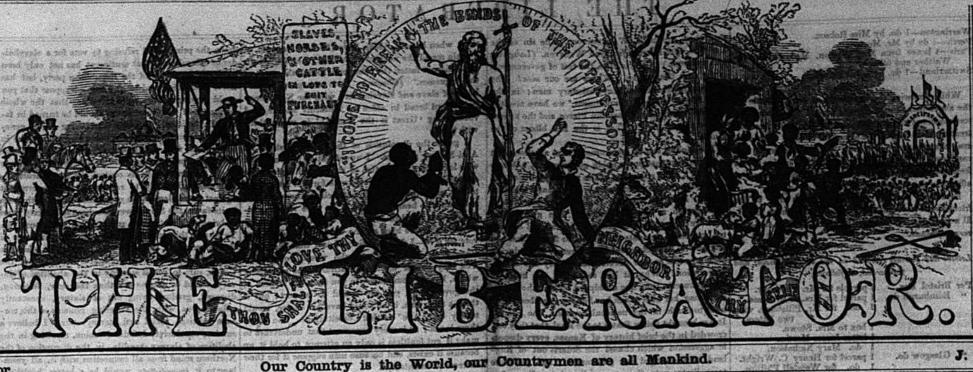
BOBERT F. WALLCUT, General Agent. TERMS - Two dollars and fifty cents per an

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The following gentlemen constitute the Finan-Committee, but are not responsible for any of the the of the paper, viz: - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GAI LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, WESDELL PHILLIPS.



J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers

doing. To this conviction the free States are tending

-WILLIAM BLLERY CHANNING of oh Hanning

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is a coverant with death, and an agreement with hell.

The free States are the guardians and ess

tial supports of slavery. We are the jailers and con-tables of the institution. . . . There is some excuss

VOL. XXVII. NO. 5.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1857.

### WHOLE NUMBER, 1360

# The Liberator.

THE TWENTY-THIRD

NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

The receipts of this twenty-third Anti-Slavery Baset of 1856-7 are \$5250; an advance on the most peressful previous year of several hundred dollars. Thus, in spite of bad weather, an insufficient hall, of a recent election, the American Anti-Slavery Sosay is sustained more strongly than ever, to lead arough the coming year the van of that national perment against slavery which it began a quarter of We rejoice, as aforetime, wishing it were a thou-

ad fold greater, to place the whole result of our efbut at the disposition of that Society. Not because is the first movement in chronological order; nor because it is the parent of all the rest; nor because it your Society-successful beyond hope or precedent. Sath reasons are infantile, senile, partisan, sectarian, wish. But we raise for the American Anti-Slavery Society this insufficient offering of all-we can, (earast of more hereafter,) because, trampling down all emptation, it alone seeks not itself; -because it alone without prejudice of race, sect, sex or clime :-- beare it alone has, on the subject of slavery, the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and is not frid nor ashamed to proclaim it, as of all things nist precious, at every risk and cost, as only able to ake free; -because it alone, seeing the necessity of plerance as the handmaid of truth, and respecting the unity of man's nature, beholds with joy his heart reakening his intellect to the search of all reality and the rectifying of all wrong; -because it alone, of all the institutions of our land, has no union with slavebolders ;-because it alone, leading the world in its method by centuries of advance, counts slave and nater as equal, and frowns alike on bloody despotism and bloody insurrection ; -because it is what a fightag slaveholding Church and State pretend to be;because it has the intellect and the heart to honor itelf by identification with the man whose great thought and sublime self-sacrifice gave it existence; whom slaveholders and their Northern slaves insult and calumniate; whom bold foes acknowledge as the my type of an Abolitionist, and timid friends deny steamenience, while striving to profit by; of whom Republicans, borne into public notice by the movenest he awakened, are yet ashamed and afraid, while so dall, that after seeing for twenty-five years of austry the standing offer of a Southern Legislature of \$5000 for his head, they are startled that the heads of

is fine, we pay our mite into the treasury of the stelberty for the slaves; because it alone never postposes its honorable and holy purpose till after elec ton, or after ordination, or after to-morrow; but prodams now as the time, -if the United States of America are ever to become other than the scoff and sambling-block of the world that they are this day.

