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TERMS - Two dollars and fifty cents per anin advance.

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The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, B The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, of are authorised to receive subscriptions for THE

The following gentlemen constitute the Finanmittee, but are not responsible for any of the as of the paper, viz: - Francis Jackson, Ellis GEN LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, WESDELL PRILLIPS.



J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

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

excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, OUR PATHERS, IN

PHARING THE CONSTITUTION, SWEETED FROM THE BUILT. We their children, at the end of half a cen-

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.

— WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

WM LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XXVII. NO. 2.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1857.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1357.

SELECTIONS.

From the Leeds (Eng.) Mercury. MANGE AND HORRIBLE PEATURES OF UNITED STATES SLAVERY.

There are very rare periods in the history of the There are very rare periods in the history of the gold when facts the most outrageous and dreadful the such other in such rapid succession as to cease a police the startling effect which, at any other go, and if occurring singly, they would inevitably galace. Such was the case in the reign of terror glassing the plague in Athens and in London. It is minds seemed then to be stunned with the first sense or tidings which followed each other for and releatliestly as the blows of an assession. fast and relentlessly as the blows of an assassin, ey had no longer the power of wondering at as thing, or of estimating crime and evil aright.

lesso is it with the events occurring in our own

ly in the slave States of America. They are so by in the slave States of America. They are so many, so annatural, so outrageous, so indescribable, a grotsque, (if we may use the term,) in their time and wickedness, that any one of them alone sall exite the indignation of the world, and yet the follow each other so rapidly that they stun our seal same, and we lose the power of adequately appreciating them. We record them and speak of prenting them. We record them and speak of the with comparative calmness: they do not hor-rly and agenize us as they certainly would if any me of them came upon us separately, and so as to sere our attentive consideration.

Let our readers reflect for a few moments on each

of the following facts, which are mere samples of the east in the modern history of the slave States of Instica. Would they have believed, unless proved taken by testimony beyond all possible question, that is the blaze of the civilization of the nineteenth suary, and in a Christian land, such things as the blowing could have taken place?-

int human beings should be bred, in certain States, a be sold as slaves in other States, and that this breding and traffic should go on as regularly as with the graziers and drovers who bring cattle from highland to lowland markets!

That fathers should remorselessly sell their own m into hopeless and murderous bondage! But regular establishments should be formed for thounds, to hunt the wretched men and wo-

But in the open market-place of elegant cities there should be auction-blocks, where human creatures of bith sexes are exposed nearly naked, and knockel down to the highest bidder!

That in these and all other sales, the dearest bonds of relationship should be ruthlessly severed-wives

That the system should be attended by hideous lientications, the young women being compelled to beome the concubines of their owners, and being made to breed slaves to be sold for their own fa-

That the slaves should be flogged at the discretion of ther owners, and that in very many instances they should be flogged to death!

Tat in the States where these things are 'as noto-ries as the sun at noon-day,' legislatures should legilize them, and judges should enforce the laws; my, that ministers of religion should defend the system, and themselves practise its enormities! That the Press itself should be so prostituted as to sindicate slavery, nay, even to maintain that it is the natural and best state of human society, and to argue that the estate of freedom is worse than that of slavery!

That the States deprayed by this system should aubelously claim as a right that the Union should estend slavery into new territories, nay, should perpose, and should even go to war to effect

That, not finding material enough at home for their ovelousness and cruelty, the slave-owners should be actually proposing to revice the African slave-tende, which has been declared piracy by every civilized government!
That the slave States should extend slavery by open

fere and civil war,—sending an army into a beginning territory, (Kansas,) driving away legal voters from the poll, electing a Legislature by talian invaders, enacting by that Legislature one of the most horrible codes of laws over known, carrying those laws into effect by imprisoning a forces. Governor, and hundreds of freemen for maintaining their freedom,—and all for the express purpose of extending the dominion of slavery!

That when these atrocious deeds are exposed in the Congress of the United States at Washington by our of the best and ablest of the Senators, he should be heutally beaten to the earth with Madgeon by one of his fellow-senators, and his indangered, and that the wrong-doer should receive no punishment, but, on the contrary, be loaded with honors!

That the great people of the United States should, ofter all these things, elect as their President a man who is pleaged not only to maintain the exist-ing system, but to extend it by the acquisition or faces of four Foul and unnatural ' as these things are, and

ing aloud for the execration of the civilized and Craims world, there is one of the most recent pass of intelligence, which in strangeness, though het in horror, matches any of them. It is, that a class Jury of the State of Virginia, with a Baptist shipter for its foreman, has presented on oath an indicatent for felony against Honack Greek, the leading the state of the offence Exprisor of the New York Tribune, for the offence of sading his paper into that State, and thus taching the doctrines of freedom on ground consecuted to the breeding and selling of slaves! The tated is the breeding and selling of slaves! The interpetation put in the indictment on the contents of the Tribune is, that 'they then and there indice agrees in the State of Virginia aforesaid to add and make insurrection, and inculcate resistance to the rights of property of masters in thir dares, against the peace and dignity of the Campanwealth'! Yes, and Mr. Greeley says in his paper, that if certain judges were in office at New lock, they would actually deliver him over to office, of the State of Virginia, to be carried into that State, and there be tried for felony, of course been a jury of slave-owners! Some of the subscribes to the New York Tribune in Virginia have been capilled to give up the paper, under fear of being capelled to give up the paper, under fear of being carneted of felony, and sent to labor in the Peni-

satisty! What will become of the indictment sainty! What will become of the indictment saint Mr. Groeley, we know not; but its mere presentation is one of the grossest insults to freedom rer perpetrated; and it is at least clear that there is a such thing as freedom of the press in the slave sates of America.

It is sarely impossible for the great people of the United States of the claim of the press in the slave sates of America. Tailed States to endure much longer such outrages and abountations as those of which we have presenta specimens. If they do, it will be the worst trea-sa to freedom, and the greatest scandal to civiliza-tion and Christianity, recorded in history.

The Liberator.

N COMMEMORATION OF THE TWENTY-PIPTH ANNIVER ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT BY ME. TERRINTON.

During the first week in January, 1832,-just a saw the light,-there was organized in Boston a Society of anti-slavery men, on the ground of the absolute Sin of Slaveholding, and the Duty of Immediate name of THE NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. simple but expressive title, a band of truthful, earnest, been associated together. And not in vain. The prinmountable difficulties, in arousing the Nation, dead joice, of the Slave Power of the land, especially as it work-Managers of the Society unanimously voted to cele-

fixed as the time of the celebration. principles and objects, assembled at Faneuil Hall, and took their seats at the tables which had been spread, and ladies, members of the Society, or friendly to its with his accustomed liberality and taste, by Mr. that might be felt. JOSHUA B. SMITH. At a quarter before seven, FRANcis Jackson, President of the Society, called the meeting to order, and, by request of the Committee of Arrangements, proposed the following organiza-

President, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

Vice Presidents,

SAMUEL E. SEWALL, FRANCIS JACKSON, ELIZA LEE FOLLEN. WENDELL PHILLIPS, MARIA W. CHAPMAN, ADIN BALLOU, JOSEPH SOUTHWICK, EDMUND QUINCY, BOURNE SPOONER, SAMUEL MAY, WILLIAM WHITING, OLIVER JOHNSON, THANKFUL SOUTHWICK, HENRIETTA SARGENT, JAMES N. BUFFUM.

Secretaries, SAMUEL MAY, JR., J. M. W. YERRINTON.

The list of officers was accepted, and they took their places upon the platform. Mr. Garrison, on taking the chair, was greeted with loud and prolonged applause. He said :-

Ladies and Gentlemen : It is a marked honor you have conferred upon me this evening, in electing me to preside on an occasion so gratifying. I accept it, in the first place, as the declaration of your belief that the charge so often brought against me, that I am a hair-brained fanatic, is palpably a bald misrepresentation (laughter); and, in the second place, as the evidence, that, whatever may be the differences of opinion existing among us in regard to the best way of attacking the common encmy, we are all united as one in declaring Slavery to be a crime of colossal magnitude, the disgrace of our common country, a curse and a shame; and that it ought to be at once and for ever abolished, and Liber-

ty proclaimed 'throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof.' The Spirit of Freedom welcomes you to Fancuil Hall. The spirits of the just made perfect, of the each and all of you a hearty welcome here in the old sire to do so.

Cradle of Liberty. (Applause.) Before partaking of the supper, we will sing the first hymn on the programme which has been laid be-

The familiar song by James Russell Lowell, com-

Friends of Freedom, ye who stand With no weapon in your hand, Save a purpose stern and grand, All men to set free,

was then sung, to the tune 'Scots wha hae,'-the Hutchinson Family, who generously volunteered their services, taking the lead.

The company then proceeded to despatch the busi the company then proceeded to despatch the ballo before them, in To Messrs. Garrison, Jackson and May: which agreeable occupation an hour was spent. At the conclusion of the repast, Mr. Garrison said there were many choice spirits that yearned to be present with them on that occasion, but circumstances prevented. Some of them had sent letters as a substitute for their personal presence, a few of which he would read.

LETTER PROM REV. THEODORE PARKER. Boston, January 2, 1857. My DEAR MR. GARRISON:

Business which I cannot put off calls me away from your Festival to-night; but besides that, I do not know that I feel in a quite festal mood, while our SARY OF THE FORMATION OF THE MASSACRUSEITS brother men in Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, and elsewhere, are hung a dozen at a time, or shot down by their owners, with no form of trial, or whipped to death on suspicion of exciting men, who receive noth ing, to strike for higher wages. I do not feel very twelvemonth after the first number of The Linenaron joyous either, when I find the Republican party in Congress, which carried eleven of the States at the last election, apologising, and 'defining its position, declaring it is 'not an abolition party,' 'not an antiand Unconditional Emancipation,—which received the slavery party, 'not even hostile to the extension of bondage, 'only opposed to spreading it into Kansas, but 'never intending to interfere with slavery in the having been formed in all the other New England States, and does not propose to discuss the relation States, the original Society received the name of the between master and slave, or the right to hold Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. Under this property in man.' I see Charles Sumner in the sume the seat he has so honored, and now so longs simple but expressive fitte, a sand of the enemies of courageous men and women have for twenty-five years again to occupy; I hear the taunts of the enemies of their race, Southern as well as Northern, rejoicing at axe at the root of the tree of S!avery. Hence they this, but professing to believe his feebleness of body made their mark upon the Country and the Times,— is only a sham, while they actually made their mark upon the Country and the Times,— blows dealt so cowardly on his head. I think of all the most formidable opposition and apparently unsur-

But as the early Christians spread the table of their slavery, and to a most wholesome agitation. As the Love-Feasts amid the fires which burnt their daughquarter-century of the Society's existence drew to a ters and their sons, so I suppose we may do the same, close, it seemed perfectly proper that its present mem-Surely, 'the battle is all around.' But how much ration. To review the anti-slavery history of the has been done in the twenty-five years now ended! twenty-five years past, to revive the memory of its many note-worthy events, to exhibit afresh the doings first believed. I am thankful for the noble men and ed through its corrupt and heartless Northern allies, out in all classes of society;—they redeem much of to recite the simple story of the noble devotion of the the vulgarity of the land. We are sure to conquer. early anti-slavery martyrs and saints, -all this, in- The justice of God has always been on our side, and deed, was a work not to be done at a single meeting. it seems to me now that the wrath of man is likely to Yet much could be done. The anniversary could be come over to the same side, and serve Him. Indeed kept with grateful, joyful, yet solemn observance. A it appears indispensable. Twenty-five years ago, I glance at the earlier history of the Cause could be thought this terrible battle might be fought with the taken,—its Progress traced,—and lessons for the Fu-ture could not fail to be abundantly suggested. The march to freedom, must pass through the Red Sea brate their first Quarter Century by a public Social which borders on any Egypt. Will America prove Festival, with appropriate speech, sentiment and song. The use of Fancuil Hall was granted by the city government, and Fanday evening, January 2d, 1857, was come to the Psalm of Thanksgiving, and the Proph-On that evening, some four hundred gentlemen et's lofty Hymn, and the Beatitudes of the Gospel, and think of the New Heavens and the New Earth,

> Absent in body, I send you a word as sent the festivity : -

The triumph of Freedom in America-Peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must.

Heartily, yours, THEODORE PARKER,

LETTER FROM REV. WM. H. PURNESS.

Рипарегрии, Dec. 29, 1856.

My DEAR MR. GARRISON: I thank you for the invitation to the celebration of the 2d of January, and wish my engagements would allow me to accept it. I should have great pride and pleasure in joining in the festivities of so worthy an ecasion. With all my understanding and my heart, I agree with you in regarding the Anti-Slavery cause, as advocated by the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, as 'the most beneficent and glorious movement of the 19th century. It is the cardinal fact, the Gosnel, the Religion of our time. And, God be praised it has now taken a position so strong and so commanding, that its enemies may be dared to make any assault upon it that will not contribute to its power and accelerate its triumph. The great laws of nature -the Eternal Providence-has taken it in charge, and it lies not in the will of man to arrest its progress. The Truth, now represented in the person of the wronged and bleeding slave, will and must prove victorious over the false Unions and oppressive Con stitutions of man. The whole history of the last twenty-five years is pointing and advancing to this

With hearty respect for the other gentlemen of the Committee, Mr. Jackson and Mr. May, I remain, cordially your friend,

LETTER FROM REV. DR. LOWELL.

W. H. FURNESS.

Самвиния, Dec. 30, 1856.

I thank you for the invitation you have given me nartyrs and confessors of all ages, welcome you this to attend the Festival in Fancuil Hall on the 2d of evening. In behalf of four millions of slaves, yet January, but the state of my health prevents my atwaiting to be redeemed from galling fetters, I give to tending public festivals, however much I might de-

I honor you, gentlemen, for your early, decided, unwavering, uncompromising assertion of the inherent sinfulness of slavery,' and I fervently pray that it may not be long before you are permitted to celeto the best feelings of our nature, and so contrary to the spirit and precepts of our religion.

Very respectfully, gentlemen,
Your friend, CHARLES LOWELL.
Mesars, W. L. Garrison, Samuel May, Jr., and Francis Jackson.

LETTER PROM REV. O. B. PROTHINGHAM.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 28, 1856.

would read.

[The reading of the various letters was listened to with marked attention, and elicited hearty responses friendship with those whom I already know, and to

bees my privilege to meet. I should like to be a listent while they fight their battles o'er again. I should like to hear their voices, not now sounding alarums of war, but joyously celebrating victories.

Animated by the high consideration, that the Gauchian constitution is alarum of the poor, the angels of mercy, and the righteous alone, upon the treatment of even one of the very least of our fellow-creatures, it being regarded by him as if we had done the same unto himself. Such delights, however, my envious lot forbids. I the strength of Jehovah, furnished only from his own must be in the vicinity of Boston the week following your Anniversary, and for that reason cannot leave down this stronghold of sin, which this hypocritical

But you will allow me, I trust, to congratulate you upon the past and the future. Your Festival ought to be a glal one; for truly I think, all things consid- unmingled with that which is from beneath, may ered,—the unpopularity of the movement, its rough guide your deliberations reception, the imposing powers arrayed against it, the augmented value of the cotton crop, the increased trade and wealth of the country, and the fierceness the political parties,—that no cause equally good ever made such progress in so short a time. The masses of the Northern people have felt the touch of your spirit, and partially responded to your sentiments You have made commotion both in State and Church. To Mesars, Garnison, Jackson and May, Committee Beacon street has heard a voice, and quiet, conservative gentlemen, such as once were instigators of mobs are now familiarly entertaining and gravely suggesting the dissolution of the Union.

The experience of these twenty-five years has tested the soundness of your leading principles, and established the wisdom of your most radical positions. The band of fanatics has grown into a company of our term, which is near at hand, my duties here press prophets. The printer's boy is almost a dictator. The upon me more than usual, and may absolutely require ower that began with a single small sheet, is gradually wielding the mightiest press in the world. This would certainly be something to boast of, if boasting were in order. It is something ever to be thankful holy cause which has called it forth. for, and to gather encouragement from. Hoping that the Festival will be all it should be in

pirit and in word, I am, Gratefully and truly,

O. B. FROTHINGHAM.

LETTER PROM REV. SAMUEL J. MAY. SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 1, 1857.

MY VERY DEAR FRIEND : Contrary to my hopes and expectation when I sa lay before the Festival in commemoration of the fortwenty-five years ago. You know the cause of my de- see the old colors aloft, where first they were planted, oy, nor think it extravagant when I say, that the storation of my son, after his serious sickness of eight weeks, so far to health that he is able to comence his journey homeward, almost obliterates my nse of the loss I am about to sustain.

