Kentucky. was burned a few nights since, with four of its in-mates. Mr. Joyce was absent at the time. Three

the arms of some person as he was falling to the St. Sylvester, Canada, took fire on the 10th ult. oor.

Mr. Tenney was removed to the prison hospital by and nine months, perished in the flames.

ed in close confinement doubly ironed.

The instrument used by Decatur to accomplish his bloody work was a large shoc-knife, with a blade four inches and three quarters in length, and one inch in width. The end of the blade had been ground down to a sharp point, similar in form to a dirk. The knife was thrown away by Decatur, and immediately after of thick home.

Terrible Destruction of Life by a Typhoon.—The North China Herald of September 10th, contains the particulars of an awful loss of life in a typhoon, on the 12th of August. The account was furnished the Herald by the approaching the Chusan Islands. Of twenty-two junks in company with her, seventsoof thick home.

was thrown away by Decatur, and immediately after picked up by an officer. A sheath for the knife, made of thick brown paper, tied around by a string, was found upon Decatur's person when he was searched. The knife was given him five or six weeks ago by Mr. Crowther, who has the overseeing of the work in the shop, Decatur then pretending that he had lost the knife which he had been using.

No post mortem examination of the body of Mr. Tenney has yet been made, but from the appearance of the wound in his neck, it is thought probable that the carotid artery, or some of its branches, was severed. It is also thought that the knife entered the traches. No cause can be assigned for the murder. Decatur has been well behaved since his confinement in the Prison, and has never been reported for misconduct. On one occasion, he was spoken to by Mr. Crowther for not doing his work in a proper manner, but this occurrence is regarded as a very trivial affair. He has been dissatisfied, however, with his confinement, and once or twice he has applied to the Inspectors to obtain his pardon.

When interrogated by Mr. Deering, Decatur answered to the effect that he had been waiting two days to accomplish his purpose. A convict named the continued of the station by the timely assistance of a steamer.

In the railroad accident at Alliance, Ohio, Jacob Rudy, a German, the flag man of the station, saw the train approaching with the speed of light-form, and of those in the train which was leaving; up the track, directly fronting the locomotive, and it struck him and tore him limb from limb. In the agony of his fear for others, he forgot himself.

The Balm of Thousand Flowers, a preparation for removing tan, pimples and freekles from the face, shaving, eleansing the teeth, perfuming the breath, &c., Fetridge & Co., proprietors, is the best article of the wind the proper manner to the station between the same of the work of the train approach the train approach to the train approach to the crowd upon the station, and the train approach to tain his pardon.

William II. Burr,—have just been published in a hadsome pamphlet of 91 pages, which is for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill—price 25 cents.

Tain his pardon.

When interrogated by Mr. Deering, Decatur answered to the effect that he had been waiting two days to accomplish his purpose. A convict named the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill—price 25 cents.

IF THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1857. Devoted to Phrenology, Phys-iology, Mechanism, Education, the Natural Sciences, and General Intelligence, by the ablest writers, and is profusely Illustrated with Engravings. Every Family, and especially all young men and women, should

Young men about launching forth upon the activities of life, and anxious to start right, and understand their course, will find this Journal a friend and monitor, to encourage them in virtue, shield them from vice, and to prepare them for usefulness and success in life. The various occupations will be discussed in the light of Phrenology and Physiology, so that every one may know in what pursuit he would be most likely to succeed.—Pullishess.

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DIED—At her late residence, 82 Mill street, Salem, Dec. 21st, Mrs. HANNAH, widow of the late JONATHAN KENNY, aged 75 years, 6 days.

It is fitting, at this period, to briefly call attention to the many virtues and excellencies in the life of the late Mrs. Hannah Kenny, that such may be the means of inspiring others to walk in that path of rectitude which was ever her delight.

Quite early in life, she dedicated herself to the ser-

vice of God, and for more than a half century, she was connected with the Tabernacle Church. Forsaking the world, its allurements and customs, she sought to know the Divine will, acknowledging no other standard, looking to no other source for guidance or direction, except as it was revealed to her own mind. It was ever her endeavor to repose childlike confidence in God, feeling that every bitter cup, as well as sweet proceeded from a Father's hand, and in true submision saying, 'Father, thy will be done'- Not as ! but as thou wilt.

As she progressed, she felt and realized more fully that pure religion was over and above all outward profession—a Ltre; and that to visit the widow and profession—a Live; and that to visit the widow and the fatherless in their affliction, and to keep one's sel unspotted from the world, was indeed to be truly reli-Of her it may also be said, she was no respecter of

persons, for her sympathy and aid were extended to all, irrespective of clime, condition or complexion. Her last hours were cheered with a firm belief of an immediate reanion with her husband and loved ones who had passed on before, and those who wit-nessed her calm faith and gentle departure, might well

Soul to its home on high;
They that have seen thy look in death,
No more may fear to die.'

In Weymouth, of scarlet fever, Dec. 22d, OLIVI. Frances, aged 4 years; Dec. 24th, George T., aged 5 years and 10 months; Dec. 25, ELIZA H., aged 7 years and 9 months,—children of Joshua H. and Olive Robbins, formerly of Harwich, Mass.

Very heavy is the blow and crushing the bereavement which has suddenly fallen upon this excellent family, snatching from them, as it were, in a moment one half of their children. On Saturday morn, all were in health and peace; on the following Thursday, the last of three interesting and lovely children-treasures very dear to many hearts-laid off the garments of mortality, and ascended to higher spheres.

Those only who know by experience can form any

a nose only who know by experience can form any conception of the feelings of fond and doting parents, when such a shadow falls deep and dark upon their house, and such sweet flowers so suddenly wither and depart. But they are not without hope in this great sorrow. For to them, their loved ones are not dead are not even separated from them. They have but experienced the spiritual birth-a transition from death unto life; they have dropped the earthly form that they may begin to live as angels, clothed with the glittering robes of immortality and heaven. They will be much with them, not only in dreams, in imagination, but in blessed reality, inspiring hope, impart-ing peace and comfort to their bleeding hearts.

O, not in cruelty, not in wrath, The Reaper came that day; And took the flowers away.' C. W. M.

On the evening of Dec. 15, at her residencein Up per Oxford township, Chester Co., Pa., RACHEL HAM-BLETON passed from this state of existence, in the 95th year of her age. Thus one by one the ties are severed that bind us to earth; while one by one the bonds are severed that draw us hence; as childhood in its innocence, youth in its beauty, manhood in its vigor, and age in its maturity, leave the circles their presence

age in its maturity, leave the circles their presence has adorned or sustained, the grave closes over them, and friends behold them no more.