'And how is this money to be expended?' (were we often asked by practical ladies and gentlemen, taking their first look at the Baznar.) 'We know you will reply, " In abolishing slavery; " but in what shape do your American Anti-Slavery Society's bills come in?' 'It is a laudable curiosity. Allow us to and to your address . The National Anti-Slavery Sandard, our weekly newspaper. Terms, \$2.00 per mnum,-published in New York as the official organ of the Society. Besides being one of the best paper in the world in a literary sense, it is the only absolu ly free organ of an association, as The Liberator is of a individual. You know how many printers' and paper-makers' bills are paid for the organ of your sect or party. We pay the same for mankind. Only, as have this unpopular object in view, the abolition of slavery, we cannot get rich as we could by sect or party; but our high hope is, to see the Cause grow at our expense. It would make us rich if we could tonsent to be mean too, and manage it as men do whose secondary point it is ;-leap upon it, politician like, and instead of carrying it onward to its goal, be carried by it to yours, and you will but commit so ommon an offence against it as to escape all censure. But Anti-Slavery men can neither peril their charseien for honesty by perjury, nor for common sense by assertion against fact,—the alternative before him who sits in the Congress of the United States.

But we have other expenses than those of paper and rinting. These ensure a free press; and to sustain the only free press in the world is no common gratifica-tive. But we have in addition the satisfaction of paying the expenses (insufficiently enough, it is true) of nea and women of a character, eloquence and power that this pro-slavery land is not worthy of. It longs, in rain, to degrade them, at any price, into its preach en, its statesmen, its social ornaments. They are more fitly employed in striving, by leading it to repentance, to avert the consequences of its sins. Thus to secure Free Speech to our country. Does the world know how little an Abolitionist can live on? So little, that a whole region can be enlightened for \$1000. Have any of you ever tried to estimate the meral height to which the public mind may be raised by the judicious application of no greater a weight

la proportion to the means entrusted to us, we change men's minds. Having done this, we may naisy leave it to them to change their representatives; which, with profligate and corrupt expenditure, they will not fail at length to do."

Thus were we questioned and heard; and we had satisfaction of seeing our newly awakened visitors for the first time in their lives looking more than a

Year ahead. May they complete their glance at the fature by acting in the present!

If we might fill up our small space with a report of the conversations at the Fair, much light would be thrown on the actual state of mind of the American people, showing how they mistake effect for cause, and pend their strength at the pumps before acknowledging a leak; how they expect from politics the fruit of pisty, and from political economy the work of dish residences;—accepting a praiseworthy land-specu-lation in one corner of the country, (an admirable tonjunction, it is true, of labor and capital,) as the

object to slavery not as the disgrace and ruin of human nature, but to slavery as the interruption of their laudable plans for their own interest in Kansas. Let us hope that the practical knowledge of it thus ob-tained will lead men to hate it no less for others' sake zaar his science as a naturalist, and his skill as a taxithan for their own. Already we find instances in dermist. The beautiful group of Birds, which ornawhich that effect is produced.

It would fill pages to tell all that was said over the

cautiful objects on exhibition, in the intervals of uying and selling.

common sense and compassion whether the cause that of the latter, we received the valuable present of twelve has made the freedom of these rapidly redoubling octavo volumes of his works. villions the question of the world, be not pre- The Book-table, with its presentation copies of anthe world besides for fugitives:-though not, to be als,-was never more attractive. It were in vain to qualled completeness to submit when slavery thus calls the roll of its victims-irrespective of color. The white man is the more abject slave of the two. Take the measures that will eventually save the trouble of flight by abolishing its necessity, and make, meanwhile, of every house and heart, a place of refuge. The Romans boasted that to be a Roman was greater than a king. Alas!-to be an American is to e, in this regard, far less than any modern royalty. While the American Anti-Slavery Society delights to be the almoner of those who are more touchd by compassion than alive to right and justice, and while its members know and feel more about the fugitive slaves than any other set of persons in the and, its aim is to break the bonds of wickedness; and not to strengthen them by hasty, habitual submission to a wiched law.

And how has the money to be thus worthily approriated been obtained?-No question was more frequently asked by new comers than this :- Where do all these beautiful things come from?

We seize the occasion to acknowledge most gratetry the world, and our countrymen all mankind'-for nen and women of all nations have come to our help We have received, in all cases, valuable and profitable, and in some instances splendid donations fro England, Scotland, Ireland, France and Switzerland and from individuals of almost every other country under heaven. The elegance and profusion with which hese gifts were poured out touched every behalder with admiration, and all desired to follow us in imag nation to their foreign homes. Many times we made the round of the hall to this effect with admiring friends. In the most conspicuous place stood the bust of our beloved and lamented English friend-Estlin as if presiding over the effort he gave his life, to the st hour, to cherish. We entreat his devoted daugh ter to receive our warmest thanks for sending this sucessful piece of statuary. To such as knew the fine play of his graceful and expressive countenance in daily life, this bust, taken after his death, leaves much to lesire; but to those who have only seen him in public, it gives an excellent idea of the strength, the

enacity, and the dignity of his benign character.