But I can think of no other assembly, in the midst of which I should so much delight to be, as that

My disappointment now brings to my remembrance the eleven others, who, on the evening of Jan. 2, 1832, weeks before that time, I went to Boston from my will. then residence in Connecticut, and attended a meeting of gentlemen in the office of the ever true Samuel S. Sewall, Esq., at the corner of State and Devonthire streets. Our agreement at the opening of the meeting was, that if the apostolic number of twelve should be found ready to avow and maintain the funlamental principles of our enterprise as they had een expounded in the Liberator, (then nearly a year old.) we would institute an Anti-Slavery Society. But after a prolonged discussion, only nine of that ompany were found willing to concur in the contion of the colonization scheme, and in the doctrine of immediate emancipation. So I was obliged to return to my home, then a long distance from Boston, and could not come again very soon, for there were no railroads in those days. Consequently, I had not the honor of being actually one of the formers of the New England, now the Massachusetts Anti-Sla-

very Society. o-morrow night, and tell of some of the many reniniscences I have of the early days of your great nterprise, and of the excellent men, and even more world where there is no slavery, and no respect of through you, has called us.

I meant to have written you a longer letter tohither well, requires so much of my attention, that I

Give to all who may be assembled in Fancuil Hall o-morrow evening, my hearty blessing-and say to hem,-Go on, persisting in your righteous demand, Liberty for all men, without regard to race, complexion, or sex, who are guiltless of crime.' It is a mand that must be conceded sooner or later.

Yours, affectionately, SAMUEL J. MAY.

LETTER PROM REV. HENRY GREW. Рипареврита, Dec. 30, 1856.

spond affirmatively to your kind invitation to mingle heart and voice with you on your approaching Pesti-val. Circumstances, however, forbid this gratification. With pleasure, I take a retrospective view of the period when I was induced to unite with your Sociewaves of vile oppression beat in vain. Hereon we must, and, by the grace of God, we will abide, until the last grown of the last victim of slavery shall be exchanged for the song of deliverance.

nation has established, in defiance of the laws of God and the rights of humanity.

I pray that the wisdom which cometh from above,

Yours, for the slave,

HENRY GREW. Mesers. W. L. Garrison, Francis Jackson, Samuel May, Jr., Committee.

> LETTER FROM PROP. PRANCIS. CAMBRIDGE, Dec. 30, 1856.

of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society:

I thank you most sincerely for the honor you have done me in the invitation to attend the proposed Festival of January 2d, and shall be very happy to accept it, if it should be in my power to do so. Of that, however, I cannot be certain; for at the close of me to be at home. I consider the occasion one of the most interesting that could be proposed, and hope it may be blessed to the furtherance of the great and

Yours, very truly, CONVERS FRANCIS.

LETTER FROM THEODORE D. WELD. Eagliswood, Perth Amboy, Dec. 31, 1856.

WILLIAM L. GARRISON: My DEAR FRIEND,-I thank you for your invitation to the Quarter-Century Festival at Fancuil Hall. Twenty-four years ago, I received a letter from you

inviting me to speak at the first Anniversary of your ou last, I have been obliged to leave Boston the very Society. I could not attend it-indeed, have never been at any Anti-Slavery Anniversary, either general nation of the New England Anti-Slavery Society, or local, and cannot be at this; but, while I write, I parture; and your paternal heart will appreciate my hear their live rustlings, like the sweep of mighty wings, and send up cheer upon cheer, as, weather-stained and storm-torn, shot-riddled, mob-rent and trampled, they float there, still defiant and trium-The old Pioneer Society-the forerunner that came

crying in the wilderness at midnight-God bless her ! Let Liberty, Equality, Fraternity and Humanity all which will be gathered to-morrow night in old Fan- say amen! With prodigal outlay, she hath labored, cuil Hall. Some few will be there, very few, who and dared, and never faltered. She hath fought the were with us in sentiment and feeling on the occasion good fight, she hath kept the faith. First, and alone, to be commemorated. But hundreds, I trust, will be she struck the key-note—spoke the true word, and the dead, and made them living souls. I say this the more heartily, because some of the appendages of her creed have never been mine-well content, while the my disappointment twenty-five years ago. It was my Gulf Stream moves on, to leave the eddies that fringe misfortune, not my fault, that I was not with you and it to circle as they may. The tide that floats earth's commerce and navies, and beats with life-throbs on formed the New England Anti-Slavery Society. Six all its shores, may toss what straws or leviathans it

With heartiest all-hail and God-speed to all true vatchers round the sacred fire, wherever burning, In faith and love, your fellow-servant ever, THEODORE D. WELD.

TETTER PROM ARNOLD BUPPUM.

EAGLESWOOD, Perth Amboy, Dec. 29, 1856.

My DEAR PRIENDS:

Your kind invitation to attend the public Festival n celebration of the twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society is received, and I desire to give you an assurance, that old age, bodily infirmities, and the inclemency of the season, all combined, are but just sufficient to prevent my compliance therewith. It would, indeed, be a great pleasare to me once again to meet with my past associates in the advocacy of the immediate and unconditional mancipation of our enslaved fellow-countrymen. nearly four millions of whom are now groaning in bondage the most cruel and despotic that ever existed on the face of the earth; and to keep them in bondage, our National government has enacted laws which make every man, woman and child in the whole land excellent women, who were your first and bravest subject to be seized and taken before a Commissioner, fellow-laborers—some of whom have gone to that and claimed as a chattel slave; and if such claim world where there is no slavery, and no respect of should be sustained by false testimony, we have not, persons, and many of whom still remain among the for our own right to liberty, one-tenth part as much oremost on earth, unimpaired in vigor, undismayed legal protection as we should have for our right to a by opposition, and wiser through the experience they have had in the warfare to which, I believe, God, from us. And all this in what is falsely called a Democratic government; while no claim of a human being as a chattel slave can be made on European I meant to have written to have being as a time of the soil, where emperors, kings and lordly aristocracies rule. Humanity, in all Europe, is regarded as conclusive evidence that the person belongs to himself, and not to another.

One of the greatest obstructions to the progress of our cause is the mistaken idea, that enslavement in our country is applied only to Africans, negroes, or colored persons. If, indeed, it seers so, it would be none the less a violation of all the principles of jus-tice, humanity and right; none the less a violation of the commands of God to man; but it is not so .-There is no legal distinction of rights founded on color, and the enslaved millions now circulate oceans of Anglo-Saxon blood in their veins, and very many of them carry 'the best blood of Virginia.'

If this nation continues to tolerate the idea, that the employer of labor has a right to enslave the employed, then the day must come when the laboring, the producing, the really most useful class of people throughout the whole land, will find themselves the victims of despotic rule, and liberty, justice, humani-ty, and all that is right, will be annihilated in our land. If, then, we desire to secure to our posterity duty of immediate and unconditional emancipation. the blessings of liberty, let us persevere in untiring Against this rock of righteous principle, the proud labors for the establishment of the principle, that 'all waves of vile oppression beat in vain. Hereon we men are endowed by their Creator with an inalienable right to liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and let us never cease to remind our brothren that Je sus Christ has left it upon record for our instruction

my days, is to encourage the apostles of reform to persevere in their labors of love, until the abominations of slavery, intemperance and war shall be exterminated from the earth. Then all minor evils will give way before a regenerated public sentiment, and the inhabitants of the earth will be blessed with the condition for which Jesus instructed his disciples pray. The kingdom of God will come, and His + Il be done, on earth as it is in Acaren, and the v ld will stand before the Lord redeemed, regenerate, and disenthralled.

Most respectfully,
Your friend and sympat', er,
ARNOLD If FFUM.

To Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Francis Je /son, Samuel May, Jr., Committee.

> LETTER FROM ABBY KELT POSTER. Woncer . a. Jan. 2, 1857.

DEAR FRIEND: I thank to for your kind note. My husband has left for ow York, deeming it of first importance to be a the conference of agents to b. held in S se this evening. The success or failure of the campaign which inaugurates the new year in that State depends, in great measure, on this day's counsels. And though it would give him gree pleasure to greet the twenty-fifth anniversary of t Old Pioneer at its birthplace, yet he cannot negl t. for that, the call to prosecute the work for which it was organized, in a distant field, if, thereby, he may hasten the time when it may honorably be disbanded, having accomplished its mission. For the old age of a society, formed to remove a great evil, must fill us with regrets, as indicating the continued presence of

For myself, I must still submit to the necessity which holds me from a personal participation in the joys, the sorrows, and the new consecrations which shall be to those who shall rock the Old Cradle this evening. But, in spirit, I can be no where but with them. How can I? To say nothing of the sublime movement initiated by the old society-a movement for the redemption of the millions of our slaves by the renovation of still more millions of enslavers movement so vast that we cannot grasp it in its various issues on this country and the world—to leave all this out of sight, when I come back to myself, and remember what it has done for me, personally, I can-

not but do it honor. It first delivered me from the grasp of that old. hoary-headed hypocrite, the Colonization Society, which had received the reverence of my childhood and early youth.

Again, it tore off the mask from those whose words en to me authority, and whom I had regarded seeking demagogues were sacrificing their country's honor and glory, and making her a hissing and a byword in the nations, merely for the advancement of their own petty ends.

And yet, again, it relieved me from that anguish of soul which had cried for years, What shall I do to be saved? but failed to hear any answer in the orthodox nummeries of the church. Your society gave a clear and distinct answer, not so much in words as in deeds, Love God with all thy heart, and thy neighbor as thyself.' Its comment on the text was simple :- To love God is not to bow down and worship graven or molten images, or imaginary beings, but to love Him is to love his attributes, mercy, justice, truth, with all thy heart, and hence to sacrifice every selfish consideration to the advancement of these. To love thy neighbor as thyself is to do unto others as you would others should do unto you. These principles, received into the soul, crucify its selfishness, and it is saved by a present salvation from the dominion of selfishness, which, alone, is sin.

And yet, still again, it gave me an opportunity to assert, in person, some of those rights of humanity, which had been denied to woman, and for which I had, from a child, most carnestly contended whenever an opportunity offered.

But I must not longer multiply words. I sat down to give a hasty answer to your note, so I will only say urther-God bless the old Pioneer Society! And it is, and must be blessed; for mercy is its name-and

The quality of mercy is not strained;
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath; it is twice blessed;
It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes.

O! then we will continue to give money, reputation life's energies, life itself, all things, for the slave's sake, knowing, most surely, and now from our own experience, that we shall receive, in return, more than all these, even life eternal, which to us is a cant term,

but comprehends all good. Yours to the end,

ABBY K. FOSTER.

LETTER FROM JOSHUA COPPIN, ESQ.

NEWBURY, Jan. 1, 1857.

DEAR SIR: I have delayed answering your invitation to the

Festival till this moment, in hopes that I should be able to leave here to-morrow. I know of nothing that would give me greater pleasure than to unite with you in such a celebration; but I cannot come, and I say it with great regret. Of the twelve persons who say if with great regret. Of the twelve persons who signed the Constitution of the New England Anti-Slavery Society, on the evening of Jsn. 6, 1832, two, at least, are numbered with the dead, viz., Isaac Knapp and W. J. Snelling. I believe that Henry K. Stockton is not living, and I have no knowledge where tillman B. Newcomb is. The others are, Robert B. Hall, John E. Fuller, Rev. Moses Thacher, Arnold Buffum, Benj. C. Bacon, Oliver Johnson, Wm. Lloyd mong the living, and faithful to their princip

among the living, and faithful to their principles.

With many thanks to the Committee for their kind invitation, and with increasing detestation of the whole accursed system of American slavery, I remain,

Very truly, yours,

JOSHUA COFFIN.

A Happy New Year to you and all.

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LETTER PROM WM. WELLS BROWN. Bosros, January 1st. 1857.

MO COLOR WATER STATEMENT ON

DEAR MR. GARRISON: I very much regret that an engagement to lecture in Central New York, on Saturday evening, the 3d inst., compels me to leave Boston to-morrow morning I had hoped to be present at the celebration of the twenty-fifth Anniversary of the formation of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, to offer my humbl testimony in favor of the great good that the Societ has accomplished since its commencement. It spran ed by foes, where it was worth one's reputation eve to hint that the free colored people ought to be treate with respect, much more to advocate the right of th slave to his freedom. It has lived to see the equality of the colored citizens of Massachusetts and the other New England States acknowledged to a greater of less extent. It has banished the 'negro pew' from most of the churches, thrown the 'Jim Crow' ca from the railroad track, and gained for the colored people a social position which is every day becomin more generous, and that bids fair to cause the day t be not far distant, when the equality and brotherho of man will be acknowledged by all. From its or ganization to the present time, the Society has fough obly for freedom, its weapons not carnal but spirit ual; where the struggle has not been for blood, bu right, and where the bow was the power of truth, and the arrow the instrument of justice. I believ that the Society has done much to hasten the day when the enslaved of this country shall be release from his chains, and stand redeemed by the Genius of Liberty.

As one who has suffered with the slave of th South, I wanted to speak a word for him; as one identified with the free colored people, I wished to say a word for them. As the Society was formed for the special benefit of the proscribed race of which am a member, I feel like offering thanks to the mem bers still living, and congratulating them on the suc cess that has attended their efforts for twenty-fiv Yours, for the slave, WM. WELLS BROWN.

LETTER PROM JOHN T. HILTON.

Вигонтом, Jan. 1st, 1857. Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Francis Jackson, and Samue May, Jr., Committee of Correspondence of the Massachusetts A. S. Society: PRIENDS OF PEREDOM:

I gratefully received your note, advising me of the intention of the above Society to commemorate the twenty-fifth Anniversary of its organization, and to survey the field of labor so nobly trodden. You in vite me to participate in this glorious movement.

Sirs, this is all right. It is highly proper that th deeds of those who have faithfully labored in this great cause should be kept in grateful remembrance. This cause has called to its support the best hearts and heads that have ever honored the earth. It has also gathered to its embrace the most untiring patience, fortitude and courage ever displayed on any occasion, or in behalf of any principle. Knowing all this as an eye-witness, my heart is overwhelmed with gratitude; and permit me to say, that I would be among the foremost in paying homage so well merited, and giving my sanction to a measure demanded by the Holy One of Israel, were I not required by my physician, on account of my health, to be quiet, and cautious of exposure, especially when the weather is inclement. You will please accept for yourselves, and the dear friends generally with whom you are identified in this great work, my sincere and best wishes, prayers and blessings.

May the great work go on in triumph, independent of the predictions of the modern Sanballats, Tobiases, and the Arabians, until every yoke be broken, every chain severed, the bondman allowed to breathe the free air of liberty, and you be permitted to join in the jubilant song of glory to God in the

Though absent in body, (which I regret,) I am with you in spirit.

I am, truly yours, for truth and liberty.

JOHN T. HILTON.

EDMUND QUINCY, Esq., one of the Vice Presidents then took the chair, at the request of Mr. Garrison, who was suffering from a severe cold, and unable, he said, to fulfil the duties of the chair on such an occa

SPEECH OF EDMUND QUINCY, ESQ.

I believe it is the understanding of every one enlisting in the Anti-Slavery warfare, that he is to perform every service required at his hands. I think you will all agree that I am sensible of this duty, which I took upon myself when I came into this service, in the willingness I now show to occupy this place, after the gentleman whom you have called to it. Assuredly, I am ready to do my part towards assisting this Festival to a happy conclu

I confess, my friends, that when the idea of this Festival was first suggested, I entertained sentiments similar to those expressed by Mr. PARKER in his letter :- that this was not a time for rejoicing : that it was rather a time to go to the house of mourning than to the house of feasting. But sober second thought has led me to a more just view of the subject, and I concur with the feeling expressed by a very excellent friend, Mr. FROTHINGHAM, in the letter which has just been read to you-that this is a time for us to rejoice. If there are any people in this country who have a right to rejoice, to thank God and take courage, it is the old-fashioued Abolitionists, (applause)-those who first came together five and twenty years ago, and have persisted in the good work until this day. I am sorry to say that I was not one of that number. I regret that my anti-slavery life does not extend so far back as that, and that I have no chance to have my name go down to posterity, written upon that scroll which will contain the names of the twelve who formed the original Anti-Slavery Society: for I recognize in the formation of that society a great historical fact. A century after the birth of Washington, the true idea of the absolute equality of man in all human rights before God, without regard to complexion or race, was for the first time, on the American continent at least, recognized A body of men, few and feeble it is true, but mighty in faith, gathered themselves together for the purpose of accomplishing the complement of the American Revolution, and to make this nation free indeed. I think that when we see what effect this movement has had over the whole country, we have reason to thank God, we have reason to take courage; and that, to-night, we eat and we drink ' to the glory of God.' (Applause.)