Although our friend had numbered nearly a hundred years, still their weight sat lightly, while her mental faculties remained unimpaired. Living in the world, she felt herself a part of it, and sympathizing with suffering in the varied forms of endurance in her with suffering in the varied forms of endurance in he with suffering in the varied forms of endurance in her own vicinity, long has her quiet, unobtrusive goodness been felt and appreciated. She took an interest in the various reforms of the day, with anxious solicitude watched the struggle for freedom in Kansas, and always rejoiced in the triumph of the right.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TOUR TO THE WEST .- WILLIAM WELLS Brown will read the new Drama written by himself, in favor of freedom, called 'Experience, or How to Give a Northern Man a Back Bone,' at the following

Little Falls, N. Y. Saturday, Jan. Syracuse,
Port Byron, Monday, Thursday, Monday, Thursday, Monday, Skaneateles, "Painesville, Ohio, Oberlin,

TW NEW YORK STATE ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.—An Anti-Slavery Convention for the State of New York will be held at Albany, the the State of New York with be need at Andany, the second week in February, 1857. The precise time and place of meetings to be duly announced.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Parker Pillsbury, C. L. and Sarah P. Remond, Aaron M. Powell, Susan B. Anthony, and others, are expected to be in attendance.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS! County Anti-Slavery Conventions, under the auspices of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will be held in the State of New York as follows:—

FIRST SERIES.

Oswego, Oswego Co., Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 6 and 7.
Rome, Oneida Co., Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 13 and 14.
Herkimer, Herkimer Co., Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 20 and 21. SECOND SERIES.

Cortlandville, Cortland Co., Tuesday and Wednesday Jan. 6 and 7.
inghampton, Broome Co., Tuesday and Wednesday,
Jan. 13 and 14.
swego, Tioga Co., Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 20
and 21.

and 21.

The First Series will be attended by Charles Lenox Remond and Sarah P. Remond of Mass., Aaron M. Powell and Susan B. Anthony of N. Y., and others; the Second Series by Stephen S. Foster of Mass., Benj. S. Jones and J. Elizabeth Jones of Ohio, and others. Conventions to commence on each Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and continue, by adjournment, through that and the following day.

CHARLES C. BURLEIGH will speak i the regular Anti-Slavery Course at Provinces, or Sunday next, Jan. 4, morning, afternoon and eve

gh that and the following day. mission to evening sessions, 10 cts.; day sessions

the American Anti-Slavery Society, will speak at Low-the American Anti-Slavery Society, will speak at Low-gard, on Sunday next, Jan. 4, afternoon and evening.

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR AT FITCHBURG. The annual Anti-Slavery Fair of Worcester North ill be opened in the Town Hall in Fitchburg, on Wednesday, January 14th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and ontinue through Thursday and Friday, 15th and 16th. A large collection of rich and beautiful foreign and domestic articles from the Boston Bazaar will be offered for sale.

We cordially invite the active sympathy and earnes operation of every lover of liberty in this our com-

Donations of money, or other available articles, will e gratefully received, and conscientiously appropria-

PARKER PILLSBURY will speak on Wednesday eve ning, 14th, and WENDELL PRILLIPS on Friday, 16th. Music may be expected each evening.

We confidently rely on the usual generous of refreshments from friends of the cause in Fitch burg and vicinity, which may be sent to either of the indersigned Committee.

Frances H. Drake, Mary Willey, Margaret P. Snow Elvira Kimball, Dorcas Weld, Louisa Joselyn, Emelie J. Weld, Fitchburg; Lydia L. Walker, Catharine A. Whitney, Leominster; Rebecca Reynolds, Caroline A. Cushing, Lunenburg; Anna R. Gerrish, Sarah Perkins, Shirley; Maria G. Phillips, Urania Clark, Clinton; Mary G. Thompson, Abby Hussey, Lancaster, Eliza Howe, Princeton; Caroline Waite, Hubbardston; Mrs. A. A. Bent, Gardner; Lucinda Miles, Sophia Ober Allen, Westminster.

A Woman's Dress Reform Convention has been called to assemble at Canastosa, Madison Co., N. Y. on the 7th of January.

Heralds of Freedom.

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THE TRIBUNE FOR 1857.

The Election is past, and its result proves that the work devolved on the Republican party is not yet completed. In all the eastern and northern portions of the country—in New England, New York, Ohio, and the North-West—the Republican banner floats in triumph; while in Southern Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Illinois—in short, wherever grogshops more abound than school-houses, and where common schools are too new and too feeble to have educated the present generation of voters—the black flag of Slavery obstructs the sunshine. A stranger to America might distinguish those portions of our country most blessed with Education, Intelligence, Thrift and virtue, by scanning the returns of the Presidential contest of 1855. We have failed of present success, not because the people were against us, but because that large portion who did not hear and read the argument, and do not know what were the real questions at issue, went almost solid against us—reversing the verdict which the great majority of the educated and intelligent endeavered to pronounce.

the verdict which the great majority of the educated and intelligent endeavored to pronounce.

These facts indicate the path of pressing duty. With no unmanly repinings over what is irrevocable; with no abatement of heart or hope because the triumph of Liberty, in her new ordeal, is not won at the Long Island and White Plains of her struggle; with no shadow of regret that the responsibility of governing is not confided to her champions before the People were fully ready to sustain them;—we begin afresh the work of diffusing that vital truth which, in regard to the concerns of this world as of the next, makes free indeed. Now, in the Slave Power's heydey of victory, when its ministers and servitors are gathering and plotting to make the most of their triumph, and 'crush out' the spirit which they vainly believe to be crucified and entombed; now, when the faint-hearted or cold-hearted, who lately basked in the sunshine of our premature hopes, are hauling off faint-hearted or cold-hearted, who lately basked in the sunshine of our premature hopes, are hauling off to repair damages, and talking of abandoning the rugged arena of politics for more quiet and flowery fields: now, in this hour of weariness and shalow, The Transur renews its vows of eternal hostility to every form of tyranny over the bodies or souls of men; to the shameful assumption that the benighted and feelic, whether in soul or body, are to be regarded and treated as convenience, or the prey of their wiser or stronger brethren; to the domination of despots and oligarchs, whether of empires or plantations; to the enslavers of cities and kingdoms in Europe, or the breeders of children for the auction-block and the cotton-field in Virginis or Alabama. cotton-field in Virginia or Alabama.