It might seem invidious, where all was so rarely ancied and so beautiful, to mention particular object as having been extraordinarily successful; especially is novelty, individual taste, and the passing caprice of he hour have so much to do with success on occasion like these, that our report might prove delusive for another year. Still, every consideration of gratitude good taste and Anti-Slavery foresight bids us not to mit honorable mention of the Ayreshire tartan wood work, from Edinburgh, sent on the judgment of our proved, -the incomparable shawls, infants' cloaks and Berlin wool-work from Glasgow, the fine table line from Perth, the complete set of drawing-room chaircovers from Cork, the elegant writing materials from our friends Mrs. Allen and the Webbs, crochet-work. after patterns of old continental guipure from Dublin The excellent contributions from Leigh, Newcastle and Warrington, the linen damask from that venerable friend of the Cause, Mr. Ixous, of Dumfermline, which he presents the first pattern to Philanthropy in advance of Commerce, the splendid photographs from Paris, Preston, Edinburgh and San Francisco. the costume-dolls from Bristol, Halifax and Angiers. (France,) each a model for a bal-costume, -- the splendid hexagon silk patch-work cushion from Halifax, the narming wood-work and colored views from Switzerland and from Paris, the wonderfully beautiful coollen-knit bed, table and cushion-covers, the chiselled bronzes, and the rarely-modelled boudoir furniture growing out of the region of manufacture into that of art, the exquisite lace toilettes of Bristol and Bridgewater, the curiously carved and useful tor eaddy from Bury, the quilted silk toilet jeweloxes of Nottingham, with all its nice uncut contrib tions; the truly artistic landscapes and figures in wa-ter-colors, from London, Bristol, Nottingham, Locds and Edinburgh; the splendid reversible drawingcom rug, from Mr. CROSSLEY, the product of hi own manufactory at Halifax, (we seem to see his Engish artists, working after Watteau and Monnover in old Continental palaces, to furnish the bouquet, the landscape, and the Louis Quinze or mouth border of its two right sides unlike in this to the popular estimate of the justest controversy, as a thing that has two

But, beautiful and remarkable as all these things ere, no table presented a more brilliant appearan r attracted a more steady patronage, than the exclusively American one of our devoted friend of so

mented the table in front of the door of entrance, were speedily disposed of to good advantage for the cause.

The welcome present of Mr. BRAINARD, the enter prising Lithographic publisher of the heads of the 'If you would buy five slaves with your \$5000, 'CHANTIONS' and the 'HERALDS OF FREEDOM,' was a and set them free, I would help you. That would be most valuable one. Competition ran highest for the something tangible. Or if you would but help off latter. It is a group of the heads of WILLIAM LLOTD runaways! But you are visionary; and, I think, GARRISON, WENDELL PRILLIPS, RALPH WALDO EMERcruel. I give the fugitives ten dollars where your son, Samuel J. May, Treedone Parker. Joseph R. copie give them a cent; and I don't pretend to be a Gippings, Grarit Shirit; and to our foreign friends, hilanthropist. How do you know what our peo- as well as those at home, we need only say, it is the ple' give them? Much or little, it is not what we are best Lithograph existing of these seven Champio oud of doing. Is it to a trading community like and Heralds of the cause. Mr. BRAINARD presented this, that it is left to us to explain that your proposi-tion would be a sorry speculation? We submit to heads of Mr. Sunnen and Mr. Theopoun Panker.

erable to the one that buys five or helps off five hun- thors, and portfolios of rare engravings, -its autofred? Abolitionists do, as a fact, pay more than all graphs and old books, -its scals, cameos, gems, medure, the identical ten dollars that the sight of suf- try to enumerate and fitly acknowledge all these vafering shames out of pro-slavery men's pockets. This rious curiosities of Literature and Art. The rare old helping off' is a comparatively hurtful thing. It pictorial Bibles, after the old masters, from Monsieur erpetuates the evil it alleviates. Let mine outcasts Laugel,—the book of Memorials of the early abolition well with thee l' is the result of that far legislative days of Bugland, from Mr. Burnbam, - the illustraplance into the future that men call prophecy. It tions of Henry Longfellow's Excelsior and Samuel reaks down the manly spirit of a people with an un- Longfellow's Hymn, from the LIBERTY BELL, set to music and returned to us from Dublin by Mr. Moszs, the Passion-Flowers and Words of the Hour of our gifted friend Mrs. Howe, -the Sermons which might well bear a similar title, of the honored, well-remembered Vinet,-the collection of Poems of our promising Edinburgh friends 'Isa' and 'Bessy Parkes,'the abstract of English laws respecting Women,-the delicate manuscript 'si mignon,' entitled 'Fleurs,' from Switzerland .-

· De ce Léman Vaudois que domine Montreux,'ords of the sainted Vinet, and the learned Troyon and the youthful Durand,-these were all treasures in a double sense, and thanks are poor acknowledg-

Natural and scientific curiosities and collection were as abundant as literary ones. There were algofrom every coast, sent by the ladies of Britain and the prisoners at Belile. Here were ferns from every field, and shells from every sea, scientifically arranged, or poetically described. The most remarkable were the velvet volume from Glasgow and the framed group from Edinburgh.