There is another thing which comforts and delights my heart to-night, and that is, to think that we are meeting here in this Hall. When we remember, that the child who was born on the day when PELEC SPRAGUE and HARRISON-GRAY Oris stood on this platform, for the very purpose of arousing a mob to put down the freedom of the press; when they met here with the almost expressed and avowed, but cer-tainly with the positive and absolute intention of assisting the slaveholder to keep the slave in his chains; when we remember, I say, that the child which was born that day, has but just attained its majority this year,—and remember that this Society, which Hannson Gray Oris and his police searched through the streets of Boston to find, and at last discovered, in an ure garret, with only one young printer and a negro boy, is here to-night in that very Hall, perform ing, as it were, a great lustration, a great service of purification, to make this Hall clean again—this is othing to be grateful for, and to encourage our hearts. (Cheers.)

ds, perhaps you are aware that I do no usually delight to see that picture in this place, [turn-

ing to the great painting of Webster replying to Hayne.] viously chosen reported a Preamble and Constitution I have been sometimes classed with various orders of The Preamble not being acceptable, it was recommit natural history, in consequence of some things which ted. The Constitution was discu I have said touching that celebrated person. I have been called a wolf, a hyena; and, not satisfied with that, they have gone to the fictions of the Arabian desert, and have classed me with those demons who live by feasting upon the dead, and so I have been called a ghoul! though I humbly conceive I have called a ghoul! though I humbly conceive I have done nothing with regard to that celebrated person, that was not strictly in order on the platform of histo justice-no more, and no less. (Applause.) And wolf, a hyena, a ghoul, I thank God for these epi- Fuller, Moses Thacher, Benjamin C. Bacon, Stills tion, to give place to this acre of bad painting. (Laughter and applause.) It is an insult to the city of Bos ton and the State of Massachusetts, and I trust I shall live to see the day, as I know I shall, if I live out the age of man,-when these walls will be relieved of that infamy, and the true fathers of the country will be reinstated in their places. (Loud applause. But to-night, my friends, I am not sorry. I relish the idea that Daniel Webster, and Peleg Sprague, and Judge Woodbury, and the rest of those men, slave holders and the advocates or apologists for slavery, are looking down upon us to-night. I do not think there is any sight they could see that would so stir their bile, that would afflict their righteous souls so much, as to see the Abolitionists,—the primitive, original Abolitionists of Massachusetts gathered together on a festive occasion in Fancuil Hall, to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the inception of that novement which they dreaded so much in the beginning, and which they have striven against so bitterly into this day. I know it is a good sight for them to see, and to-night, I forgive the presence of the picture; but my forgiveness will pass away with the occasion, and my contempt and hatred of it, and of the feelings which have induced that insult to the city and the State, will revive. (Applause.)

I am undertaking to do, however, what is not p cisely in order; for I believe that the Presiden on such an occasion as this, is in a position answerable to that of Speaker in a deliberative assembly. He is called a 'Speaker,' Quasi lucus a non lucendo, because he is not allowed to speak. (Laughter and applause. I shall, therefore, proceed to the performance of the proper duties of my office, by being, not eloquent myself, but the cause of eloquence in others. I will propose, if you please, this sentiment :- The new chapter in the History of America, which was opened twentyfive years ago by the organization of the New England Anti-Slavery Society-may it soon be closed with the record of the accomplishment of its object, the complete, peaceful, unconditional abolition of American slavery. (Loud cheers.)

There is but one man, my friends, who is entitled to answer to that sentiment, and that is the man who laid the corner-stone of the Anti-Slavery edifice-that temple on the walls of which we have been laboring, and on which such multitudes are now engaged, with various implements and in different ways. There is but one man, I say, who has a right to answer to this toast, and that is he who, a year before the formation of this Society, established the first anti-slavery paper in this country-with less than nothing, and without even the ghost of a subscription list, and who, by his labors during that year, created the material of which the New England Society was formed, and twenty years ago. I need hardly say that it is Mr. GARRISON (prolonged cheering,) whom I call upon to speak to it.

SPEECH OF WM. LLOYD GARRISON. Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen :

Having just vacated the chair, on account of physical debility, my part on this occasion must be a very

The specific object which has brought us together is to commemorate the organization of the first Anti-Slavery Society in this country, on the basis of immediate and unconditional emancipation. Up to that period, there had been various Societies formed in different parts of the land, -a few even in the slave States,-with reference either to the abolition of slavery, at some indefinite period, or to the elevation and had no principle at their foundation ;-indeed, they had no foundation. The old delusive doctrine of gradual emancipation was the doctrine of the times; and while almost every body was declaring the existence of slavery to be a sore evil and a great calamity so almost every one was affirming that it would be very dangerous thing to let all the slaves loose at once with none of the restraints of mastership upon them Of course, under these circumstances, no progress was made in changing public sentiment at the North, or in affecting the opinions of slaveholders at the South. Of course, it was shooting arrows at the sun-not one of them could reach the mark; and though the persons engaged in those associations were unquestionably actuated by a deep sympathy for the enslaved, still, as they permitted the slaveholder to retain his slaves for the time being, they made no impression upon conscience, and nothing effectual was done. Of all thos societies, I believe not one is now in existence, except the Pennsylvania Abolition Society, which was organ ized in the days of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, and of which he was the honored President as long as he lived. Bu even that Society had more to do with those who were out of the house of bondage, or identified with the slaves by complexion, than with the abolition of slave ry in the Southern portion of the republic.

It was in the year 1829, at Baltimore, that the flag of Immediate Emancipation was unfurled to the breeze for the first time : and then commenced that agitation which has since been growing more and more violent until the whole land rocks as by a mighty earthquake It proved to be the spear of Ithuriel, which, touching the toad of Slavery, caused it to start up in its own devilish shape. Then began a fierce and wide-spread persecution, and soon the waves of pro-slavery vionce swent over the land with the force of Niagara carrying every thing before them for the time being. On the first of January, 1831, the first number THE LIBERATOR was published in this city. During that year, efforts were made to organize an Anti-Slave ry association; but the whole year elapsed before ever an apostolic number could be found willing to strike hands with each other, and take up this cause in the face of popular obloquy. I have before me the original records of this Society, as contained in this little book, which my esteemed friend, Francis Jackson. carefully preserves in his iron safe against all 'incendiarism.' (Laughter and applause.) I will read there from a few extracts, to show you, briefly and precise

ly, when and how this organized movement origi A preliminary meeting for conference was held a the office of Samuel E. Sewall, Esq., 21 State street, Dec. 16, 1832. The following persons were present :-David Lee Child, Ellis Gray Loring, Samuel E. Sewall, Robert B. Hall, Oliver Johnson, Isaac Child, Josh us Coffin, John Cutts Smith, Issac Knapp, and Wm Lloyd Garrison. D. L. Child acted as chairman, and S. E. Sewall as secretary. Mesers. D. L. Child, Sew all, Garrison, Loring and Johnson were chosen a com mittee to prepare a Constitution for an Anti-Slavery Society, whose objects should be to benefit the cole ed population of the United States, bond and free, and to enlighten the public mind with respect to their true

same place, at which were present D. L. Child, Rob-ert B. Hall, Alonzo Lewis of Lynn, J. Cutts Smith, Joshua Coffin, William J. Snelling, Isaac Knapp, Dr. Abner Phelps, Rev. Abijah Blanchard, Dr. Gamalie Bradford, Ellis Gray Loring, Samuel E. Sewall, I Child, and Wm. Lloyd Garrison. The committee

when an adjournment was moved and carried.

The third meeting was held Jan. 6, 1832, in the hool-room underneath the African Baptist church following white persons were present, besides a num ber of colored citizens :- David Lee Child, Samu tory. I hold that a man, living or dead, is entitled Sewall, Thomas R. Sewall, Ellis Gray Loring, Isaac Child, Robert B. Hall, Joshua Coffin, William if to deal justly with a man who is dead is to be a Snelling, Oliver Johnson, Arnold Buffum, John E thets. (Cheers.) However, that was not what I B. Newcomb, Isaac Knapp, Henry K. Stockton, and meant to say. I do not rejoice in the act which has Wm. Lloyd Garrison. The committee on the Pream thrust aside the great men, the fathers of the Revoluble reported a new draft, which was discussed, amend ed, and with the Constitution adopted, as follows:

> We, the undersigned, hold that every person of full age and sane mind has a right to immediate freedom from personal bondage of whatsoever kind, unless imposed by the sentence of the law for the commission of some crime; that man cannot, consistently with reason, religion, and the eternal and immutable principles; in the control of th reason, religion, and the eternal and immutable prin-ciples of justice, be the property of man; that who-ever retains his fellow-man in bondage is guilty of a grievous wrong; that a mere difference of complexion is no reason why any man should be deprived of any of his natural rights, or subjected to any political disa-

ility.

While we advance these opinions as the principl
m which we intend to act, we declare that we w not operate on the existing relations of society by oth than peaceful means, and that we will give no cour

CONSTITUTION. ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called the NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Anticle 2. The objects of the Society shall be to endeavor, by all means sanctioned by law, humanity and religion, to effect the abolition of Slavery in the United States; to improve the character and condi-tion of the free people of color; to form a correc-public opinion in relation to their situation, rights and rivileges with the whites.

It happened, that of the persons present, only welve were then prepared to sign the Constitu all white persons. It was an apostolic number, indi eating that it was a nation dead in trespasses and sin to be called to repentance in the old apostolic manner with all fidelity and at all hazards. Again, it was th number legally required to constitute a jury, whose business it was to sit in judgment on the guilt of th country, for holding one-sixth portion of the people in fetters, and to pronounce sentence of condemnation acordingly. (Applause.)

Some of our friends earnestly urged the omissi of the shibboleth IMMEDIATE EMANCIPATION, contend ing that it would excite general alarm and opposition and thus prevent any accession to our ranks; wher as, by striking it out, we could not fail to establis altimately a flourishing Society. To this it was re plied, that no doubt, by taking such a course, w might greatly increase; but in that case, we should be only occupying the ground which every man i the country professedly stood upon, at that time, and chasing the same phantom of 'gradualism' to no pur pose, and at the sacrifice of principle. It was strong ly urged, moreover, that it would be alike unwise ar unjust to say, that whoever retained his brother in bondage was guilty of a grievous wrong, for there wer exceptional cases. Now how tame that languag sounds! For if he who knocks an inoffensive ma down is guilty of a grievous wrong, how much more when he takes away the rights and liberty of hi victim after he is down, and makes him a chatte slave! This point could not be yielded, painful as was to differ from those beloved friends, and to l their co-operation on that occasion. Happily, they soon saw their error, and became the most proand useful members in the Society.

The following are the names of the individuals who signed the Constitution :

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, JOSHUA COPPIN. OLIVER JOHNSON, STILLMAN B. NEWCO BENJAMIN C. BACON, ROBERT B. HALL. TRACC KNAPP. Anvota Buyens. JOHN E. FULLER Moses THACKER.

WILLIAM J. SYPILING HENRY K. STOCKTON. Of this number, Messrs. Snelling, Knapp and Stockton have witnessed 'the last of earth.'

The following persons were elected officers of

President-Arnold Buffum. (1)

Vice Presidents-James C. Odiorne, Alonzo Lewis Corresponding Secretary-Wm. Lloyd Garrison. Recording Secretary-Joshua Coffin. Treasurer-Michael H. Simpson.

Counsellors-Moses Thacher, John E. Fuller, Oliver ohnson, Robert B. Hall, (2) Benjamin C. Bacon, and

John Stimpson.

The first public meeting of the Society was held on the 29th of January, in the Essex Street Church, (the only one accessible at that time, the present pastor of which is Rev. Nehemiah Adams!) when very able address was delivered by Rev. Moses Thacher, of which one thousand copies were printed and widely circulated, with great benefit to the Anti-Slavery cause. Mr. Thacher was at that time the editor of a Hopkinsian journal in this city, entitled 'Tuz Boston Telegraph,' and both by his pen and voice boldly advocated the right of the oppressed to imme diate and unconditional emancipation. His labor were invaluable at that period. Other public address es were soon afterwards delivered in the same church by Arnold Buffum and Robert B. Hall. The first agents of the Society were Arnold Buffum and Olier Johnson. They did much by their lectures to call public attention to the subject of slavery.

The earliest honorary members of the Society Arthur Tappan and Rev. George Bourne, of New York; William Rawle, (the distinguished jurist and hilanthropist,) of Philadelphia; Rev. Samuel May, and Rev. Simeon S. Jocelyn, of Connecticut; Hon. Samuel Crafts, Rev. William A. Chapin, Hon. Augustine Clark, and Hazen Merrill, of Vermont; the venerable Moses Brown, of Providence R. I.; William Wilberforce, Thomas Clarkson, John Ridgway, William Ridgway, and Josiah Wedgewood.

(1) Arnold Buffum was a member of the Society of Friends, which fact subsequently led an agent of the Colonization Society succeringly to describe the Anti-Slavery association as 'composed of ardent young men, having more blood than brains, with a Quaker at its

(2) Robert B. Hall ran well for a time, and wa quite efficient in his labors to advance the in-the Society. At its first anniversary, he said 'He thought that an analogy might be traced (

verence) between the circumstances attendi hich marked the rise and progress After the death of the blessed Re illiterate and despised men met together in chamber to consult respecting the means the employ to extend the new religion, and to the blessings of few illiterate and despised men mes to apper chamber to consult respecting the means the hould employ to extend the new religion, and to solicate the blessings of Almighty God. No pomplemed the first promulgation of their creed. "world beheld and mocked—they were stigmatized madmen and disturbers of the peace. Persecution every kind was employed to crush the infant religious to the value. It triumphed, for it was of God in regard to this Society. It must be confessed its founders and first supporters were not numb among the mighty ones; but, confiding in the just of their cause, and in the God of heaven, they prepared to stand forth and meet the obloquy and which they forceaw they must endure. Notwithsting the impediments which have been thrown in

The first considerable donation to the Society was de by John Kenrick, Esq., of Newton, am to \$150. In the day of small things,' it was a sur f great value. At the first annual meeting of the Society, in 1833, Mr. Kenrick was elected its President, in the place of Arnold Buffum, resigned. At the same meeting, (Jan. 9, 1833,) on motion of

William Lloyd Garrison, it was

Resolved, That the formation of a NATIONAL ANTI SLAVERY SOCIETY is essential to the complete regeneration of public sentiment on the subject of slavery and to the speedy overthrow of that iniquitous system; and that the Board of Managers be authorised to call a national meeting of the friends of abolition for the purpose of organizing such a Society, at such time and place as they shall deem expedient.

In April, 1833, the Society gave its countenance a mission to England, party with reference to obtain-ing funds for a Manual Labor School, and partly for the purpose of undeceiving the Abolition England, in regard to the real character and designs of the American Colonization Society. Having been chosen the delegate on that mission, I will here say, without going into particulars, that it was found unadvisable to ask for aid in England for the School, at that time; consequently, no funds were ever collected for it, and the scheme fell through. But the result of the mission, as concerning the Colonization Society, was eminently successful. On my return from England, I renewed the pr

ject for forming a National Anti-Slavery Society; and in the month of December, 1833, a Convention was called in Philadelphia for that purpose, which esulted in the formation of the American Anti-Slavery Society. The Society, whose twenty-fifth anniversary (since it formation) we are assembled here to commemorate, dropped its original title, the New England Anti-Slavery Society, and called itself the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, making itself auxiliary to the American Society. So rapidly did our sentiments spread over the free States, that we were enabled to put upon record the formation of something like two thousand Anti-Slavery Societies-State, county, town, &c .- before the unhappy division which took place in our ranks in 1840, through sectarian bigotry, and which greatly impoverished our resources and weakened our efforts for the abolition of slavery : from the effect of which, our cause has never recovered. It is my conviction, in view of the wonderful progress we had made up to that time, that if and enthusiasm of youth, and whose latest watchthe division had not taken place, and we had re- word was, 'No Union with Slaveholders!' mained united as we began, we should have had, ere this, such a change in the public sentiment of the North, as perhaps would have settled the question sectarian narrowness of mind, was, for a considerab before the present time, and emancipated every slave time, of immense service to our cause in its inin the land.

This division took place, ostensibly, on the ques tion of allowing woman to raise her voice in behalf have been the fact. Not that the American Anti-Slavery Society undertook to determine the rights of have been surpassed by any writer since that time object; but the spirit of religious intolerance rose up of fact, argument, illustration and logic. and said, 'No woman, connected with the Society, shall be permitted to speak in public for the slave, or even to act upon any committee, because it is con- turn, for a moment, to the living. I wish here to pay trary to Scripture.' The first division took place in my respectful homage and grateful tribute to all who this Society, in 1839; the next, in the American So- at that early period, or at a later day, were ready to ciety at New York, in 1840. I need not ask you how ent time.

Mr. President, it would be highly interesting, if there were time, and I were at all prepared to go into ings. Yet a few personal references may be parde the particulars of our great movement, through all its been made. Truly, the cloud that was at first not larger than a man's hand, now covers our whole American horizon.

On this occasion, it is proper that at least a passing reference should be made to some of those who, having espoused our cause at an early period, labored well and faithfully until they were called from earth they are with us to-night in spirit, giving us their benediction, and bidding us not to be weary in well-

An early, disinterested friend of the cause was lost KNAPP. He was a young man, a native of Newburyport, (my own birth-place,) a printer like myself, who readily joined me in establishing The Liberator, with ship and self-denial there might be in the undertakerously. I will not say, that if he had not joined me The Liberator-I am hardly prepared to say that; but I may say, that had he replied, in answer to my letter urging him to join me in that undertaking, 'Nothe project is hopeless-it is chimerical to think of it,' I might have been disheartened, and prevented from going forward. But he sent me a cheering word : he join you, and go on to the end.' (Applause.)