The doctrine that no human being was ever created

for the benefit or advantage of another; that all service between man and man should be free and recip-rocal; that the lafibrer should not toil and sweat to pamper others' pride or minister to others' luxury, but for the sustenance and comfort of those near and dear to him;—is destined to certain triumph. It must prevail; for God reigns, and earth was not created to be a theatre of injustice. be a theatre of injustice, oppression and misery for ever. It must triumph; for all true prophecy affirms and the vindication of the Divine benignity impera-tively requires it. It must triumph; for Democratic America cannot always remain the scoff of aristocrats and the shame of reformers and liberals throughout the Old World. It must triumph; for Man's history is not a chaos or a riddle, but every where

is not a chaos or a riddle, but every where instinct with meaning; and no heroic effort ever failed of its effect—no drop of martyr blood was ever shed in vain. But even if we Republicans were disposed to fold our arms in slumber, our adversaries would not permit it; they are busy to-day in lengthening their cords and strengthening their stakes with a vigilance and activity which reveals a consciousness on their part that their dominion must be made sure forthwith, or their sceptre will have for ever departed. To-day, myrmidons of the Slave Power threaten and harass Northern Mexico, are encamped in the heart of Central America, and waging a war of extermination on tral America, and waging a war of extermination on the distracted inhabitants of its petty Republics, while it by turns leers and scowls at Cuba; while its most ruthless bands are precipitated on devoted Kansas, under the protection and smiles of the Federal Administration. Even as we write, the telegraph informs us that twenty Free State men, guilty of at-tempting to defend their homes apainst the rapine and violence of Buford's and Titus's bloodthirsty bandits, violence of Buford's and Titus's bloodthirsty bandits, have been convicted, by Lecompte's Court, of man-slaughter! and sedtenced to five years' imprisonment at hard labor as felons. This is but a fair specimen of what has long passed for 'justice' in Kanas—a justice which takes the criminals into pay, and aids them in hunting down, plundering, and 'wiping out' the innocent, whom it consigns to the State Prison, if they are ever gooded into the madness of resisting their out. are ever goaded into the madness of resisting their oppressors. Such crimes and wrongs as unhappy Kansas has for twelve months endured, even Hungary and sas as for twelve months endured, even Hungary and Poland has never known; and the Power at whose instigation these villanies were and are perpetrated, sits enthroned in the White House, and has just achieved another four years' ascendancy in the Fede-ral Government. Who, in view of these facts, can say that Republicans may now pile their arms, even for an hour? THE TRIBUNE will be, as it has been, a political

journal—svowedly, though not exclusively so. It re-cognizes the truth that Freedom and Slavery are here grappled in deadly conflict, and that in the result, one ernment. But, while it gives prominence and emphasis to the discussion and elucidation of the great issue of the day, it sinks none of the characteristics of a Business and Family Newspaper. The proceedings in Congress, like those in Kansas, will be watched and reported by an able and fearless corps of Corre-spondents, while from London, Paris, Constantinople, Havana, San Francisco, Albany, and other centres of interest, our special advices will be, as they have been, fresh and reliable. A member of our Editorial corps—Bayard Taylor—is now in Northern Europe, and will spend the winter in Sweden, Lapland, Russia, thence making his way next sesson neross Siberia and Tartary to the mouth of the Amour, and thence homeward by the Pacific and California, unless some change of route shall promise greater interest and profit to our readers, for whom alone he will write regularly readers, for whom alone he will write regularly throughout his adventurous journey, which is likely to require two years for its completion. Our reports of the most interesting Lectures, Public Meetings, &c., will be full and reliable, and our Foreign and Domestic news made up with a careful regard to the condensation into our ample columns of the greatest amount of intelligence that is consistent with the use of type of generous size. In short, if we fail to make The Tribune worth its cost, it shall not be for want

of expenditure or effort.

If it be desirable by Republicans that The Tribune should be circulated in their several localities, we urge them to see that Clubs be made up and forwarded in due season. The post-masters are semi-officially ad-monished not to aid its circulation, but to urge, inby the compatriots of Atchison and Stringfellow. We ask live Republicans everywhere to take care that these efforts be not effectual to quench the light of. Freedom in the murky mists of Slavery.

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we have no travening agents. Any one wishing to receive The Tribuxe need not wait to be called upon for his subscription. All that is necessary for him to do is to write a letter in as few words as possible, enclose the money, write the name of the subscriber, with his Post-Office, County, and State, and direct GREELEY & McELRATH,

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THE next Quarter of this School will commence on Thursday, Jan. 15. For Circulars, &c., please WILLIAM HAYWOOD, ABBIE S. HAYWOOD, Hopedale, Dec. 23, 1856.

THE BATTLE CALL.

Soldier, thy country needs thy strong right arm; Hero, thy dauntless heart thy country needs, To chase her foes! Hark! how the loud alarm

Calls every champion forth to noble deeds! And what thy country? Is it not all earth, Pair as she smiled when God pronounced h

"Good"? And who her foes, but Sin and Crime, the birth Of Ignorance; staining her fair face with blood Arm, gallant warrior, for the desperate fight!

Gird on, thou valiant one, thy sun-bright sword

Array thee in thy panoply of light,
Drawn from the armory of God's own word! Lore is the banner thou must carry on, Salvation unto ALL thy glorious prize; Paint not, and shrink not till that prize be won, Till Want send forth no moan, and Guilt no sighs

Thy Leader calls thee, soldier! he whose arm Routed the elder hosts of fraud and lies, Shook off the yoke of fear, the slavish chain Of superstition, darkening God's pure skies. On, bravely on, thou champion of the Poor,

The Ignorant, the Erring, the Oppressed! On, on! nor let fear daunt, nor pleasure lure— See, victory waits to wreathe the hero's crest! See all earth's rescued sons! a glorious band

Of brethren, linked in ties of mutual love; See Want, see Crime, see Ignorance rescued stand See earth reflect the smile of heaven above! JANE ASHBY Tenterden, (England.)

THE MISSION OF REFORMERS. Ye that for progress would be aught achieving, Worthy your sacred mission on this sphere, And in life's woof the golden threads be weaving To fill with an immortal beauty here,

Rouse for the contest-'tis no time to falter-

Wage endless war 'gainst folly, vice, and crime; And send the slave-whip, bottle, and the halter, To slumber with the creeds of ancient time. Long have man's wrongs been waiting to be righted But now the promised hour approaches fast; The beacon-fires on many a hill are lighted, And the stern war-cry rises on the blast.

That shout has roused your enemies from slumber And as one man against you they unite; Yet earnest hearts, however few in number, When once in arms, must triumph in the fight Your cause is holy; 'tis to guide the erring, To lead the blind, and make the deaf to hear;

To win to virtue those, who, vice preferring, Plunge in the slough of crime without a fear To snatch from jaws of death the infant sinner, To tear from sensual vice the yielding prey, To aid with hope" the resolute beginner, Turn his face heaven-ward, and speed the way. But most to grapple with the fell destroyer-The Lethe draught that brutifies the soul-

To banish from your homes the peace annoyer, And on your hearth-stones dash the fatal bowl. From bondage then to free the sons of labor. Till every man be sovereign in his right;
Till rich and poor be neighbor unto neighbor, And in the cause with heart and hand unite.

But ere the hearth be thus regenerated, Many a daring heart and hand it needs; For those who act, thus far the cause has waited The age of progress asks not words, but deeds! Go, then, ye workers in the great progression, Lift up your erring brothers from the dust, And let no soul that bears a God's impression, In crime or idleness corrupt or rust.

> From the N. Y. Tribune. SONG OF FREEDOM. [FOR THE EIGHTIETH YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC.]

Ye who dwell in quiet hamlets, Ye who crowd the busy ways; All who love this great Republic In these dark, imperiled days; Like the beauty of a dream?

Must the lightning's flash and thunder On our slumber glare and break, Ere from false and fleeting visions We to real danger wake? Must the earthquake's heavy tread Crush us sleepers with the dead?

From the bloody plains of Kansas From the Senate's guilty floor, From the smoking wreck of Lawrence, From our Sumner's wounds and gore, Comes our country's dving call-

Rise for Freedom, or we fall! Hear ye not succeeding ages From their cloudy distance cry? See ye not the hands of nations Lifted toward the threatening sky? Now, or never, rise and gain Freedom for this fair domain !

We have vanquished foreign tyrants, Now the battle draws a-near; Let not despots have this boasting, That a freeeman bows to fear By your fathers' patriot graves, Rie! nor be forever slaves!

Speak! ye Orators of Freedom, Let your thunders shake these plains; Write! ve Editors of Freedom. Let your lightnings rive their chains: Up! ye sons of Pilgrims, rise!! Strike for Freedom, or she dies

Give this land to future ages Free, as God hath made it free : Swear that not another acre Shall be cursed by slavery; Strike for Freedom and for right-God himself is Freedom's might.

DESCRIPTION OF A SNOW STORM "Tis a fearful night in the winter time, As cold as it ever can be; The roar of the storm is heard like the chim-Of the waves of an angry sea. The moon is full, but her silver light The storm dashes out with his wings to-night; And over the sky, from south to north, Not a star is seen as the winds come forth In the strength of a mighty glee.

All day the snow came down-all day-As it never came down before, And over the earth at night there lay Some two or three feet or more. The fence was lost, and the wall of stone; The windows blocked, and the well-curb gone; The hay-stack grown to a mountain lift; And the wood-pile looked like a monster-drift.

As it lay at the farmer's door. As the night set in came hail and snow, And the air grew sharp and chill, And the warning roar of a sullen blow Was heard on the distant hill; And the Norther! see! on the mountain peak, In his breath how the old trees writhe and shriek! He shouts along the plain, Ho! ho! He droves from his nostrils the blinding snow, And growls with a savage will !

THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN

From the N. Y. Evangelist. WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

A few days ago, our city was enlivened by a Wo-an's Rights Convention, which held its meetings man's Rights Convention, which held its meeting in the Tabernacle. We looked in once or twice, to in the Tabernacle. We looked in once or twice, to see how the thing went on, at first expecting to see a confused assembly, like that of the town hall of Ephesus, of which 'the more part knew not wherefore they were come together.' But in this we were pleasantly disappointed. The Convention was as orderly as any that ever sat within the walls of the Tabernacle. It was a model for our democratic assemblies. Lucy Stone presided with a quiet dignity that would have graced the chair of a Legislature. And when a half-cray fellow got up and interrupted the meeting with a string of incoherent remarks, it was a sight to see how a few words in her marks, it was a sight to see how a few words in her softest voice, and a wave of her little hand, completely extinguished him. The audience-as they say at the West of damp, cloudy weather—was 'rather mixt,' and included some strange specimens of men and women. Some of the reformers had rather a moonstruck appearance. But side by side with these were ladies of manifest intelligence and rather a moonstruck appearance. But side by side with these were ladies of manifest intelligence and refinement, who, in their appeal for the rights of their sex, did not overstep the modesty of nature. There was some vague declamation, but not more than one may hear on any of our Anniversary occasions. Mrs. Andrew Jackson Davis made a set oration, which a reporter would describe as 'of the spread-eagle order.' With outstretched wings, she floated over the audience, to the admiration of some and the amusement of others. After her, the venerable Quaker matron, Mrs. Lucretia Mott, recalled the Convention to business by a few plaif, sent comment, economy and thrift. We are glad, therefore, called the Convention to business by a few plaif, sent content of the avocations than called the Convention to business by a few plain, sen-sible remarks. No one could listen to her for five min-

force of character and clearness of understanding.

In the evening, a Mrs. Jones, of Ohio, delivered a written address, which certainly was the product of no weak, silly, or sentimental brain. It was not fanciful and enthusiastic, but sober in manner, plain in style, and well reasoned from beginning to end. She reviewed the position of woman in this country, and pointed out so clearly the disabilities from world and to labor for her own support, and who which she suffered, the absence of legal protection deprived alike of the right of property and the right of her children, and the dependent condition to which she was thus reduced, often ending in ex-treme poverty and misery, that none could help feelple and womanly; and, except the mere fact of ap pearing at all in public, there was nothing which was inconsistent with the most feminine delicacy. her affections centred, and where she would choose to abide. But while this was so, she pleaded earnestly for the concession of rights which should make woman truly the companion and equal of man, and not his dependent and his slave!

Such was the tenor of this remarkable address, to which no one could listen without a feeling of spathy and respect. In the control of the course of the concession of rights which should make woman truly the companion and equal of man, and not his dependent and his slave!

May we not then sale the couch of pain. They are the best of nurses, and if thoroughly educated, they may be, especially for attending on their own sex, the best of physicians. We trust our Female Medical Colleges will raise up many Florence Night-ingales, who, joining medical skill to hearts full of sympathy and humanity, will be the glory of their pathy and respect. In the control of the course of pain are the best of nurses, and if thoroughly educated, they may be, especially for attending on their own sex, the best of physicians. We trust our Female Medical Colleges will raise up many Florence Night-ingales, who, joining medical skill to hearts full of sympathy and humanity, will be the glory of their sex.