Another person who was of considerable service was Mr. HENRY K. STOCKTON, the publisher of the Boston Telegraph, who never knew what he

WILLIAM J. SNELLING was another zealous decided advocate of the slave, and the author of the preamble which I have read to you, and which occaned the temporary division in our little forces at the African school-room. He was a man of much literary ability.

JOHN KENRICK, of Newton, a venerable and noble philanthropist, was the second President of our Society, and was in office when he was called to his final ount. He commenced his warfare against slavery as early as the time of the Missouri Compro 1819-'20. He expended several hundred dollars publishing Anti-Slavery tracts suited to the times, ding them to members of Congress at Washington and to men of influence in various parts of the country. He very warmly gave us his support, not only by word of mouth, but by generous donations to the Society from time to time.

Another who was called to leave us in the hottest of the strife, and who was among the earliest to take the field, was HENRY E. BENSON, for a time Secretary of the Society. He was a highly promising young man, with a spirit ready for any trial, and wholly consecrated to this noble work of mercy. I will not dwell upon his case. There are ties too near to permit me to do so; but when he departed, we lost 'a bright

We can never forget our tried and inflexible frier HENRY G. CHAPMAN, for many years the faithful Treasurer of our Society, whose example and position were of rare service at that time. Nor can we forget his sainted father, mother and sister, who are all gone to their reward; gone to receive the plaudit- Well done. good and faithful servants; enter ye in to the joy of your Lord.' They gave to the cause their money, their testimony, their example, their position in society—great gifts, and worthy of all panegyric.

What a noble, world-embracing soul left us, the dear, sainted FOLLEN was called away! How early he took up his cross, for the sake of the suffering bondmen in our land! How early and how often came to me in my humble retreat, and gave me his words of cheer, and went forth, looking obloquy and proscription screnely in the face, and sacrificin to the cause of Liberty which he had so earn ed in the old world, and would not turn his back upon in the new. (Applause.)

We lost a noble youth, full of the rich in the person of S. OLIVER TORREY, whose early death was so feelingly commemorated in immortal verse by the poet of Freedom, JOHN G. WHITTIER:— Gone before us, O our brother,
To the spirit-land!
Vainly look we for another
In thy place to stand.
Who shall offer youth and beauty
On the wasting shrine
Of a stern and lofty duty,
With a faith like thine!

Peace be with thee, O our brother,
In the spirit-land!
Vainly look we for another
In thy place to stand.
Unto Truth and Freedom giving
All thy early powers,
Be thy virtues with the living,
And thy spirit ours!

Our cause met with another severe bereav he death of our beloved friend, CATHABINE SARGENT of this city, whose gifts to bond and free were freque and generous, and whose interest in behalf of sufferin humanity, universally, was as an unquenchable flam

In the removal of Joun M. Fiske, of Worceste County, the slave lost an inflexible and tried friend who, though called to pass through a fiery ordeal or religious proscription, in his own vicinity, in conse-quence of his abolitionism, remained true to the last. In Father Snownes, whose venerable form will be

remembered by many, we ever found a most zealo coadjutor, who was always invoking the blessings o Heaven upon this Society, and praying that God would send a fair wind to his Majesty's ship, the ' Buzzard, engaged on the African coast in the suppression of the piratical slave trade.

JAMES G. BARBADOES was another colored friend whose zeal and fidelity were ever conspicuous. He was for several years a respected member of the Board of Managers.

More recently, we have lost a firm friend in Dea Joun Rogens, of this city, who began early and con tinued late in the good cause, and for many years was also a member of the Board. I believe he was a de scendant of the veritable John Rogers, burned a Smithfield. I know he had so much of the martyr spirit in him as never to have faltered in the path of Anti-Slavery duty.

Among the most revered of our number was that patriarchal, good old man, SETH SPRAGUE, of Duxbury, whose presence was ever a benediction, whose fac ulties time left unimpaired to the close of his long and useful use, who added to the wisdom of age the fire

I might allude to another, who, though he did no continue with us to the end, but became alienated by fancy. I refer to the late Rev. Amos A. PHELPS, wh lost his pulpit in this city, in consequence of preach ing an anti-slavery gospel, and who published a worl of the down-trodden and dumb slave. It will be in 1833, clucidating the nature of slavery, the sin of deemed almost incredible, hereafter, that such could making property of man, and the duty of immediate emancipation, in a manner so masterly as never to woman, beyond its own limits, and its own beneficent The book, although a small one, was an encyclopedia

Mr. President, the list might be greatly extended but passing from those who have gone from us, let u ciety at New York, in 1840. I need not ask you how espouse our still unpopular movement, and to give me stands the question of Woman's Rights at the presishing American slavery. Time will not allow me to go into particulars, nor can I do any justice to my feel on an occasion like this. You spoke, sir, [Mr. Quincy, eventful stages, to show what cause we have for re- of not having the honor of being one of the original joicing, in view of the wonderful progress that has twelve. No matter. He who comes in at the eleventh hour is just as worthy of his reward as he who began with the beginning. (Applause.) I know when you did begin. It was not in the eleventh hour, nor in the hour of triumph : it was not when all was calm an sunshine; it was not when popularity had begun t perch upon our standard. Sir, you joined us in the darkest hour; in times when the spirit of violence to a higher and nobler sphere of action. I doubt not swept every where over the land, with irresistible and demoniacal fury. I appeal to those who hear me whether there has been any one in our ranks who ha stood more erect, whose vision has been more clear, or whose fidelity to the cause has been more admirable. in the person of my former partner in business, Isaac than our honored chairman EDMUND QUINCY. (Loud

block of genuine Quincy granite. (Renewed applause.) Here is my beloved and eloquent friend WENDELL a hearty willingness to encounter whatever of hard- PHILLIPS. (Loud cheers.) He was not in the little school-room, nor with the twelve who signed the ing, and who took his share of the burden, nobly, gen- Constitution. What then? He has more than made up for it since; yes, many times over. (Applause.) But at a particular moment, I never should have started he was no laggard, having espoused the cause in a most trying hour. I think we may rely upon him to the end, come what may. (Cheers.)

There is this to be said in regard to most of us belonged to the 'dead level of humanity.' We had no position in society, no influential connections, to hold us back, or to sacrifice; but with regard to him or aid, 'Do not falter, do not give up; I will come and my left hand, (Mr. Quincr.) and him on my right had, (Mr. PHILLIPS,) they had every thing to tempt them to turn aside, and refuse to take up the cros I do not like to praise men in their presence; but I did want to say this much of those who have show themselves to be above that ' fear of man which bring eth a snare.' (Loud applause.) I must also be permitted to refer to our honored friend FRANCIS JACKsox, the President of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. (Applause.) I thank God he 'still lives' Renewed applause.) He has been a pillar of strength and glory in the cause ever since his espousal of it un der such memorable circumstances in the mobocrati times of 1835. What firmness, what fidelity, what iberality of heart and purse, have characterized h course since he first put his hand to the plough! And he has never once looked back. God bless him! Yes God will bless him; and the blessings of those who are ready to perish shall rest upon his honored head

Indulging in personal recollections like these it would be unpardonable in me not to mention th name and services of my beloved friend, SAMUEL J. Mar, who expected to be with us to-night, but whor a just concern for the health of his invalid son he obliged to hasten to Syracuse without delay. I had relied upon him to give us some most in cences on this occasion, and deeply regret th ecessity of his absence. For warmth of soul, for moral intrepidity, for untiring devotion, in the caus of the oppressed, from the earliest period till now, know of none more worthy of honor than SAMUEL J. MAY. (Applause.)

Most happy, sir, am I to see with us this even one to whom, personally, I am deeply indebted for the cheering countenance and aid he extended to me even before the commencement of THE LIBERATOR who gave to this Society his most zealous suppor when most it needed friends-and who has ad to our cause with absolute fidelity to his own highes convictions of duty, intimidated by no loss of profe sional reputation or business-I allude to my belove friend, SAMUEL E. SEWALL, Esq. May he live to se the successful termination of the struggle in which he so promptly enlisted at its commencement! A simi lar tribute do I wish to pay to my other honored friend, who began at the ' beginning of the end,' ELLE GRAY LORING, Esq.

Not less gratefully to be appreciated were the

forts of my early coadjutor and esteemed friend, OLI-ven Johnson. In clearness of vision and devotion o oul, he has ever been among the truest of the true. And what a magnificent gift to our cause was th cenius of WHITTIER, bursting forth like a flame, inspiring ten thousand hearts by its electric glow. Who can measure the influence of his anti-slaver ongs upon the public sentiment of the North? No ins Freedom found, in any age or clime, com

With what sternness of purpose, and directness speech, and fearlessness of action, did HERR C. speech, and tearlessness of action, did Herry & Watour take up our cause when most despited ad persecuted; and with what rare fidelity he has alpersecuted; and times remembering the hard to it as one at all times remembering these bonds as bound with them !

onds as bound with them :

But, sir, the list extends indefinitely, though on But, sir, the ass. There are many others not be worthy of remembrance, but there must be a limit specification where so much time has already be

Yet I cannot sit down, without paying my house to the Anti-Slavery women of the Commonwealth to the Chapmans, the Childs, the Westons, the Feto the Chapmans, the Southwicks, the Prilling the Sargents, the Mays, the Willers, the Eskin and a host of others, - without whose powerful co and a host of others, without whose powerful as operation, little could have been done, and whose me. speration, little could have a labors, for so many page place them rightfully in advance of all. (Cheen,

Here I pause, having spoken much too long re leaving many things unsaid which it would be now gratifying to my feelings to descant upon.

THE PRESIDENT-I shall next call for a form of speech which I know will be recognised as one of the highest kinds of eloquence. I shall call upon the whose speech is song. (Applause.)

The Hutchinson Family then sang Get of the Track, which was received with great enthusian the sentiment of the song harmonizing well with the spirit of the company.

THE PRESIDENT-Well, my friends, I think the Car of Emancipation has made some progress, she, Car of Emancipation has made some progres, she, starting from the vestry of the African church don in Belknap street, it has at last reached this stin Beikhap street, it has at last reacher his si-tion—the station of Fancuil Hall. (Cheers.) It is not got to the terminus, by any means; but it has made very important progress, when it puts as the breaks for a moment, and stops, for refreshment, it this station. (Laughter and applause.)

I am happy to say, my friends, we have here to night one of the men who first of all jesped upon the engine of this Emancipation train-one who put his hand upon it next to the Chief Engineer himselfwhose name stands next to his; and whom you will welcome, not only for the fact that he commence so early, but that he has continued so unceasingly an til this day in the service of the Anti-Slavery cone with such fidelity, and with such ability. I will give you this sentiment :-

The Apostolic Twelve, who gathered the first Anti-Slavery Church on the principle of Immediate Abes. tion, a quarter of a century ago-May the faith with which they began their work soon be rewarded by be coming sight!

I call upon OLIVER JOHNSON to address you. SPEECH OF OLIVER JOHNSON.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen ;

If I ever coveted the gift of eloquence, I do to now. I remember well the dark, dismal night, twenty-fre years ago, when, with a few others, I went to a very obscure African school-house, and organized the Anti-Slavery Society whose anniversary we are here asenbled to commemorate. I remember the hopes with which we entered into that enterprise, and I believe that I may speak for those associated with me at that time, as well as for myself, when I say, that we looked to the triumph of our cause in less than half the time which has since elapsed. We had no suspicion, it. of the magnitude of the work in which we were esgaged, or of the length of time which it would require to accomplish that work.

I wish it were in my power to give you some rminscences of that occasion. I have had very little time to look back to the few documents which we have upon record, containing the facts in connection with that interesting event, and little time to consult my own memory. But one thing I remember which occurred on the evening when we finally adopted or constitution. I remember that after we had all sized our names-twelve of us-to that instrument Mr Garrison said- Friends, we meet to-night in this obscure school-house; before many years, we will rock Faneuil Hall.' (Cheers.) But that propher was fulfilled long ago. It was fulfilled first by our enemies, next by ourselves, and is fulfilled agin to-night, as I trust it will be many times more.

I thought, Mr. President, you were a little cruel upo our stately friend who looks down upon night from this canvass-[Webster.] He complained while he 'yet lived,' of the torment which he selfered from what he sneeringly called the 'rib-sdub of abolition.' I submit whether you did not over it to magnatimity not to disturb him more, now that he is dead, with that agitation that tormented him so while living. I hope he looks down upon this sense with different feelings from those which actuated him while in the body. I hope he has come to think better of it, as he has come to take larger views of the

Mr. President, I am thankful to God for the privilege of having labored, according to my ability, is this great cause for twenty-five years. The cause ons little to me; but, sir, I owe every thing to the causeevery thing. (Loud cheers.) The cause found as the slave of party and sect. It has broken the chies which bound me, and made me, I trust; God's free man. (Applause.) We have been accused, at varied times, of hostility to the Church in this movem I have been reminded to-night, as I have been casing my mind back upon the history of the past, of the fit, that just before the annual meeting of the New Esland (now the Massachusetts) Anti-Slavery Society I was deputed as a committee to search the city Boston for a clergyman who would consent to spe that meeting with prayer; and I give you my war when I say, that, making out a list of such clergme as we supposed to be most friendly, or most likely is be friendly, to the cause—some ten or twelve—I caled upon every one of them, and found not our sis was willing to perform that service; and I came lad to my friend-a man with whom I had been for sent time intimate-Rev. Amos A. Phelps. I shall are forget the reluctance and hesitation with which is came forward to perform that service. We had to idea at that time that it would be possible to half a anti-slavery meeting without the benediction of addgyman. We had no conception that we had to fest this great battle with the Church, in which we last been so long engaged. We took it for granted, is the simplicity of our hearts, that we were to have the Church on our side; that whoever else might opport us, that whatever other influences might be selfer against us, we should at least have the Church, with her mighty influence, on our side; and if ever a part of reformers paid honest and earnest court to the co gy and the Church, we did so; and we gare up to confidence in them inch by inch, and only became could not help it because it became manifest to as we went forward in the cause, that they were spe tate to the great principles of Liberty.

And let me say, Mr. President, that the America Church, in refusing its co-operation with the has Slavery movement, was false, not merely to the party ciples of Liberty, but false to the principles of Chin tianity which she herself professed. What did we demand? Why, sir, the very radical ides of the Anti-Slavery movement was one which the America Church had taught us. I well remember that is The land was shaking under the influence of the (tthodox denominations. The people were extited revivals of religion, and the clergy of the country has discovered a new truth, or resuscitated an eld su which they said had been forgotten for year-to-the the duty of every sinner to repent at once of his in I learned that doctrine from the Church. It preached in my ears from my boyhood up. My hind Mr. Gannison, learned it there, I am sure. West ply took the old, radical idea which the Church be taught us with regard to sin in general, and spring

These Portraits have been drawn in the highest style of the art by that unrivalled French srist, L. Grozelier, from daguerrectypes taken expressly for the purpose, and are the most faithful likenesses of the distinguished originals ever presented to the public.

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TRRMS:

Friends of Freedom! rally next Thursday!! STATE DISUNION CONVENTION.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Worcester, 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 ections of the Union;

Believing this hostility to be the offspring, not of party excitement, but of a fundamental difference in

arty excitement, but of a fur education, habits, and laws; brother CLARKE, and (saving the presence of the Chairman!) no wit, like Dr. BYLES. (Laughter a applause.) Nor can I boast of any distinguis nilitary honors, like our friend General HIGGINSO who serves the church militant in both colors,—S days in black, and, I suppose, when he puts on military dress, with his red coat on other days; longing, as I trust, to the true church militant,

all senses, hereafter, to the church triumpha I suppose, however, that my name was placed up the list of expected speakers to-night, somewhat the list of expected speakers to-night, some than the principle on which they used, some years ago, in New Hampshire, to organize their courts. In order to infuse some of the popular element into the judiciary, to make it more democratic, and perhaps more sensible, too, than it might be if composed only of men called, technically, 'learned in the law,' they used to place by the side of the actual judge on the bench, somebody who knew nothing about law, and was therefore called 'the ornamental justice.' That did not imply that he was good looking, but only that he was not useful! (Laughter.) And by that same token, Mr. President, I may claim to consider myself

onging also, as I trust we shall all belong,

only an 'ornamental' speaker. But it just occurred to me, a moment ago, that although we might deem ourselves to be surrounded b the spirit presences of great patriotic and patriarchal men, whose voices, years gone by, rang along the arches of this venerable hall, we have also the privilege of believing that we are in the immediate person nal presence of men who will be great historic na in the centuries which are to come. (Lou'l applause.) And differing from them as I do on some questions method and policy, and some questions of mere casuistry, I am yet proud to pay my homage to those whose early prescience, whose great capacity, whose brilliant powers, whose constant fidelity, whose inextinguishable zeal, have already made the Anti-Slavery enterprise of the United States of America the nost brilliant and memorable public performance

our time and of American history. (Applause.) As I sit down, sir, you will permit me to recal the memory of the audience the name of one, not an American, who, more than twenty years ago, first revealed to me the idea of an orator ;-one whose marvellous powers of speech attracted audiences to listen to the most unwelcome of subjects, and to a man who, as a foreigner, had no special claims upon an American audience :- one who, only a few years ago, revisited us, giving us the privilege, who had heard him before, to hang once more upon his cloquent lips ;a man who, to the finest gifts of eloquence, added the warmest and most capacious heart ;-who dedicat tion, and earned us, properly, deservedly, the title of ed the earliest dew of his youth to the beauty and 'infidel' and 'traitor.' 'Infidel' to a Church that dignity of Philanthropy, and who, during all his life, could be at peace in the presence of sin! 'Traitor' to has been true to the noble instincts which directed a State that was a magnificent conspiracy against justified the commencement of his public career. You will have anticipated me, when I ask this audience to and in the streets of such a State, there is any man drink to the health, prosperity and happiness of GEORGE THOMPSON. (Prolonged applause.)