pathy and respect. In this spirit of candor we pro-pose to consider the question of Woman's Rights. We know the very word is a bug-bear at which many sober people are frightened. But it will not kill any body to look the thing in the face, and to understand exactly what these women would be at. Perhaps they are half right. For our part, we think there is a great injustice in this flippant and summary mode of prejudging the matter. It would be hard to find a better illustration of the sad truth that ridicule is more potent than argument, than in the manner in which the whole question has been hooted, and scouted, and laughed at. A few earnost women think that their sex is suffering from legal disabilities and hardships, and so they begin to talk and write about it, and finally get up a Convention to discuss their wrongs and to seek redress. This becomes a matter of public talk; it gets into the papers, and the whole world sets up a shout of the papers, and the whole world sets up a shout of the papers, and the whole world sets up a shout of the papers, and the whole world sets up a shout of the papers, and the whole world sets up a shout of the papers, and the whole world sets up a shout of the papers, and the whole world sets up a shout of the papers, and the whole world sets up a shout of the papers, and the whole world sets up a shout of the papers are their world world sets up a shout of the world sets up a shout of the papers. the papers, and the whole world sets up a shout of inextinguishable laughter. Seldom is it spoken of, except in a way of ridicule. Writers neither agree nor disagree with the movement. They think it not worth arguing about. It is enough that they not worth arguing about. It is enough that they find in these lady-conventions a subject of exhaustless mirth and raillery. They delight to crack jokes about Lucy and Antoinette. Reporters tell how they looked, and what they said, and what they did. Their Bloomer dresses, and shrill voices, piping of reform, are matters of endless merriment. Indeed, many of our paragraphs of contracts were record the whole first many of our papers regard the whole affair as a capital joke, and the small wit levelled at this crowd of bonnets forms a grand resource with which to en-liven the dulness of their ordinary matter.

manly sentiment of justice and honor for considera-tion and redress. We are even disposed to think that our sisters, and wives, and mothers, have some rights as well as ourselves; and that a simple state-ment of their hardships deserves other treatment than ridicule. Where is that national courtesy of which we boast-that chivalrous devotion to woman—when a plain, but sad story of her wrongs is received with a sneer, and a respectful petition, signed by some of the most accomplished ladies in the land, is spurned with contempt?

The first of Woman's Rights, therefore, which we are ready to defend, is the right to a fair hearwe are ready to delend, is the right to a hir hear-ing. Their cause shall not be put down, if we can help it, merely by a sneer. If they are wrong, if their claims are unjust or absurd, let the thing be shown. But, to receive their petition only with derision is, in our judgment, a mark neither of manliness nor Christianity, But, while we contend for a fair hearing and

a candid judgment, we think these ladies have preju-diced their cause by making it a political question. They here commit the grand mistake of confounding the possession of civil rights with political power, whereas the two things are entirely distinct. They may have no voice in electing the rulers of the country, and yet their rights under the law may be pertry, and yet their rights under the law may be per-fectly protected. Hence they injure their cause, and i retard its triumph, by asking too much. When they talk about voting, and holding offices, they are met with a smile of incredulity and a total want of sympathy. When Mrs. Jones claimed for woman the right to hold property and to make a will, to control her earnings, and to keep her children, she carried the feeling of the whole audience with her. But that feeling abated when she went beyond this, to outline the popular movement, of which it is the world demanded by the right to referred to earlie the popular movement, of which it is the radical side. and demanded also the right to vote and to be voted radical side. and demanded also the right to vote and to be voted for; to hold offices, and to have in all respects an equal share with men in the government of the country. We wish, therefore, that she and others had confined their agitation to the subject of legal rights. Then they could not fail of success. While they point out the disabilities from which they suffer, by which they are robbed of their carnings and their abilities there is a tangible injustice, which children, there is a tangible injustice which

their children, there is a tangible injustice which appeals to every manly and chivalrous feeling of the other sex for redress.

So far as the claim to full legal protection goes, we think there can be but one opinion among all who take time to reflect as to the perfect justice of their cause. In urging this claim, they have already accomplished much. We believe that these women, who with such resolute perseverance have urged their claims upon the State Legislatures, have done great good, and gained a victory for their sex. They have wrung justice from our legislators, and secured protection to many an unhappy wife and widow. We do do not speak at random. We are informed by those thoroughly conversant with our legislator is the first of

of their accomplishments. They become pretty sim-pering dolls, fit only for the frivolous existence which they lead. Thus, by a false education, we make of woman a mere plaything, and then despise her understanding, as if she were fit for nothing

higher.

They ask also the means of supporting themselve as men do, by their own labor. To provide such as men do, by their own labor, as men do, by their own labor, new occupation. as men do, by their own labor. To provide such means of support in ample measure, new occupations must be opened to them. At present, what is the lot of woman, compelled to support herself? What can she do for a living? Almost her only resources are to teach; to sew; to keep a boarding-house; to go into a factory, or to take in washing. Of these, the greater number are obliged to depend on the needle. Where thousands are shut up to this single occupation, there ensues at once the most fearful competition, as among the shirt-sewers in this city, and hence the poverty and misery to which they are reduced, and the vice to which they are often driven. The first step towards the Emancipation of Woman is to get her out of this Slough of Despond; to plant her feet on firm ground, and to give her the means of an honest and honorable independence. That done, she will take care of herself.

There is no reason why women should not under-

There is no reason why women should not unde to see women venturing into other avocations that mere house-wife drudgery. We feel a high degree utes without feeling that she was a woman of great of pleasure in every instance of female success in a untried field. untried field. Every woman who undertakes a new business, and by her good management succeeds in it, and maintains her family in comfort and independence, is setting an example to others, and open ing a path for thousands of her sisters to foll seeks the means of livelihood by new methods of in dustry not unsuited to her sex, is helping the Eman cipation of Woman. It is by this patient toil tha the victory is to be achieved. Already new doors are being opened for such pa

tient workers. The School of Design for Women in the set right. The appeal was not marred by a shrill voice or violent gesticulation. All was quiet, simpupils, who learn the art of engraving, and find in it an honorable means of support. We are glacules also to see attention directed to Female Medical Education. Women are fitted by nature for the gentl

men-men who are not cowed by a sneer-to this whole subject of the Rights and Duties, the Position and Wants, of Woman? Mr. Phillips said truly, that the position of woman in any country is the test-mark of its civilization. Look at Turkey Woman is the sport of man's pleasure, the slave his caprice, and instantly she droops into a lifeless inanimate thing, and the whole Empire is in decay Every nation that has become great has had a rac of noble matrons. Roman mothers made Roman men. And it was of our Saxon ancestors, those rude fathers of a race that is yet to conquer the world, that Tacitus wrote, even before they left the forests of Germany: 'In all grave affairs they consult their women.' There is no question more inti-mately connected with the social and moral state of man's destiny, the companion of his thoughts, th noble, the helper to heaven and God. Let not our American society lose its purest and best element by the neglect of woman, leaving her to ignorance, and to helplessness and imbecility

> From the N. Y. Christian Inquire THE WOMAN'S MOVEMENT.

One of the most noticeable events of the last fev reeks in New York, has been the Woman's Conven tion. From a beginning of occasional gatherings is provincial towns, this movement now challenges the Now, we are not the champion of any Woman's party. We are quite as sensitive as anybody to something ludicrous in the proceedings of a Woman's Convention. But all that does not settle the question whether there may not be real grievances suffered by the weaker sex, which appeal to every manly sentiment of justice and honor for considered. ing office at the grate. Assailed by the customary weapons of ridicule, misrepresentation, and common-place; ignored by the respectable journals, and faintly endorsed even by the organs of the advance multitude, it is nevertheless certain that this Wo-man's Rights Platform is one of those vital spots in American life, from which run nerves all over the continent; whose ablest speakers utter the representative tones of many voices of protest, discontent, and prophecy. The Reform Agitating Convention is a fact which the thinker who has burst the shell f his own library, or church, must consider; and the editor or preacher who thinks to reach its heart with a jest or an anathema, exhibits his own incompetence to estimate the national life. We agree with the orators on the Woman's Rights Platform. that the reform they propose is the most radical of all now agitated; the philosopher who deals with woman's position in society oversets institutions at every move. The question is not, therefore, whether these orators wear bloomers or hoops, fight with their husbands, or agree with the same; or even whether various new-fangled social theories are enthusiastically let fly over the heads of their wonder ing listeners, which rival in ab ...rdity the theologi cal megatherium, solemnly led forth from their stall cat megatherium, solemnly led forth from their stalls in mediaval brains at the anniversaries of the popular Evangelism. An agitating Convention is not to be estimated by the pet theory of this or that agitation. As a reunion of idiosyncratic individuals, it has no claim to attention; but as a representative of popular tendencies, it mostly does reflection.

Reverence for the soul, as the child of God, and hei

They have wrung justice from our legislators, and secured protection to many an unhappy wife and widow. We do do not speak at random. We are informed by those thoroughly conversant with our code of laws, that it has been chiefly owing to the earnest appeals of these much ridiculed women, that the legislation of this State has been so greatly modified within a few years. The same is true of 'other States.

But, after all, the great remedy for the Wrongs of Woman is not a legal one, nor is it political, but social and intellectual. Two things which woman most needs to place her in a right position are, the means of a higher education, and a wider sphere of activity; better culture of mind, and more numerous means of support and independence.

Most heartily do we join with those noble women who demand, in the name of their sex, better institutions of learning, and opportunities for studying the sciences such as men have. They ask for knowledge, and this at least is a claim which they have a right to make, and which men ought to be forward to grant. There must be a higher standard of education for our American women, or the race will degenerate. At present, the mental culture, even of the rich, is miserably poor. To thrum the piano, and to smatter a few words of French, are the sum of five centuries ago, to Broadway, is greater than of five centuries ago, to Broadway, is greater than

from Broadway to the streets of the New Jerusalem of the Woman's Convention. The notions of the nature and office of the sex which flow through the great channels of conventional life, are the European views repeated here. The model woman of the popular 'evangelical' preacher, the conservative journal, the mythical personage the ambitious lecturer compliments, and the rising beau dresses to propitiate, is the American guess at the European female, and by no means the present or future woman of the Republic. Our wives and daughters may imitate Parisian fashions, or conform to traditional

obligations of American life—leads the New pecu-girl into a factory or a school-room to secure pecu-niary independence; drives the boarding-school grad-niary independence; drives the boarding-school gradscribbling a new novel to vindicate the mental rights of her sex; whispers in the ear of some fashionthe highway of our new luxury; expands the nurse of our father's day to the brisk and beloved M. D of the new regime; makes a woman almost indis-pensable in each 'Course of Lectures;' and puts Lucy Stone on a thousand platforms—a voice in the wilderness of politics charming the men of America to vote woman's right to the ballot. Every intelligent, religious woman in the land is engaged on some corner of this new temple of republican society; and though the various workmen loudly protest their horror at the unfeminine occupation of the wo-man round the corner, yet a good Providence keeps all their hands busy, and the thoughtful looker-on beholds the fabric rising according to the plan of the Great Architect of human destinies.

We cannot expect that she who has over-stepped

the European conventional limit in one direction, fretted and tried with defending her own part, will do justice to her sister who is over the fence the other side of the field; but if cultivated Christian women could do their own work, and betray less irritability concerning the efforts of others to advance the sam deas, it would be all the better for the great cause iey serve. We do not believe anybody knows what the fina

osition of woman in America is to be. That this mighty effort of the thoughtful division of the sex is to end in nothing, we utterly disbelieve. We can see that already the sex has gained a foothold in quarters where its persistent activity will greatly change society. The avenues of labor are gradually becoming common highways for whoever has strength to try the competitions of free industry. Literature and Art are no longer scaled apartment Woman is quietly monopolizing the instruction of the people in the Common School, and the Sundayschool; and appears often enough in the pulpit and lecture-room to remind us of the way she is going The heart of the people is with her in the medica profession; and the wonderful movements of philan thropy and reform which characterize our land, liv greatly by her devoted labor and wise thought. the new States she claims equal rights to the best collegiate education; and Oberlin and Antioch ater success. Sl has already modified the Legislation, concerning her pecuniary and social condi-tion, in more than one State, and every year the radical agitators of the movement demand the right of suffrage with renewed emphasis. What she will permanently secure out of all this, and incorporate into the position to which every female child shall be born, we venture not to predict—not because we fear to meet any issue, but fear to prophecy on the

success of the American experiment.

Our own interest in this great movement is most strongly attracted to the question of Labor and Education. We have no belief that the multitudes of cr, and acquired a store of useful and entertaining cr, and acquired a store of useful and en American women, enfeebled by luxury, crazed by social ambition, or confused by the thronging cares of our restless life, will desire anything above their present position until they are released from the bondage of pecuniary dependence and ignorance. When the American girl esteems it a privilege to live by some form of active independent industry, and is enlightened with the best popular culture of the time, she will know what she needs better than now. The educational movement is gaining ground with great rapidity; and the time is approaching when no man who desires the respect of society will deny equal privileges and culture to her who is to mould the ons of freemen. We have thought a Woman's Industrial Convention, wherein claborate re-ports of the condition of female industry in the United States could be read, and wise speakers discours on the whole range of female occupation, would be a great aid to bringing the widely diffused movement to a knowledge of itself. We have no fear of harm to a knowledge of itself. We have no fear of harm from any development of this national attempt to construct a Christian society. That an indescrib-able quantity of nonsense will be declaimed and written; that theories of the millenium will float over our heads like bubbles to subside to their ele mental suds; that those who expect a new Republican society will be brought to the Continent in a band-box, dusted, and set up like a new spring hat, will be shocked, disgusted, and outraged by Wo man's Conventions, and a great many things besides we shall not dispute; that any amount of small ridi-cule or smaller dogmatism, in church or drawingroom, concerning woman's nature and sphere, will hinder the real woman's movement in this country, we do not apprehend. Man and woman have each a ake, and a duty to perform in America: their duties will be united as far as that union is permanently successful, and the points of diveris permanently successful, and the points of divergence in their sphere must be ascertained by experience. Every soul-has a right to the development of its own faculties; few of us get that right now; but Republicanism responding to Christianity, announces that right as inalicanable, and the object of all social arrangements. We hail every indication that woman is awaking to her glorious prerogative in the New World, and demand for her every American opportunity which she in her wisdom desires for the furnishing to her work of constructing a Christian society. THE WANT OF CHRISTIAN SENSIBILITY