> . We are led to infer from this, that Mr. Andrey has faith in the popular belief that the author of the brilliant and witty letters in the *Tribune*, over the signature 'Byles,' is none other than EDMUND QUINCY,

> [Remainder next week.] The Liberator

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

BOSTON, JANUARY 9, 1857.

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

e Twenty-Fourth Annual Meeting of the Mas of reverence, originally, towards the church or the Boston, on Thunsday and Friday, Jan. 20th and clergy, but it was owing to the position which they 30th, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., each day, chose to assume towards the Anti-Slavery movement, and holding morning, afternoon and evening sessions. embodying what we conceive to be the most vital The result of the late Presidential struggle, though truth of Christianity. Still, my friends, we have no indicative of a growing unity of sentiment and purnatural antipathy to ministers, as such. We are hap- pose, in all the Free States, to resist the further expy to receive them on our platform, and to treat them tension of slavery, shows that a mighty work vet precisely as if they were as good as any of us! We remains to be accomplished to divorce the North from do not set ourselves up as so much better than the all complicity with slavery at the South, in a religious. ministers and the church, as is sometimes pretended. political, and governmental sense. Surely, at a time Our estimation of them is entirely dependent upon when the slave oligarchy were never more active in how they behave themselves. If they act well their carrying their nefarious designs into execution, -havpart, and are faithful to their trust, we are happy to ing the army and navy, the treasury, and all the de give them an encouraging hand, and a word of com-fort. I am happy to say, that we have several rever-with a strong majority in both houses of Congress or end gentlemen here this evening; and to show you their side,-it is not for the friends of freedom to how perfectly free from prejudice we are against the take their repose because so many cheering victories Cloth, I shall call upon Rev. James Freeman Clauxe. have been won since the great struggle commenced.

(Applause.) rificing, 'forgetting the things that are behind,' and cept your invitation, it might be said that your decla- pressing onward to the goal of UNIVERSAL EMANGIPAration, that you were not bigoted, was a mere figure of TION, that ours may indeed be the land of the free speech. I must allow you to say, that a preacher and the home of the brave, and no longer cursed and disgraced by the most hideous form of despot

> ism now existing on earth. A large and general attendance of the friends of the Anti-Slavery cause is urgently invited.

On behalf of the Board of Managers, FRANCIS JACKSON, President. ROBERT F. WALLOUT, Sec.

THE FANEUIL HALL FESTIVAL. The Anti-Slavery Pestival, held in Fancuil Hall or THE PRESIDENT -I think, my friends, you will agree Friday evening last, more than realized the highest with me, that if all ministers preached sermons from expectations as to its results, and will long be a pleasnotes like that, and with such an 'improvement,' there would be very few come-outers left. (Applause.)

But we are not only catholic and liberal as to the for their intellectual ability, moral worth, far-resch-But we are not only catholic and liberal as to the church,—we not only open our platform to ministers, but we invite all professions to it. We do not say, 'Wo unto you, lawyers!' any more than 'Wo unto you, priests!' provided they bring forth works of righteousness. Those lawyers who do truly vindicate the great majesty of law, for what it is, as the perfection of human reason, the reflection of the Divine RICK FROTHINGHAM, and WILLIAM F. CHANNING civil conduct of men, and who endeavor to make use of the institutions which men have provided, in feeicisely at 12 o'clock. It was an occasion historically ble approximation to the Divine law, for each other's protection, and, above all, for the protection of the

'HERALDS OF FREEDOM.' It will be seen, by name! Honor to him! Honor to those who have followed, and who have accompanied him in this work of mercy and of justice!

We have another gentleman here, who has honorably distinguished himself in this manner; a man inferior to no member of the New England bar in his clear understanding of the true nature and objects of human law, and in his endeavors to apply the rules of \$3.00—safely done up. This is a very liberal offer.

We cordially invite the active sympathy and earner objectation of every lover of liberty in this our comducation, habits, and laws;

Believing the existing Union to be a failure, as eing a hopeless attempt to unite under one government two antagonistic systems of society, which dierge more widely with every year; And believing it to be the duty of intelligent an

offered for sale.

ntions men to meet these facts with wisde Respectfully invite our fellow-citizens of Ma actts to meet in Convention at Worcester, on Thursday, January 15, to consider the practicability, probability and expediency of a separation between th Pree and Slave States, and to take such other meas ures as the condition of the times may require.

Charles F. Allen. Thos. W. Higginson, J. L. Terbor. Henry H. Chamberlin. Wm. Henry Nourse, Seth Rogers, Alfred Wyman, S. D. Tourtellotte, D. C. Gales, Effingham L. Capron O. D. Haven, Frederick A. M. Perry Elenezer Hemenway Addison P. Smith Theophilas Brown, V. R. Bullard, Richard T. Buck

David McFarland, Jr., Ralph T. Phinney, Lewis H. Bascom, H. G. O. Blake, N. G. Lyman, O. F. Harris, A. P. Marsh. T. P. Hastings, Wm. D. G. Mc Vev. Elbridge Boyden, Isaac Smith, Ivers Gibbs. G. A. Campbell, F. F. Ropers. Joseph A. Howland Isaac Bartlett, Thos. W. Houchin. Wm. B. Earle, E. S. Howes, Ira T. Allen, Isaac Howes. Caleb C. Capron J. H. Crane, Nothan Harkness, Wm. D. Cady C. H. Cross, Appleton Fay, C D Marcu. B. B. Marshall. Isaac Mason, J. B. Bell, George R. Johnson Allen Walker, William J. Brown, Peter Williams, William Green, John A. Durkins, J. S. Monobray. Charles A. Kyle, John Wright,

Jonathan A. White. Adams Foster, William Coe, Asa Gales, M. L. Eastman Asa F. Rice. Eli Johnson, Leander Eaton, Levi L. Johnson, Daniel Lovering. Otis Conant. John Brewer. S. H. Fuller, Levi Moore. Bartholometo Moran Levi Moore, Jr., George W. Gould, Leander Harrington Charles F. Noyes, James McFarland, George G. Noyes, Thomas Noyes, Samuel May, Jr., (Leicester,) and others.

Extract of a letter from SALLIE HOLLEY, dated Sherwood, Cayuga Co. N. Y., Dec. 27th, 1856:

'You will be glad to know that our movement this region is promoted by old friends and new. We have not to complain of the inconstancy of Abolitionists; on the contrary, it is very pleasant to find the same hearts and homes open to us and our mission that welcomed us five years ago. And better still, these have not bated one jot of heart or hope in the good work of the slave's redemption. As to disunion, nobody seems any longer to take fright at its possibility. All I talk with have become familiarized with the idea, and take to it kindly. They say, Better disunion than to go on as we have done.

'There is more Anti-Slavery intelligence pervading the community than I have found at any previous time,-altogether an awakened interest, that I should think would be encouraging to any lecturer.'

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

The Anti-Slavery Bazaar closed in this city on Saturday evening last. We confess that, in view of the exhausting pecuniary tax which was so universally reference to the Kansas struggle, we anticipated that the receipts of the Bazaar would fall considerably below those of last year; but we are happy to be able to state that they have never been so large as this year-exceeding the handsome sum of FIVE THOU-SAND DOLLARS. In due season, our readers will be furnished with all the particulars from the pen of Mrs. M. W. CHAPMAN, for their gratification and en-

THE LIBERATOR commences its 27th volume with new type. Mr. Garrison says that the number of its subscribers is no greater than it was twenty years ago; its receipts during the last year have diminished, and its number of subscribers reduced. He also says, what we suspect few other men can say, '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.' The Liberator ought to be sustained handsomely. It is the pioneer anti-slavery newspaper, and very independent. We sometimes have occasion to find fault with its treatment of men who are quite as thorough in anti-slavery doctrine and practice as its own favorites, but the right to speak out boldly is quite as sacred as the right to find fault with bold speaking. No permanent disagreement ought to, or can, occur between men who greement ought to, or can, occur between men who are seeking the same general and, the freedom of the human race from slavery.—Boston Telegraph.

Louisville, January 5th. The Memphis Appeal Tuesday says that considerable excitement exists in St. Francis county, caused by rumors that the alaves would rise about Christmas. Several negroes were whipped until they confessed the plot.

A similar story was in circulation at Napoleonville,

A similar story was in circulation at Napoleonville, Louisiana.

A committee appointed by the Mayor of Nashville, to examine the charges of insurrection against certain negroes, report that there is no evidence against them, and recommend their discharge.

The Mississippi papers ridicule the report of a negro disturbance in Jackson, and say that it had not the shadow of a foundation.

DEATH OF THE WIPE OF JUDGE DANIEL. A Wash

ington correspondent of the New York Tribune gives the following particulars of this distressing event : the following particulars of this distressing event:

'A distressing accident occurred here last night, which excited deep sympathy throughout the community. While Mrs. Daniel was reading, the sleeve of her dress took fire, and the flame was communicated to other portions of her garments. Although her cries alarmed the household, before relief could be extended, the fatal work had nearly been done. After a few hours of excruciating pain, comparative ease ensued, and she lingered in this state until 6 o'clock this morning, when dissolution occurred. Parts of the body were much charred, and the whole contour sally disfigured. She was the wife of Judge Daniel of the Supreme Court, and daughter of Dr. Harris of Philadelphia, long at the head of the medical bureau here. Her consciousness was preserved almost to the last moment.'

Rome, Oncida Co., Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 20 and 21.

SECOND SERIES.

Cortlandville, Cortland Co., Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 6 and 7.

Binghampton, Broome Co., Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 13 and 14.

Oswego, Tioga Co., Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 20 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 Secoud Series by Stephen S. Foster of Mass., Benj. B. Jones and J. Elizabeth Jones of Ohio, and others.

LF John C. Underwood has been compelled to se his property in Virginia and leave the State, because was opposed to the extension of slavery.

Providence, Jan. 5. The Rev. Dr. Granger, patter of the First Baptist Church, died this morning,

To the First Baptist Church, used this morning, the first Baptist Church, used this morning other places, as the 'Angel Gabriel,' died in November last, at the Penal Settlement at Demarars. In the February previous, he was tried for stirring up an insurrection in Demarara, convicted, and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor. He died of dysentery.

A Mr. Townsend of Madison County, Alabama

ied recently, aged 55 years, who was said to be the realthiest planter in that county. His will directs bout forty of his slaves to be manumitted and removed from the State, and provides that a large porton of his estate shall be distributed among them.

Donations of money, or other available articles, will e gratefully received, and conscientiously appropria-PARKER PILISBURY will speak on Wednesday eve ing, 14th, and WENDELL PHILLIPS on Friday, 16th. lusic may be expected each evening. We confidently rely on the usual generous supply of refreshments from friends of the cause in Fitch-

ANTI-SLAVERY PAIR AT FITCHBURG.

The annual Anti-Slavery Fair of Worcester Nort'

rill be opened in the Town Hall in Fitchburg, or

Wednesday, January 14th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and

continue through Thursday and Friday, 15th and 16th. A large collection of rich and beautiful foreign

and domestic articles from the Boston Bazaar will be

burg and vicinity, which may be sent to either of the ndersigned Committee. Frances H. Drake, Mary Willey, Margaret P. Snow Elvira Kimball, Dorcas Weld, Louisa Joselyn, Emeli J. Weld, Fitchburg ; Lydia L. Walker, Catharine A. Whitney, Leominster; Rebecca Reynolds, Caroline A. Cushing, Lunenburg; Anna R. Gerrish, Sarah Per-

kins, 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, Sophi Ober Allen, Westminster. THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL

JOURNAL for 1857. Devoted to Phrenology, Physiology, Mechanism, Education, the Natural Scient and General Intelligence, by the ablest writers, and is profusely Illustrated with Engravings. Every Family, and especially all young men and women, should have a copy.

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.—Publishers.

The Lineary Newsyne may ready—contains

likely to succeed.—PUBLISHERS.

THE JANUARY NUMBER—now ready—contains more than twenty ENGRAVED ILLUSTRATIONS, including The New Year; Self-Culture and Improvement; Utility of Phrenology in selecting Life Pursuits; Dr. Kane and his Arctic Explorations, Illustrated; Power of Body over Mind; Nomenclature of Phrenology; Education of Girls; Anna Cora Mowatt Ritchie, Character and Biography, with Portrait; Dr. Gall, with New Portrait; Art Association Illustrated; Interesting Events; Utah, Mormon Developments; Fulton and Livingston; Words of Greeting; Prizes and Premiums—Notes and Queries; Definition of the Mental Faculties and Temperaments, etc. A beautiful quarto; the only Journal of the kind in the world. Now is the time to subscribe. Only \$1 a year.

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For THREE DOLLARS (\$3) in advance, a copy of THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, LIPE ILLUSTRATED (weekly) and THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL, will b sent a year to one address. Now is the time to subscribe and form Clubs.

THE BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS. For beauti-The Balm of Thousand Flowers. For beautifying the complexion, cleansing the teeth, bathing, shaving, and all toilet purposes, this cosmetic is unrivalled. Lewis Gaylord Clark, of the Knickerbocker Magazine, says of it: 'We can say, from ocular proof, that the Balm of Thousand Flowers, a preparation for removing tan, pimples and freckles from the face, shaving, cleansing the teeth, perfuming the breath, &c., Fetridge & Co., proprietors, is the best article of the kind we have ever encountered.' Price, 50 cents a bottle. A. Williams & Co., General Agents, 100 Washington street, Boston.

Washington street, Boston. July 25.

TREASURER'S REPORT Qf Receipts from Dec. 14, 1856, to Jan. 1, 1857.

Received from Wendell Phillips, to redeem pledges made in January and May, From Weymouth Female A. S. Society, to redeem pledge, \$50, also donation, 100 00 \$50, Received by hand of S. May, Jr., from

the following persons:
D. B. Morey, Boston, to redee pledge, \$10 00
G. W. Flanders, Lynn, do. do., 2 00
Cyrus Houghton, Holliston, do. do. 5 00
Mrs. Hannah S. Robbins, Lexington,

SAMUEL PHILBRICK,

The General Agent of the *Liberator* acknowledges the receipt of the following payments from subcribers in Scotland, by the hand of Andrew Paton,

of Glasgow: From John Neilson, Glasgow, " Athenœum, "
" Geo. Gemmill, "

" Andrew Renfrew, "
" Wm. Caird, Port Glasgow, "
" Samuel Wilson, Helensburgh, We would remind our friends on the other side of the Atlantic, that we pay 2 cents postage on every paper that is sent to them,—equivalent to \$1 04, or 4s. 4d. per year.

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

Monday, Jan. 12. Thursday, "15. Monday, "19. Painesville, Ohio, Oberlin, "

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 will be held at Albany, 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.

Rome, Oncida Co., Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 13

MEN AND WOMEN.—A young man of proper acquirements, and furnished with good recommendations, desires a situation as clerk.

Another as porter or blacksmith.

A young woman is anxious for a teacher's occupation.

Another to learn the art of printing. Apply to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

MARRIED-In Salem, Jan. 1, DANIEL F. STOD

DIED—In this city, Dec. 25, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of John and Maria Wright, aged 5 years and 6 months.

In New Haven, (Ct.) Dec. 8, Mrs. Lieszette Lewis Luca, wife of Mr. A. C. Luca, and mother of 'The Luca Family' of musicians, aged 56 years.

PRICE, \$1 50.

A copy of this admirable Print will be sent to any part of the United States, by mail, free of postage, and in a safe manner, at the same price it is selling in Boston—\$1.50. The companion to this, the 'Champions of Freedom,' will be sent to order on the same terms, and in the same manner.

Address C. H. BRAINARD, 124 Washington street, or W. C. NELL, office of The Liberator.

December 25. Imois

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Such articles only will be admitted as are deemed by the Superintendent to be of public interest, and worth paying something to see.

Each exhibitor, not occupying more than three square feet of space, will pay a rent of \$1. This rent will be payable quarterly in advance.

For every dollar thus paid, the exhibitor will receive ten tickets, each giving admission to one person.

Till the first of April, exhibitors will be admitted free of rent, and it will be at their option to continue, on the above terms, or withdraw.

Every exhibitor will be allowed free admission for himself, and to keep in attendance a person or persons necessary to take care of his exhibition, but not to introduce visitors without tickets.

The rooms will be warmed, lighted and kept in order at the expense of the proprietor.

The rooms will be warmed, lighted and kept in order at the expense of the proprietor.

The rance of a single ticket, admitting one person, will be Twarry-Five cents.

It is intended to open the Exhibition to the public as soon as the space is sufficiently occupied, of which due notice will be given.

Those who would secure space, should make immediate application, by letter, to the Suffern result, stating the nature of the article to be exhibited, and the amount of space required, or personally, at the Hall of Arts, corner of Essex and Lincoln streets, extrance in Essex street, up stairs.

rance in Essex street, up stairs.
EMERY B. FAY, Proprieter.
ELIEUR WRIGHT, Superintendent.

to the sin of slavery; and we called upon the slave-holder to repent, and upon the nation to repent of its

This was the sum and substance of our fanati For this we were mobbed, persecuted, from city esm. For this we were mooded, persecuted, from eit to city; and I am reminded here to night of one even to city; and I am remarked here to highe of one event that is, the effort of a Judge then upon the bench this city, to procure the indictment of THE LIBERAYOF and of the Abolitionists at common law. I allude t Jadge Thatcher, then sitting upon the bench of the Municipal Court. His charge to the Grand Jury, in Numerical Street, will be remembered by all those who are famil-1812, will be remembered by all shose who are familiar with the cause in its early history. He contended that it was the duty of the courts and juries at the North to see to it that no incendiary documents were North to see to the North for the purpose of stirring up exelement at the South. Now, what a change ! True, our cause is far from its triumph, but how much ha ben done! The day of mobs has gone by, I trust. We have stern conflicts yet before us, and my prayer we have stell country jet before us, and my praye

Mr. President, I could detain you long; but I think I shall best subserve your edification if I stop here.

THE PRESIDENT-My friends, Mr. JOHNSON gave expression to a feeling which I am sure is appreciated by us all, and that is, that whether we have done, or thall ever do, any good to the slave by enlisting in the Anti-Slavery movement, we have done an infinie good to ourselves; and it will be perceptible in future times. If it were possible that the Anti-Slavery morement could fail of final success, (which, thank God! is not possible, as long as He sits on the throne field is not person, —if it were possible, I say, that the afti-Slavery movement could fail, and that slavery should exist for ever, and generation after generation of slaves march in chains across this continent to their graves, still, this nation and the world would owe a lasting debt to the Anti-Slavery movement, for the rindication of the freedom of the press and the freedom of speech which they have achieved. (Applause.) It is to the Abolitionists that the North owe a free press at this moment; and it is to the Abolitionists. to their persistency, and their determination to be heard, in season and out of season, whether men would hear, or whether they would forbear-that men are indebted for the privilege of being allowed to say what

Northern half of this country. I will give you, therefore, this sentiment: Freedom of Speech-The vindication of which has been the great incidental victory of the Anti-Slavery movement, and which would entitle it to the lasting gratitude of mankind, were it possible it should fall of

ther will on all subjects, throughout, at least, the

its specific victory. I am sure you will agree with me that I could cal upon no one more fittingly to respond to a sentiment referring to speech, still more to freedom of speech than WENDELL PHILLIPS. (Loud applause.)

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

The first time I ever heard my voice in this Hall was at the time we were endeavoring to send to Alton a rebuke from Boston. I do not know what said, but I presume it was something fitting, for I recollect I got hissed for five minutes. (Applause.) I do not know any better test of anti-slavery fidelity than to have found out, in our progress, by our own efforts, the obstacles to freedom in our own country. Our cause has been an Education. I remember the mood in which I entered these walls. I had been here before, to listen to Sullivan, to Quincy, to Blake, to Otis, to Webster, to all the Boston orators. I supposed that I lived in a land of freedom ;-I have lived to learn that I live in a land of slaves. I think that the great service which these twenty-five years have rendered to freedom is to unmask the bastare Republic. The friend behind me (Mr. GARRISON) unmasked the barbarism of the streets. Riot ruled through twenty-six States for years. CHARLES SUMwas has unmasked-what shall I say ?- the assassing of the Senate. (Applause.) The great service that Massachusetts, in this cause, has rendered to the nation, is that she has revealed her to herself. We did not know the atmosphere that surrounded us. This Commonwealth is called the mother of isms. It is true. She is the brain of the Union, and furnishes it with its ideas. (Cheers.) Into the great well of the Senate, which men thought a wholesome fountain of Senate, full of foul gases, we dropped a great mass of dough [pointing to the picture of Webster behind him). It did no harm : made a rumbling noise, and fell dead to the bottom. We dropped the whining span-

iel, Edward Everett, (laughter and applause,) and

heard nothing but an indistinct yelp. We dropped the soap-bubble, brilliant and gay, Winthrop, and it

vanished. (Applause.) We dropped a torch, lighted

from the burning heart of CHARLES SUMNER, and lo!

an explosion ! (Great applause.) We have brought truth to reveal the riot that was all about us; that is all we have done. Twenty-five years' work to teach the nation her own state. Polities has travelled up to a certain point. It stands on the defensive. The white man has begun to feel that the chain is round his neck. As Lamartine said, 'Man never fastens a chain round the heel of his fellow, that God's own hand does not fasten the other end round the neck of the oppressor.' We have found it so. The North is stirred up to the defensive. Politics stands on the defensive. The bitterness of that book is, it is a greasive [alluding to the record from which Mr. GARRISON had read] Like the scroll of the prophet, the nation is forced to eat this little book. It has been trying to eat it for twenty-five years, and has not yet swallowed the first word in it- Anti.' (Loud cheers.) Where stands HENRY WILSON-nobly stands HENRY WILsox, (applause)-in the Senate of the United States The vanguard of the political idea—on the defenaira! The glory of this movement is, that it confesses its purpose - aggression - attack. We have nothing to do with defending the white man; our task is aggressive, to free the slave. (Loud cheers.) Now, politics cannot join in that effort. The de fect of some of our political friends has been that of the Dutchman, who, when his cloak did not come high enough round his neck, cut off a piece from ottom and patched it on the top; -what the take from one place, they put on another; it is the same old garment, after all. The politics that is wanted is the politics that expands with the occasion not cutting off from one end and piecing on the other.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, is barking at Wilson to-day. The dog Noble is at his old hole: (Applause.) He thinks Garrison is in it; and Mr. Wilson vainly telling him that GARRISON is not there. The South has suspected, for years, that every politicia

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tlemen, I have got him here! (Applause.) came on purpose to bring him! I brought him be-Our friend [Mr. Gannison] said, in the first piece he ever wrote, 'I will not apologise!' That is what we say to the men at Washington-'Don't apologise! matter what they charge you with; no matter for whom they make you responsible. Let your fruits speak your purposes. You know there were a hunred men once who went from Racine to Milwaukie, for the purpose of freeing a fugitive slave from the United States jail. They landed on the wharf, havng their own blacksmith with them; and the mob by wayside asked- What did you come for?' Not a word. 'What are you about?' Not a syllable. Stient as their own muskets, they marched from the wharf to the jail, and the first sound that broke their

who came to Washington brought Garrison in his coat-pocket, and like a well-bred spaniel, she has

been smelling round and round to find him. I hope some politician will go there soon, who, instead of ing and marking out his position, will say-

are too precious for any one of us to occupy many, and I see a great many faces before me from whom we ought to hear; and you will allow me, therefore to hope that every one here will give his voiceshort, brief, emphatic—to this rejoicing at the twenty-fifth Anniversary of the New England Anti-Slavery Society, and to hope that before it reaches anothe quarter century, it will be able to find its 'railroad station,' not here in the city of Boston, but perhaps in the capital of a glorious Northern Confederacy. (Enthusiastic applause.) Do fou ask me where we will the conditions? Give the South every thing, and pay the national debt besides; and give her a thouthe Hallets, the Hillards, the Everetts, and the other doughfaces. (Laughter and applause.) But we will take the nation that has been created in these twentyfive years,—the fresh, young, true, American heart, and shape institutions, not parchments; and be able to realize the dream of all our anti-slavery experience, that it will be possible, in this city of great names, so dear to us all, for any man to tell his real name on the

(Applause.)
What I wish to do is to stretch Massachusetts un til she covers thirty-one States, (cheers); and to make the old Commonwealth for that purpose so hot that neither a slaveholder nor a doughface can tread her

soil. When we have done it, this Society will be a matter of history. We shall go on and claim new victories, new ideas. The great claim that I think we can make on the intellect of the country is, that to this platform is owing the only discussion of social questions that the generation has known. Let me conclude with advising every Abolitionist to shrink from no charge of introducing extraneous questions My boast is, that when in the volumes of our states nen, -of Clay, Webster, and every other, -you could find no great social question touched,-when their speeches are dead, because transient,-when their cowardice was apparent from the very fact that they dared not analyze the social wrongs that lay around them .- the very service that has earned us the epithets of 'traitor' and 'infidel,' is, that in an age swallowed up by materialism, smothered in old institutions, this enterprise, beginning with a single purpose, has enlarged the intellect of the continent to grapple with all social questions-Woman-Punishment-Peace-and every other great idea. These have all been kept alive in the cauldron of our agitatice! (Applause.) If in the bosom of such a Church, reluctant to take the epithets of 'traitor' and 'infidel.' he has not yet been baptized into the spirit which our cause demands. He has not been educated to comprehend the great social wrong that demands his efforts. Gird up your loins, and instead of apology and excuse and extenuation, stretch out your hands,

forget that Garrisonianism is infidelity and is treason (Loud applause.) THE PRESIDENT.—The gentleman who has just taken his seat, and the gentleman who preceded him, have spoken to you often on the relation of the church and the clergy to the Anti-Slavery movement, and of the rebuke and the discipline which the Abolitionist have felt themselves called upon to bestow upon those institutions. Now, it is within our recollection how we have been called upon, from time to time, to unfrock the priest and excommunicate the church. It was

and demand of Pulpit and Senate that they never

(Applause.) Mr. CLARKE said: Mr. President,-If I did not ac-

actually did speak in your meeting.

I thought, when I received your invitation to this Hall, that I would like to write some poetry to read, I did not succeed in doing that; I have written some

verses. Not exactly that; I have written some rhyme,

if you will allow me to read it. (Loud applause.)

[For the admirable 'rhyme' of Mr. CLARKE, see the fourth page. It was repeatedly and warmly applauded during its delivery.]

mind, the expression of the will of God as to the until our next paper. The company began to assen weak, we welcome such men among us; we give them the right hand of fellowship; we honor the lawyer who holds up the eggs of the Common Law, which has come down to us from our old Anglo-Saxon ancestors, between the blow simed by the master and the heart of the slave; and we welcome him to our table and our platform. And I am happy to say, we have such men. My honored friend here on my left [Samuel E. Sewall]—how much has he done towards vindicating the rights of the fugitive slave in this city! (Cheers.) How many hearts beat quicker, how many eves fill, at the mention of his quicker, how many eyes fill, at the mention of his name! Honor to him! Honor to those who have

silence was the blacksmith's hammer on the locks of law in such a manner as to acc the jail of Milwaukie; and the first human voice that thereof,—the protection of the weak against the was heard was that of the rejoicing fugitive, when he leapt into the arms of his friends. (Loud applause.)

By In Such a manner as to accomplish the true class the resolution. The protection of the weak against the strong. I call upon John A. Andrew, Esq. (Cheers.) leapt into the arms of his friends. (Loud applause.)
Now, when we send men up to Washington, in the triumph of that politics which I hope is coming, I trust they will not try to explain how they are not Garrisonians, but with a silence as sublime as that of the armed men of Racine, they will march to the very Bastile of American, they will march to the very Bastile of American Slavery, and let the emancipated slave speak for the great of our friend Garrison; I am neither poet nor preacher, like my the presence of the

here, and thanks God for having given him a heart ! (Prolonged applause.) But, my friends and Mr. President, these me draw the line? Any where! What we will make nd dollars a head to relieve us from the Cushings

highway, and defy the world to come and take him.

POETRY .-

ORIGINAL POEM,

Rend at the Festival held in Fancuil Hall, Jan. 2, 1857 in commemoration of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the formation of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery So-

BY REV. JAMES PREEMAN CLARKE.

As when the traveller, on an August day, Climbs the steep sides of Rigi's mountain way, And, scaling one huge shoulder of the hill, Sees others, steeper yet, soar upward still; Pausing to rest a moment, he may turn To see below the blue sheet of Lucerne, To mark the Bernese peaks in snowy line, Or where, on purple hills, white chalets shine; Above old Schwytx her granite mitres stand, And Grutlis meadow marks th' historic land,-The land whose equal stamp on Space and Time Shows Man most manly, Nature most sublime. 'Tis but a moment-then he turns again, Onward and up, through colder heights to strain.

So ye, who labor up this steeper hill, ountainous errors soar above you still. Yet stop a moment; looking back to-night, Let Prospect, Aspect, Retrospect unite.

Few years have passed, counting as seasons roll, But ages, reckoning by the thought and soul, Since, o'er the sleeping land, the watchman's cry Startled at first the tranquil midnight sky. The watchman, an obscure young man, whose she Was hardly heard of in the nearest street-His tower, a room and printing press; but where, The police could not find for Boston's Mayor, But one great truth had fixed his soul like fate, One cruel wrong aroused his righteous hate; And from his firm, calm lips there came one word-I AM IN BARNEST, AND I WILL BE HEARD.

And wherefore not? what cause had we to fear This simple question why refuse to hear? For why? he only asks, in accents grave, Is 't right or wrong to hold a man a slave? Oh, Christian nation, bred in Jesus' school! Is it according to the golden rule? Oh, Freedom-loving race, Oh, patriot people, Who, on July the fourth, from every steeple Peal forth to slumbering ears, at earliest dawn, That all mankind for liberty are born, And by ten thousand orators declare All men made equal, all made free as air-He merely asks, in sad sincerity-Are negroes men? If so, are they born free?

This question asked, the first replies which came, Were yells, and oaths, and buildings wrapt in flame, Brave Lovejoy's corpse, the printing press toru down Free lecturers hunted forth, from town to town, The South, one raging mob, his life demanding, And here, our mob of property and standing. · What strange results from such a cause to spring

A match, my friend, is quite a little thing; But take it to a powder-house, I fear Your neighbors would be apt to interfere :-Now in these simple words a match was seen, And Slavery is our Powder Magazine.

These methods failing, softer ones were tried, And mild, persuasive arguments applied; Then shouted forth from each pro-slavery speaker Torrents of twaddle, wit than water weaker. It seemed as if to our tormented shores, All Noodledom had sent its troop of bores. That plan almost succeeded; on that page The Muse of History writes your martyr age; No nerves but yours could ever have gone through i Brick-bats and rotten eggs were nothing to it.

What well-known phrases rise from other years, When Noodles' speeches droned upon our ears! What has the North to do with slavery, sir? The subject is too delicate, I aver-We must stop talking on this dangerous theme: Besides, the slaves are happy, as I deem-Slavery they much enjoy, (though, by the way, We want a law to catch the runaway.) If not for Abolition, as I know, Kentucky would have freed them long ago; The North's to blame for all this agitation,

Twill ruin trade and overturn the nation. The South hates slavery; 'tis an institution Was given them by the British Constitution You don't hear any slaveholder defend it, (Though Texas was annexed, I hear, to extend it.) The Compromises must be kept intact, (Till the South choose to pass th' Nebraska act.) Be National-the Union we must save-

The only way is to send back a slave. Twill be dissolved, and that will be your fault, For 'tis as soluble as sugar and salt; Or, rather, it is like that glassy bubble, Which, Prior says, gave sages so much trouble; You break the smallest piece, the whole will fly, And all our wits are cracked to find out why.'

Dark times have been-but not a darker day Than when our Star from Heaven fell away-That burning lamp of mind, in whose great light Our souls rejoiced, and grew themselves more brigh Then for a season Darkness fell around; The South had made our homes its hunting-grou One chicken-little panic shook the land, And Union-savers swarmed on every hand. Darkness was on the State. In timid haste All Freedom's holy landmarks were displaced. Dankness was on the Church. Grave Doctors saw

Man's worst enactments higher than God's Law. Darkness was on the Courts. Our Judges bent 'Neath Slavery's chain as to their bench they went And in Convention both great parties joined To vote a padlock for the human mind. Evil must stand for good, and sour for sweet, While Truth lay gagged, and in her winding-sheet. What lightning smote that gloom? A woman's pe Shook souls, and turned our cowards into men.