em, sir,' was the laconic reply, uttered some time efore the celebrated outburst of Patrick Henry in ionse of Burgesses. This worthy soldier was uine type of what the Northern rank and file

great channels of conventional life, are the European views repeated here. The model woman of the popular 'evangelical' preacher, the conservative journal, the mythical personage the ambitious lecturer compliments, and the rising beau dresses to propitiate, is the American guess at the European formale, and by no means the present or future woman of the Republic. Our wives and daughters may imitate Parisian fashions, or conform to traditional English propensities as they will; yet against their has a horizon of opportunity and obligations, such as has wearied the exploring eye of no former generation.

Our women may be divided into two classes—those who succumb to the new temptations of our peculiar civilization, and those who respond to its new advantages and demands. For the mighty hest of the former we discern, not afar off, an experience of semi-barbarian luxury, and a collapse of republican virtue, and even on a scale that will dwarf the sphere of labor. Hence, Literature and Art, Politics and Religion. Of course, this minority, who are asking how they shall become genuine women, and recreat society in the Republic, are at present working without mutual understanding or co-operation, aracly comprehending what they are about. The same purpose—the adjustment of the sex to the ability in the Republic are at present working without mutual understanding or co-operation, aracly comprehending what they are about. The same purpose—the adjustment of the sex to the ability in the Republic, are at present working without mutual understanding or co-operation in a recreation of a form of the sex to the ability in the Republic, are at present working without mutual understanding or co-operation in a form of the sex to the ability of the army, on his own resources. The Free Schools of the surgers at the subject of this tribute, who almost from his believe the end of the form of the sex to the ability of the sex to the that sign, and as ' from America,' it was advertised and sold in London and Havre, as well as in the mos remote cities of this continent. Brend is said to b

At the age of fifty-two, he retired with an estate comfortable and sufficient, but proportioned to the moderation of his wishes, and to his inflexible adherence to include the components of th herence to justice and equity in all his transactions, rather than to his facilities for amassing; for such was his reputation for integrity and capability, that he could command capital and stock to an unlimited amount. He never failed in his life to pay a deb the day he promised it. He never sued anybody but in one, and that a flagrant instance, and was never

It was with his generosity and his charities as with his justice. They were measured by his kindness of heart, his commiseration of the unfortunate and needy, and his occasional desire to testify his approval and admiration of useful public examples and not by his pecuniary ability. The latter was an interesting trait, and evinced the true nobility of his soul. A learned and excellent young clergyn a native, and until near manhood a resident, o extreme Southern State, felt impelled to bear his timony to a Boston congregation against the sin and misery of slaveholding. It gave offence, and he was dismissed quite as sternly, though not so savagely, as the admirable George Simmons from Mobile. His family was considerable, and his means very small. An aged stranger, of most respectable appearance rung at this elergyman's door, and in his absence was received there by the lady. His errand was to express his approbation and thanks to her husband for his disinterested and intrepid service to the cause of justice and freedom, and to request his acceptance of a small testimonial of respect, handing to her a liberal one, and retiring without giving his name. The description casually given by the lady of his person and dress to one of Mr. Francis's intimate friends, identified him as the donor. Through his long life, even before he was able to accumula gave much in the same delicate and unostentation nanner.

As a member of the old Light Infantry Compan of Medford and Charlestown, and some neighboring towns, he performed escort duty on the occasion of Washington's visit to Cambridge in 1789, and re tained a vivid and proud recollection of his noble person and bearing. Washington went to Medford to visit his gallant fellow-soldier and friend, Col. John Brooks, afterwards Governor of Massachusetts when Mr. Francis 'feasted his eyes,' as he expres ed it, again. An incident occurred which impressed it, again. An incident occurred which impress-ed him very pleasantly, and he often related it with fresh satisfaction. As Washington approached the house of his host, surrounded by an affectionate population, he saw a woman looking from her door, and improving the time, with distaff and spindle, spinning flax. He turned towards her, took off his

tution, indispensable to the correction of most alarming abuses, and to the ultimate salvation of the country. When, at the commencement of the memorable first session of this Congress, its founder and principal editor went to Washington, with the avowed purpose of remaining, he remarked that he felt that the country was safer for it. His weekly Tribune was the last reading he attempted a few days before the close, but he laid it down mournfully, saying, 'I cannot read it any more.' The only desire he expressed for several years was, that his long-life, of which he was really weary, might be protracted a little, that he might see the crue and deplorable persecution in Kansas, which awakened his deepest sympathy and indignation, terminate in the triumph of justice and liberty, and security for the future. To that cause he gave liberally, of an early day, without solicitation. The has 4th of November. Though extremely feeble, and requiring to be lifted in and out of the carriage, he went spontaneously, remarking that he gave his first vote for Washington at his first election, and would give his last for Fremont.

He died of no disease. The light went gradually

out, from exhaustion, amidst frequent expressions of gratitude and contentment that he had had the care and society of his daughter. A few months ago, he spoke to the writer these touching and sugges-tive words: 'My father said in his last days— "Convers, I am sure God will bless you, you have been so good to your old father." And he does bless

One of the most alarming features of the state of religious sentiment and feeling, at the present time is the apathy with which Christians of all denomin in the New World, and demand for her every American opportunity which she in her wisdom desires for the furnishing to her work of constructing a Christian society.

MISCELLANY.

If We copy from the Boston Evening Telegraph the following interesting biographical sketch of the late venerable Coxvens Frances, father of Livia Management and the sense of their dependence upon him alone for energing deliverance, but it is all to little purpose so long as they are not broken down for their the following interesting biographical sketch of the late venerable Coxvens Frances, father of Livia Management of the Telegraph.

CONVERS FRANCIS.

To the Editor of the Telegraph:

In the unobtrusive life and obscure toils of this venerable man, who died at Wayland on Thankseyiving morning, aged upwards of 90, there were some things worthy of mention beyond the narrow limits to which for the most part they have been confined.