Inspired, if God did ever soul inspire, Th' electric spark flashed down her golden lyre. The land had voted, for the sake of peace, All talk of slavery must hereafter cease; Great men, large parties, in that vote combined ;-She wrote-and set a-talking all mankind.

If any ask- WHAT GOOD? What have you done? Reply-'This good-God's judgment has begun; Before His awful throne, a-blaze with light, The goats go leftward, and the sheep go right. Each church, each man, self-sentenced, takes

Or on the one, or on the other hand. The Good and Honor in each noble heart, Sooner or later choose the generous part; While Fear and Greed, by some strange influence drawn.

Face, in full view, the bright Auroral dawn. Thus, while a Beecher's freedom-loving heart Leaps o'er his crumbling creed to take his part, With equal haste a Lord and Adams go Plunging, like plummets, to the depths below: Swift to declare their sympathy with wrong, To excuse the tyrant, and defend the strong-Noah's drunken curse to quote as argument, And search God's word for each bad precedent.

They to their place !- let them their work pursue A happier sphere, dear friends, is granted you.

While firm for right and freedom, well you know You're one with God's true church, above, below One with all generous bards, whose noble strain. In the lowliest homes God's kingdom finds again. All the romance of life surrounds this sphere, And all its heroism clusters here. And as the stream, just formed of little rills, Backwards and forwards winds amongst the hills

Now lost in meadows, hidden now between O'erhanging shadows in the dark raving. Yet still it joins its sister streams, and grows Into a river, widening as it goes, And bearing navies on its ample breast, By some vast city finds its ocean-rest :-So this great movement for the rights of man, Which like that creeping meadow-rill began, Shall surely pour its ample flood along, Greeted with thankful love and rapturous son When !- how !-we know not, but in darkest night Await the morning, and God's coming light.

MISCELLANY.

A REMARKABLE WORK

AUTORIOGRAPHY OF A FEMALE SLAVE. New York:

We have not learned the name of the author of this book, but know as much as this, that it was written by a lady born, bred and educated at the South, a close and inevitable observer of the institu-South, a close and inevitable observer of the institu-tion whose working she portrays. This fact is alone sufficient to stamp the volume with a peculiar character, and to attach to it a peculiar importance and interest. Here is the voice, not of a Northern romancer,' but of a Southern witness—a voice ar-ticulate, intelligent, as earnest, strong and pathetic as Mrs. Stowe's—a voice that has a right to speak, and a claim to be heard—a voice declaring, not what are the necessary results of certain principles, but what are the actual results of an institution. The book if not an 'Antohiography,' is a hiography book, if not an 'Autobiography,' is a biography— a narrative of incidents and experiences under the system of slavery. The tale is terribly sad and painful, and seems yet more so from the naked dis-tinctness with which it is told, its barsh features wanting the softness which skill and grace of lite-rary execution would give. The writer is not a fin-ished novelist, nor an artist in story-telling; but her manner has that profound seriousness that carries with it conviction of truth.

Many, knowing the above-mentioned circum stances respecting its authorship, will be more deep stances respecting its authorship, will be more deeply impressed and moved by the story than by 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' We are confident of this, that if the 'Autobiography of a Female Slave' could fall into the hands of people not interested in the Anti-Slavery cause, if any such can at this day be found, it would do admirable service for the Abolitionists. If a tenth part of it be true, it ought to make Abolitionists of us all.—Christian Inquirer.

The author of this remarkable work is Mis MATTIE GRIPPITH, of Kentucky, (the daughter of s deceased slaveholder,) a young lady of rare persona accomplishments and of brilliant promise, who, ignorant of the radical abolition movement at the North, out of the depths of her own soul brought forth this thrilling testimony against the hideous slave system. Most of the incidents recorded in this 'Autobiography' came within her own personal knowledge; many others, still more heart-rending, she has purposely suppressed, on account of their shocking character.-Every effort should be made by the friends of the op pressed to give this volume the widest circulation.

We make the following extract, describing one those terrible cases of slaveholding crucity so inseparable from the relation of master and slave :-

Tildy's summons. I shall never forget the expression of subdued misery that was limned upon her face.

'Come in the house and account for the loss of those forks,' said Miss Tildy, in the most peremp-Amy made no reply to this; but followed the lady into the house. There she was court-martialed, and, of course, found guilty of a high misde-

meanor. 'Wal,' said Mr. Peterkin, 'we 'll see if th " post" can't draw from you whar you 've put 'em. Come with me.

With a face the picture of despair, she followed Upon reaching the post, she was fastened to it by the wrist and ankle fetters; and Mr. Peterkin, foaming with rage, dipped his cowhide in the strongest brine that could be made, and drawing it up with a flourish, let it descend upon her uncovered back with a lacerating stroke. Heavens! what a shrick she gave! Another blow, another and a deeper stripe, and cry after cry came from the hapless victim! 'Whar is the forks?' thundered Mr. Peterkin;

'tell me, or I 'll have the worth out of yer cusse

'Indeed, indeed, Masser, I does n't know.'
'You are a liar,' and another and a severer blow.
'Whar is they?'
'I give 'em to Miss Jane, Masser, indeed I did.'

and thus he continued until he had to stop from ex-haustion. There she stood, partially naked, bleed-ing at every wound, yet none of us dared go near Taking the key of the 'lock up' from her pocket

yer pappy.'
Oh, father, please don't speak in that way.'

floor, Mr. Peterk of their presence.

of their presence.

She was taken to the cabin, and left lying on the floor. When I went in to see her, a horrid spectacle met my view! There she lay stretched upon the floor, blood oozing from her whole body. I washed it off nicely and greased her wounds, as poor Aunt Polly had once done for me; but these attentions had to be rendered in a very secret manner. It would have been called treason, and punished as such, if I had been discovered.

I had scarcely got her cleansed, and her wounds dressed, before she was sent for again.

I had scarcely got her cleansed, and her wounds dressed, before she was sent for again.

'Now,' said Miss Tildy, 'if you will tell me what you did with the forks, I will excuse you; but, if you dare to say you don't know, I 'll beat you to death with this,' and she held up a bunch of briery switches, that she had tied together. Now only imagine briars digging and scraping that already lacerated flesh, and you will not blame the equivocation to which the poor wretch was driven.

to which the poor wretch was driven.

'Where are they?' asked Miss Jane, and her face was frightful as the Medusa's.

'I hid 'em under a barrel out in the back yard.'

'Well, go and get them.'

'Stay, said Miss Jane, 'I 'll go with you, and

Accordingly she went off with her, but they were not there.

not there.

'Now, where are they, har?' she asked.
'Oh, Miss Jane, I put 'em here; but I 'spect somebody's done stole 'em.'
'No, you never put them there,' said Miss Tildy.
'Now tell me where they are, or I 'll give you this with a vengeance,' and she shook the briars.
'I put 'em in my box in the cabin.'

And thither they went to look for them. Not find-ing them there, the sortured girl then named some other place, but with as little success they looked

dsewhere,
'Now,' said Miss Tildy, 'I have done all that the
most humane or just could demand; and I find the
nothing but a touch of this can get the truth from
you, so come with me,' She took her to the 'lock you, so come with me.' She took her to the up,' and secured the door within. Such scre issued thence, I pray heaven I may never here ag It seemed as if a fury's strength endowed Miss

When she came out, she was pale from fatigue 'I've beaten that girl till I've no strength in me, and she has less life in her; yet she will not say what she did with the forks?

'I'll go in and see if I can't get it out of her, aid Miss Jane.

said Miss Jane.

'Wait awhile, Jane, maybe she will, after a little reflection, agree to tell the truth about it.'

'Never,' said Miss Jane, 'a nigger will never tell the truth till it is beat out of her.' So saying, she took the key from Miss Tildy, and bade me follow her. I had rather she had told me to hang myself.

When she unlocked the door, I dared not look in.

When she unlocked the door, I dared not look in.
My eyes were riveted to the ground until I heard
Miss Jane sny:—

'Get up, you hussy.'
There, lying on the ground, more like a heap of
clotted gore than a human being, I beheld the miserable Amy.

'Why don't she get up?' inquired Miss Jane. I

did not reply. Taking the cowhide, she gave her a severe lick, and the wretch cried out, 'Oh, Lord!' 'The Lord won't hear a liar,' said Miss Jane. 'Oh, what will 'come of me?' 'Death, if you don't confess what you did with the forks.'

beath, if you don't contess what you do with the forks.'

'Oh God, hab mercy! Miss Jane, please don't beat me any more. My poor back is so sore. It aches and smarts dreadful,' and she lifted up her face, which was one mass of raw fiesh; and wiping or trying to wipe the blood away from her eyes with a piece of her sleeve that had been cut from her body, besought Miss Jane to have mercy on her; b the spirit of her father was too strongly inherited for Jane Peterkin to know aught of human pity. 'Where are the forks?'
'Oh, law! oh, law!' Amy cried out, 'I swar

does n't know anything 'bout 'em.'

Such blows as followed I have not the heart to describe; for they descended upon flesh already horri-

The poor girl looked up to me, crying out :-'Oh, Ann, beg for me.'
'Miss Jane,' I ventured to say; but the tigre

turned and struck me such a blow acros that I was blinded for full five minutes. across the face 'There, take that ! you impudent hussy. Do you

dare to ask me not to punish a thief?'

I made no reply, but withdrew from her preto cleanse my face from the blood that was flowing from the wound.

When Miss Jane had beaten Amy until she wa

satisfied, she came with a face blazing, like Mars from the 'lock-up.'

'Well, she confesses now, that she put the forks under the corner of a log, near the poultry coop.'
'Its only another one of her lies,' replied Mis

Tildy. Well, if it is, I 'll beat her until she tells th

truth, or I 'll kill her.'

So saying, she started off to examine the spot. felt that this was but another subterfuge, devised the poor wretch to gain a few moments' respite.

The examination proved, as I had anticipated,

'Leave her a few moments longer to herself, an then if the truth is not obtained from her, kill her. These words came hissing through her elenched teeth
'It won't do to kill her,' said Miss Tildy. 'I don't care much if I do.'
'We would be tried for murder.'

Who would be our accusers? Who the witner You forget that Jones is not here to testify. Ah, and so we are safe.'

Oh, I never premeditate anything without count But then the loss of property ! '

'I'd rather gratify my revenge than have five hundred dollars, which would be her highest market value.

murderess? Did she not plan and premeditate the deed? Who were her accusers? That God whose first law she had outraged; that same God who asked Cain for his slain brother.

'Now,' said Miss Jane, after she had given the

poor creature only a few moments relief, 'now let me go and see what that wretch has to say about the forks.' ' More lies,' added Miss Tildy.
'Then her fate is sealed,' said the human hyen
Turning to me, she added, in the most authorit

tive manner, 'Come with me, and mind that you obey me; none of your impertinent tears, or give you this.'

ing at every wound, yet none of us dared go near and offer her even a glass of cold water.

'Has she told where they are?' asked Miss Tildy.

'No, she says she give 'em to you.'

'Well, she tells an infamous lie; and I hope you will beat her until pain forces her to acknowledge what she has done with them.'

'Oh, I'll git it out of her yet, and by blood, too.'

'Yes, father, Amy needs a good whipping,' said Miss Jane, 'for she has been sulky ever since we trok

Miss Jane, 'for she has been sulky ever since we trok

Taking the key of the 'lock up' from her pocket, she ordered me to open the door. With a trembling hand I obeyed. Slowly the old, rusty-hinged door even of the dismal room, will be controlled to open the door. With a trembling hand I obeyed. Slowly the old, rusty-hinged door even of the dismal room, will be a be controlled to open the door. With a trembling hand I obeyed. Slowly the old, rusty-hinged door even of the dismal room, will be a the controlled to open the door. With a trembling hand I obeyed. Slowly the old, rusty-hinged door even of the dismal room, will be a the controlled to open the door. With a trembling hand I obeyed. Slowly the old, rusty-hinged door even of the dismal room, suspended from a spoke, about three feet from the ground, was the body of Amy! Driven by desperation, goaded to frenzy, she had actually hung hereful the controlled to open the door. With a trembling hand I obeyed. Slowly the old, rusty-hinged door even of the dismal room, suspended from a spoke, about three feet from the ground, was the body of Amy! Driven by desperation, goaded to frenzy, she had actually hung here. 'Yes, father, Amy needs a good whipping,' said Miss Jane, 'for she has been sulky ever since we took her in the house. Two or three times I 've thought of asking you to have her taken to the post.'

'Yes, I 've noticed that she's give herself a good many ars. It does me rale good to take 'em out of her.'

'Yes, father you are a real percentage.'

They, a bleeding, broken monument of the white man's and white woman's cruelty! God of my sires! is there for us no redress? And Miss Jane—

'Yes, father you are a real percentage.'

They, a bleeding, broken monument of the white man's and white woman's cruelty! God of my sires! is there for us no redress? And Miss Jane—

'Yes, father you are a real percentage.' her.'

'Yes, father, you are a real negro-breaker. They don't dare behave badly where you are.'

This, Mr. Peterkin regarded as high praise; for, whenever he related the good qualities of a favorite friend, he invariably mentioned that he was a 'tight master;' so he smiled at his daughter's compliment.

'Yes,' said Miss Tildy, 'whenever father approaches, the darkies should set up the tune, "See the conquering hero comes."'

'Good, first-rate, Tildy,' replied Miss Jane.

'Till is a wit.' 'Till is a wit.'
'Yes, you are both high-larn't gals, a-head of age, call me still by the ignoble title of slave, but pappy.' yer pappy.

'Oh, father, please don't speak in that way.'

'It was the fashion when I was edicated.'

'Just listen,' they both exclaimed.

'Jake,' called out Mr. Peterkin, whose wrath was getting excited by the criticism of his daughters, 'go and bring Amy here.'

In a few moments Jake returned, accompanied by Amy. The blood was oozing through the body and sleeves of the frock that she had hastily thrown on 'Whar's the spoons?' thundered out Mr. Peterkin, Miss Jane's sereams brought Mr. Peterkin, Miss Jane's the spoons?' thundered out Mr. Peterkin, Miss Jane's regarded the others in awe. At 'I give 'em to Miss Tildy, as she dashed up to her, and struck her a severe blow on the temple with a heated poker. Amy dared not parry the blow; but, as she received it, she fell fainting to the floor. Mr. Peterkin ordered Jake to take her out

her, and struck her a severe blow on the tem-th a heated poker. Amy dared not parry the but, as she received it, she fell fainting to the Mr. Peterkin ordered Jake to take her out in presence.

"Cut down that body, and bury it instantly."
With this, they all turned away from the tragical spot; but I, though physically weak of nerve, still remained. That poor, bereaved girl had been an ob-tragical transfer.

Anywhere, anywhere, Out of the world.'

Out of the world.'

This I felt had been her history! This should have been her opitaph; but, alsa for her, there would be reared no recording stone. All that she had achieved in life was the few inches of ground wherein they laid her, and the shovel full of dirt with which they covered her. Poor thing! I was not allowed to dress the body for the grave. Hurriedly they dug a hole and toesed her in. I was the only one who consecrated the obsequies with funeral tears. A coarse joy and ribald jests rang from the lips of the grave-diggers; but I was there to weep and water the spot with tributary tears.

Participal Schomily

THE SOUTHERN STATES OF THE AMER-ICAN UNION.

BY AN ENGLISH TRAVELLER.

Skima, (Alabama,) Nov. 18, 1856.