Mr. Francis was a poor boy, and had a hard battle of life. If the battle was of less duration in his case than in many, it was because he marched forward with more promptitude and courage to the encounter, and struck with better aim and more energy than most others. His father, Benjamin Francis, of Medford, was an excellent mechanic, a scalous perior, and valiant soldier of the Revolution. He fought from Concord to Yorktown, having taken his grun from the accustomed hooks in the kitchen on the morning of the Lexington fight, and never suppended it there again till the close of the war. He was an uncommon suarksman, and in that first each first was a promound the collory, and an attended by some of the leading patriots of the time. Colonel Isaac Rogall, a Councillor of the Colony, and arterward an absentee, from timidity and not from emity to his country, of which, though his property was confiscated by it, he was a beneficator to the last, was speaking with him on the wrongs of the Colony, and afterward an absentee, from timidity and not from emity to his country, of which, though his property was confiscated ations regard their own spiritual condition and its consequences. In view of the worldliness of the professed people of God; and of the fearful exposure

let them plead carnestly with him for their suffering Zion and country, and the pay will be one of his gracious opportunity, one of his harvellous interpositions to deliver his people, and turn back his enemics.—Congregational Journal

There, reader, this truthful picture of the mis-There, reader, this truthful picture of the misrable, good-for-nothing Church is from the same pper which, only a week before, was blowing is
blasts against reformers and philanthropists, who
attempted to do good in the world, without first
coming to bow dpwn to the footstool of this lifeless
Church, and receive her beastly mark upon their
oreheads. Notwithstanding the Church is described
as being utterly worthless, it daims to be the only
authorized agent of truth and goodness, and denounces all who attempt to do good outside of her wits!
Yes, there is truly a work for the Church to d

before she can prosper. She must withdraw her support from this blood-stained, man-stealing, was support from the blood-stained, man-stealing, was support from the blood-stained provernment. man-whipping, baby-selling givernment; must give up her right and title to arsonals, forts, and war. ap her right and their vile enginery of death isto ployshares and pruning hooks, and learn war to apre. She must overthrow the gallows, open the orison doors, forgive enemies, and reform the instead of punishing and degrading them; must pay vide the needy with decent homes, outside of the niserable pauper-houses; and, in short, learn to do unto others as she would have others do unto her. In nearly all the lamentations about the comp. In nearly all the lamentations about the comp-tions and barrenness of the Church, the chief runs-dy recommended by the ministers is prayer; but all the prayers ever uttered by man will not stall to e must work as well as pray—work out he save. She must work as well as pray—work out her salvation with fear and trembing, remembering that the kingdom of heaven is not war, and strict, and pride, and folly; but peace and joy found in obedience to the Prince of Peace—imitating Ilin whose name is Love.—Portland Pleasure Boot.

DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION. The New York Ecening Post, referring to the proposed renewal of the slave trade, says :— If our flag is to float over a nation of pirates on the seas, and of ruffians at home, dissolution may become a mercy, instead of a calamity to the race.



CATHARTIC PILLS

OPERATE by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action. They remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, and, by restoring their irregular action to health, correct, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first causes of disease. An extensive trial of their vitues, by Professors, Physicians, and Patients, has shown cause of dangerous diseases almost beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untrust. Their certificates are published in my American Almanes, which the Agents below named are pleased to famish free to all inquiring.

which the Agents below named are pleased to famish free to all inquiring.

Annexed we give Directions for their use in the complaints which they have been found to cure.

For Costiveness.—Take one or two pills, or such quantity as to gently move the bowels. Costiveness is frequently the aggravating cause of Piles, and the care of one complaint is the cure of both. No person can feel well while under a costive hisbit of body. Hence it should be, as it can be, promptly relieved.

For Dyspersla, which is sometimes the cause of Costiveness, and always uncomfortable, take mild does —from one to four—to stimulate the stomach and liver into healthy action. They will do it, and the heartburn, bodyburn, and confluen of dyspepsia will raidly disappear. When it is gone, don't forget what eared you.

FOR A FOUL STOMACH, or Morbid Inaction of the Bose

FOR A FOUL STOMATH, or Morbid Inaction of the Bewels, which produces general depression of the spirits and
bad health, take from four to eight Fills at first, and
smaller doses afterwards, until activity and strength as
restored to the system.

FOR NERYOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, NAUSTA, Pan
in the Stomath, Back, or Side, take from four to aght
pills on going to bed. If they do not operate sufficient
ly, take more the next day until they do. These cheplaints will be swept out from the system. Don't wen
these and their kindred disorders because your stomach
is foul. FOR SCROPULA, ERYSIPELAS, and all diseases of the

For Scrofula, Erystellas, and all diseases of the Skin, take the Pills freely and frequently, to keep the bowels open. The eruptions will generally soon begin to diminish and disappear. Many dreadful ulcers and surs have been healed up by the purging and purfying effect of these Pills, and some disgusting diseases, which seemed to saturate the whole system, have completely yielded to their influence, leaving the sufferer in perfect health. Patients! your duty to society forbids that you should parade yourself around the world covered with pinples, blotches, ulcers, sores, and all fir any of the unclean diseases of the skin, because your system wants clean sing. To PURITY THE BLOOD, they are the best medicine

To Furify the Blood, they are the best measure ver discovered. They should be taken freely and frequently, and the impurities which sow the seeds of incurable diseases will be swept out of the system like chaff before the wind. By this property they do as much good in preventing sickness as by the remarkable curs with they are making every where.

LIVER COSPILAINT, JAUNDICE, and all Billions Affections of the strength of the s

LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, and all Binds Spec-tions arise from some derangement—cithet brpdity, congestion, or obstructions of the Liver. Torodity and congestion vitiate the bile, and render it unfit for digestion. This is disastrous to the health, and the con-stitution is frequently undermined by no other cause. Indigestion is the symptom. Obstruction of the duct which empties the bile into the atomach causes the bile to overflow into the blood. This produces Jambies, with a long and dangerous train of crils. Cositrensa, or, alternately, costiveness and diarrhora, prevails. Fveror, alternately, costiveness and diarrhora, prevails. Festi-ish symptoms, languor, low spirits, weariness, restlessness, and melancholy, with sometimes inability to sleep, and and melancholy, with sometimes inability to sleep, and sometimes great drowsiness; sometimes there is acter pain in the side; the skin and the white of the eyes lecome a greenish yellow; the stomach acid; the bavel sore to the touch; the whole system irritable, with a badency to fever, which may turn to bilious fever, bilious coic, bilious diarrhora, dysentery, &c. A medium dose of three or four pills taken at night, followed by two or three in the morning; and repeated a few days, will remore the cause of all these troubles. It is wicked to suffer such pains when you can cure them for 25 cents.

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, and all Informmatory Freez an rapidly cured by the purifying effects of these Fills upon the blood and the stimulus which they afford to the vital principle of Life. For these and all kindred complains they should be taken in mild doses, to move the base gently, but freely.

gently, but freely.

As a Dinner Pill, this is both agreeable and welch

As a Dinner Pill, this is both agreeable and welch

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none has been made more effectual to the purpose for

which a dinner pill is employed.

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