It is only when one enters Maryland that American peculiarities first strike an Englishman forcibly. I travelled down from Baltimore and Norfolk, in Virginia, by one of the Chesapeake Bay steamers, and for the first time lighted on a gang of slaves going South, in custody with a regular trader. Maryland is one of the largest slave-breeding States of the Union, and supplies annually a large quota of the bone and sinew which gather in the harvests of Louisiana and Mississippi. Her contribution on this occasion was composed wholly of lads and girls from 14 to 20 years of age, well clad, and apparently well fed. They sat in a circle all the evening, in the middle of the main deck, under the dim light of a lamp swinging from the ceiling, their arms round one-another's waists, some of the younger ones sleeping with their heads on their sisters' knees, the majority singing snatches of Methodist hymns. They were seldom able to get out more than one or two lines of the words, but this never caused any stop in the music. The leader put in the best thing that came into his head, and the others followed up the strain. Thus the line— SELMA, (Alabama,) Nov. 18, 1856. strain. Thus the line-

We are passing away like a long summer's day, would be followed by-

'I took my broder by de hand, And led him to da promised land.' Groups of white men surrounded them, discuss Groups of white men surrounded them, discussing their points in connection with the markets and politics; and the slaves didn't seem to feel in the least abashed by their scrutiny, or affected by 'their own situation, though it would be hard to imagine a cloudier future than that of a boy or girl just entering life in the hands of a negro-dealer bound South. The first time one comes in contact with a degraded race, one's nerves are always tried more or less. One never likes to find one's self in the company of convicts. The presence of individuals whom crime or victs. The presence of individuals whom crime or misfortune has blasted, and on whom society has set the stamp of excommunication, or deprived of all the ordinary incentives to exertion and to enterprise and of all the better and nobler blessings of existence, s never very agreeable. I was not reconciled to it by the assurance of a bystander that the niggers were the happiest creatures in the world, and, if they were permitted, would sing and dance all day long. From this point, white servants or waiters were no

more to be seen. Niggers everywhere, niggers of all shades and all varieties, sulky looking niggers, feshades and all varieties, suity fooking niggers, herocious looking niggers, merry niggers, sad niggers, niggers bright with intelligence, niggers steeped in stupidity, niggers horribly ugly, niggers barely endurable, but all cowed, submissive and attentive. Their humility was the more striking from its contrast with the independent bearing of the whites, the perfect equality which seems to reign between all who have the negro blood in their veins. In Virginia and North and South Carolina, I was in what is reconsider accounted to her the present of the strike property of the property virginia and North and South Carolina, I was in what is popularly supposed to be the aristocratic region of the American Union. Here, the Southern papers assure us are to be found the American 'gentlemen,' par excellence, as distinguished from the Northern roturiers, the 'small-fisted farmers and greasy mechanics' of Massachusetts and Connecticut, whom 'free society' is geomfully described as a society. whom 'free society' is scornfully dascribed as pro-ducing in abundance. I am giving my impressions, of course, only of the surface of society, and only of that portion of its surface with which one comes in contact in railways and steamboats; but the fact is, contact in railways and steamboats; but the fact is, that, at least to the traveller on the wing, the aristocratic element in the population is no where visible. From Baltimore to Montgomery, in this State, in no species of conveyance did I meet with more than two persons who, judging from dress, manners and conversation, would in England be called 'gentlemen.' I confine this observation specially to the slave region. It is not true of New England. There may be a hundred and one reasons, every one of them a good one, why my experience every one of them a good one, why my experience has been peculiarly unfortunate, but my fellow-pas-sengers from Baltimore Southward bore no manner of resemblance to anything which the loosest and wildest radical in the Old World would call 'gentlemanly.' They were dirty, de toute maniere. They were shabbily dressed; they chewed tobacco, and spat its juice in showers; they talked slang; they seemed never to have washed any portion of their persons in their lives. In South Carolina, the chosen home of chivalry, I sat in a carriage in which the mud formed by years of dust and occans of sali-va was three inches deep on the floor, in company with men into whose presence most English ladies would be afraid to venture. I sat at breakfast and dinner side by side with individuals who, whatever their other qualities, had certainly no more claims to gentility than chimney-sweeps or cab-drivers; and we were waited on with a deference and assidu-ity which our English Johns would do well to imi-

tate, by negroes, who certainly, in all the endow-ments which give men social standing in an aristocratic country, except birth alone, seemed to me to tertaining, than those they served. The aristoch ey of race, I think, never appeared under a more lu dicrous aspect. I draw no conclusion from this any way derogatory to the general character of the people, as compared with those of any other coun-try. But I must say, that I do not feel warranted in drawing from it the conclusion that the 'gentility' argument, on which the Southern press has placed great stress in its recent defence of slavery, is a silly delusion. The sneers which have been launched by it at Northern vulgarity wear a curious aspect to any one who has had the felicity of passing a short time with the well-to-do class, the travelling class, in short, of those States which claim the ex clusive honor of harboring the graces. A clean well-dressed, educated man in a Northern railway carriage is by no means a rare phenomenon, though South you may travel thousands of miles without seeing one. So much for the advantage of slavery as a refiner of manners. I shall doubtless be told Southern gentility in the mansions of the wealthy planters; but I claim the right to judge of the elect of an institution from the managed of the elect of an institution from the elect of an institution from the managed of the elect of an institution from the managed of the elect of an institution from the e in reply to this, that I must seek for specimens of fect of an institution from the mass whom we meet on the highways, and not from an infinitesimally small number whom we must seek for in seclusion. and who owe all their external advantages to the fact that their wealth enables them to live apart from slavery, and out of the atmosphere which it gene-rates. The great planters whose residences are scat-tered here and there over the wilds of Virginia and the Carolinas, may be, and no doubt are; polished gentlemen; but they are just that portion of the community who feel least the influence of the pecu-liar institution. To twit the North of its vulgarity because these men happen to exist at the South, is just as absurd as it would be for us to taunt Frenchmen of their poverty, because the Marquis of Westminster has £300,000 a year.

I staid a night in Augusta, Georgia, and witness I staid a night in Augusta, Georgia, and witnessed a torch-light procession in honor of Mr. Buchanan. A leading feature in the performance was a sixty-eight poundert of canvass, with lights inside, and bearing the inscription, 'Buck-cannon,' in huge letters. About two thousand persons took part in the ceremony, including a good many negroes. Judging from their appearance, I should say very few were capable of forming any judgment at all as to the relative merits of the candidates for the Possideney: but as every one of them had a vote. the Presidency; but as every one of them had a vote, every one of them exercised some influence upon the destinies of one of the greatest and the world ne of them exercised some influence upon the ising States in the world. The proceedings were wound up with discharges of artillery and speechifying from local orators in the court-house. The negroes seemed as enthusiastic in the cause as anybody, which the Pro-Slavery men seem to think a heavy which the Pro-Slavery men seem to think a heavy blow and great discouragement to the Abolitionists. It is a curious thing to see how the minds of people on all other subjects most sensible, most reasonable, most clearheaded, seem to run riot on the slave question, and set at utter defiance both logic and experience. Talking with an intelligent man in Montgomery the other day upon the animosity existing between North and South, he said the South was so sure of its position that the clamor and threats of the Free Soil party made no impression on it. He added that in case of a civil war, a large force of negroes might be raised, who would render excellent service. He evidently considered my interrogatories as to whether personal freedom was not absolutely essential to the efficiency of a corps hastily raised in troublesome times as not worth a moment's consideration. Liberty had clearly lost all value in his cyes as an incentive to exertion on the field of battle eration. Liberty had clearly lost all value in his uses as an incentive to exertion on the field of battle —at least in America; and yet I have not the small est doubt that had I carried the subject further, and come to talk of European affairs, he would have declared that the love of it and the craving for it is the breast of a Pole or a Hungarian rendered him match for two or three Austrians or Russians.

From the Detroit Advertiser, Dec 28th.
THE FREE PRESS AND THE YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

The Free Press has a very lame apology in Satur day's issue for the scandalous attempt it made to whip the Young Men of Detroit into the support of the gag-law, prevalent south of Mason and Dixon's line. It rattled louder the ball and chain it has line. It rattled louder the ball and chain it has hung round its own neck, but only got laughed at, and finding that game would not work, it now whimpers about 'enemies to the Union' being allowed to speak before literary societies, and Indicrously sets itself up as a judge of who are and who are not these terrible ghouls, for fear of which it cannot sleep of nights. Listen to the plash of the tears of the Southern Alligator! He affects concern for the character of the city, and the safety of cern for the character of the city, and the safety of its inhabitants, from the words of Wendell Phillips -how mildly the hyena grins as he assumes to be wounded in his most sensitive feelings because the sident had mistaken his meaning excuse of the Free Press for its attempt to try on the gag, in this city. Is it not ludicrous in the extreme?

We did not object to Wendell Phillips on the score that he is an abolitionist. Nor did we object to him on the score that he said anything about abolition in his lecture. We objected to him because he is un enemy approximately approximately the state of the state o to the Union of these States. That was our objection to him as a lecturer before the Detroit Young Men's Society, most emphatically stated; and the President of the Society will pardon us for saying that he ought But the Free Press does not by any means wish it

understood, while it thus whimpers and crawfished under the prompt rebuff it got from the President that it is not as pro-slavery as ever, and hence it fol-lows up its apology with the following attempt to imitate and cite its masters in the United States

We care not to what political or religious parties lecturers may be attached, so that they are not outside of all healthful organizations. In any other country on the globe than the United States, Wendell Phillips would be proclaimed an outlaw by the civil authority He and all others like him ought to be proclaimed out laws by the moral sentiment of this country, and they ought to be shunned, as lepers are shunned in the countries of the East.'

We have marked with italic the truckling of the Free Press. It was language like this, by which Senators Seward, Hale, Sumner, Fessenden, and others were excluded from the committees of the enate. They too did not belong to a healthy political organization, and the despotie sway of the slave holders, such as Toombs, Hunter, Butler, Brooks and Keitt, aided by Cass and Stewart, ruled out by a despicable outrage upon all Parliamentary usage the most useful and the most able and patriotic rep resentatives of sovereign States. The Free Press subserviently copies the language, and would if it could introduce the same principle into the management of the Young Men's Society, and informs us that, in any other country, such men as Wendell Phillips would be hunted down as outlaws. so they have Austrian spies, Austrian prisons, the Bastile and Siberia, have followed them, and we have no doubt that this policy the Free Press would be glad and rejoice to have instituted amongst us, and hence it cites for our special edification and instruction what is considered an outlaw in other com tries. We have had a small instalment of the out law system in the Kansas code. The Free Press evidently regrets that Sheriff Jones and his posse are not at hand to disperse the Young Men's Society, to imprison its officers, and to hang up Wendell Phil



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 virtues, by Professors, Physicians, and Patients, has shown cures of dangerous diseases almost beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Their certificates are published in my American Almanac, which the Agents below named are pleased to furnish free to all inquiring.

Annexed we give Directions for their use in the comfree to all inquiring.

Annexed we give Directions for their use in the com-

plaints which they have been found to cure.

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

For Dyspersia, which is sometimes the cause of Costiceness, and always uncomfortable, take mild doses—from one to four—to stimulate the stomach and liver into healthy action. They will do it, and the heartburn, bodyburn, and soulburn of dyspepsia will rapidly disappear. When it is gone, don't forget what cured you.

ly disappear. When it is gone, don't forget what cured you.

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

FOR NERVOUSKESS, SICK HEADACHE, NAUSEA, Pain in the Stomach, Back, or Side, take from four to eight pills on going to bed. If they do not operate sufficiently, take more the next day until they do. These complaints will be swept out from the system. Don't wear these and their kindred disorders because your stomach is foul.

FOR SCROYLIA, ERYSIFILAR, and all diseases of the

these and their kindred disorders because your stomach is foul.

For Schottla, Erystprias, and all discuses 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 dreafful ulcers and sores have been healed up by the purging and purifying 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 pimples, blotches, ulcers, sores, and all or any of the unclean diseases of the skin, because your system wants cleansing.

cleansing.

To Purify the Blood, they are the best medicine ever 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 cures which they are making every where.

LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, and all Billous Affections arise from some derangement—either tornidity.

they are making every where.

LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, and all Bilious Affections arise from some derangement — either torpidity, congestion, or obstructions of the Liver. Torpidity and congestion vitiate the bile, and render it unfit for digestion. This is disastrous to the health, and the constitution is frequently undermined by no other cause. Indigestion is the symptom. Obstruction of the duct which empties the bile into the stomach causes the bile to overflow into the blood. This produces Jaundice, with a long and dangerous train of evils. Costiveness, or, alternately, costiveness and diarrhora, prevails. Feverish symptoms, languor, low spirits, weariness, restlessness, and melancholy, with sometimes imability to aleep, and sometimes great drowsmess; sometimes there is severe pain in the side; the skin and the white of the eyes become a greenish yellow; the stomach acid; the bowels sore to the touch; the whole system irritable, with a tendency to fever, which may turn to bilious fever, bilious colic, 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 remove 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 Infammatory Fevers are rapidly cured by the purifying effects of these Pills upon the blood and the stimulus which they afford to the vital principle of Life. For these and all kindred complaints they should be taken in mild doses, to move the bowels gently, but freely.

they should be taken in mild down, and a gently, but freely.

As a DINKER PILL, this is both agreeable and useful.

No pill can be made more pleasant to take, and certainly none has been made more effectual to the purpose for which a dinner pill is employed.

J. C. AYER. Practical and Analytical Chemist, LOWELL, MASS., AND SOLD BY

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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 feats in triumph; while in Southern Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Illinois—in short, wherever grossboy 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 the present generation of voters—the black flag of Slavery obstructs the sunshine. A stranger to Ague. Slavery obstructs the sunsaine. A stranger to Asso-ica might distinguish those portions of our country most blessed with Education, Intelligence, Their av virtue, by scanning the returns of the Proidental contest of 1856. We have failed of present success

contest of 1856. 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.

These facts indicate they path of pressing dety. With no aurmanly repinings over what is irreveable with no abatement of heart or hope because the uniph of Liberty, in her new ordeal, is not wen at the Long Island and White Plains of her strage; with no shadow of regret that the responsibility of greening is not confided to her champions before the Pople were fully ready to sustain them;—we begate afresh the work of diffusing that vital truth which is regard to the concerns of this world as of the next makes free indeed. Now, in the Slave Power's her dey of victory, when its ministers and services as gathering and plotting to make the meservices as makes free indeed. Now, in the Slave Power's her, dey 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 vanly believe to be crucified and entombed; now, when the faint-hearted or cold-hearted, who lately baked in the sunshine of our premature hopes, are hanling of to repair damages, and talking of abandoning the rugged arena of politics for more quiet and flower fields; now, in this hour of weatiness and shalow. The Thibuxar renews its vows of eternal hestility to every form of tyraunay over the bodies or souls of mento the shameful assumption that the benighted and feeble, whether in soul or body, are to be regarded and treated as convenience, or the prey of their was restronger brethren; to the demand of the standard astronger brethren; to the demand of the standard astronger brethren; to the demand of the standard and the standard of the standard o feeble, whether in soul or body, are to be regarded and treated as convenience, or the prey of their wise or stronger brethren; to the domination of despots and oligarchs, whether of empires er plantations; to the enslavers of cities and kingdoms in Europe, or the breeders of children for the auction-block and the cotton-field in Virginia or Alabama.

otton-field in Virginia or Alabama.

The doctrine that no human being was ever created or the benefit or advantage of another; that all service between man and man should be free and reco-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 these near and der to him ;-is destined to certain triumph. It was to him;—is destined to certain triumph. It must prevail; for God reigns, and earth was not created to be a theatre of injustice, oppression and misery far ever. It must triumph; for all true prophery affirms and the vindication of the Divine benignity imper-tively requires it. It must triumph; for Democrate America cannot always remain the scoff of arstoras 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 instant with meaning; and no heroic effort ever failed of its effect—no drop of martyr blood was ever shed in vin.

But even if we Republicans were disposed to fell our arms in slumber, our adversaries would not permit it; they are busy to-day in lengthening their codes and strengthening their stakes with a virilence sed

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 harss Northern Mexico, are encamped in the heart of Ce tral America, and we concerned. tral America, and waging a war of extermination on the distructed inhabitants of its petty Republics, while it by turns leers and scowls at Cuba; while its most ruthless bands are precipitated on devoted Kamas, under the protection and smiles of the Federal Administration. Even as we write, the telegraph in-forms us that twenty Free State men, guilty of attempting to defend their homes apainst the rapine and violence of Buford's and Titus's bloodthirsty bankin, have been convicted, by Lecompte's Court, of man-slaughter! and sedteneed to five years' imprisonment at hard labor as felons. This is but a fair specimen of what has long passed for 'justice' in Kansas—a judice which takes the criminals into pay, and aids then in hunting down, plandering, and 'wiping out' the in-nocent, whom it consigns to the State Prison, if they are ever goaded into the madness of resisting their oppressors. Such crimes and wrongs as unnappy as-sas has for twelve months endured, even Hungary as-Poland has never known; and the Power at whee Poland has never known; and the power at whee instigation these villanies were and are percuald, sits enthroned in the White House, and has just achieved another four years' ascendancy in the Federal Government. Who, in view of these facts on say that Republicans may now pile their arms, even for an hour? The Tribune will be, as it has been, a policial

journal—avowedly, 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 of them must lose all control over the Federal Government. 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 Core-spondents, while from London, Paris, Constantinelle, 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 corp-Bayard Taylor—is now in Northern Europe, and will spend the winter in Sweden, Lapland, Russia, thene making his way next sesson across Siberia and Tartary to the mouth of the Amour, and thence he meward 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 throughout his adventurous journey, which is likely 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 Tribers should be circulated in their several localities, we under them to see that Clubs be made up and forwarded in them to see that Clubs be made up and forwarded in them. due season. The post-masters are semi-officially at monished not to aid its circulation, but to urge, in homosacci not to and a cereanch 'sound' and 'nationa' stead, that of journals deemed 'sound' and 'nationa' by the compatriots of Atchison and Stringfellow. We ask live Republicans everywhere to take care that ask live Republicans these efforts be not effectual to quench the light of Freedom in the murky mists of Slavery.

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WILLIAM HAYWOOD, Principals. Hopedale, Dec. 23, 1856.