Frith of Forth, on the shores of Pinkie and Preston and in view of the Bass Prison of Carberry Hill, to the American public, merits insertion.

SEA-WEED'S ADDRESS. \* Where the Atlantic rolls, wide continents have bloom'd."
BEATTE

Regard us not as strangers! our race rose
At the creative word that call'd forth thine,
And with the doom'd earth share in part thy woes,
And like thee for a new creation pine.

Perchance, too, over our ancestral roots, Thy early patriarchs while musing stray'd; and when the Spring called forth the tender shoots, Have tiny feet amid our leaflets played.

ince then, the Ocean claimed us for its own, And we have dwelt beneath its surges free; Meek and submissive, till His 'will be done,' When sorrow past, there shall be 'no more sea

Hest thou forgot the Lord, that we have heard.
Oft on our shores the cry of blood and strife,
And every vagrant breeze our groves that stirred,
Hath sighed the mournful tale of human life?

Oppressed, and the oppressor every where; urdened with all the groans that e'er have been They bear the record written upon air-

ntil the Judge unroll the scroll and read : O, pray thy page may then unsullied be!— earth shall unfold her secrets, yield her dead, And thou shalt live where there is 'no more sea.

The little collection of crocuses, seen through skel-\*Spring peeping through the prison bars of Winter.

was greatly admired.

Through the kindness of our foreign contributors

our shelves were rich this year in children's stories and illustrated books, and these always sell well. The one in manuscript was read and admired by many. We thank our Philadelphia friends for the interesting slave story, 'Mark and Hasty,' written by one of their young ladies of sixteen—a true tale. We thank our eeds friends for that potent influence that speaks fo the midland counties, and warns Americans not to mistake the tone of the Times for the voice of th cople of England. The same friends, too, we have o thank for the true English voice which instils hatred of the loathsome thing we war with into the soul of the very infant in the nurse's arms. This is statesman-like; for the world's action is renewed every fifteen years: therefore take the first five—with no force, but with influences,' Our hearts were rejoiced

by this alphabet of slavery ;-ALPHABET OF SLAVERY.

ALPHABET OF SLAVERY.

A Is an AFRICAN form from his home.

B Is a BLOODHOUND to eatch all that roam.

C Is the COTTON PLANT slaves pick and hoc.

D Is the DRIVER who makes their blood flow.

E Is for ENGLAND which slaves long to see,
Her daughter, fair Canada, whither they flee.

F Is a FUGITIVE—hide him by day!
The North Star at midnight will show him the way.

G Is for GANBLEE who drunkes and wild,
Stakes money and bowie-knife, mother and child.

I Is SLAVE HUNTER with horses and gun,
The ugliest monster that's under the sun.

I Is for INVANT at mother's breast found,
Was sold at an auction one guines a pound.

J Is the JOURNAY when many slaves die,
Their grave the deep waters, their shroud the blue sky.

sky:
The vile Kinnarran stole a poor man,
The vile Kinnarran stole a poor man, Of that underground railway, the slavel

P: Are some PREACTIONS with slaves like the rest,
They buy them, and whip them, then pray to be
hlest.

2 Stands for QUAKER, who helps the poor slave,
A here of herees both peaceful and brave.

R Is the Rics Swasr, a sickening place,
Where ague and fever soon finish the race.
S Is for Suala—slave-grown—and shrewd sages
Declare 'twould be better if Negroes had wages.

T Is Tobacco—I don't like the weed—
To sow it and dress it the Negroes oft bleed.

L Is that Union of stripes and of stars,

Is that Union of stripes and of stars,
The slaves get the stripes, yes! and plenty of scars.
Is Vinoinia where Uncle Tom's wife
With children and home were the joy of his life.
Is the Whir, which with paddle and chain,
Stocks, thumbscrew, and ball give them terrible

hen gentle and kind.

calously labor to set the slaves free. Leeds, July, 1856.

A word of information is due to distant friends as wishing to know a Boston public by sight, could not have done better than to have placed himself by our friends Mr. Pillabury, Mr. Whipple, and Mr. Merritt, who moved, ('quam dilectaf) to keep the door—an act most gracious to ourselves, and profitable to the Cause. There were Senators and constituents, minsters and people paying them tribute as they passed. fany a friend from the old world was admitted narket.' Some came who have known and heard of esy, if not to bid them God speed; and all who me found themselves surrounded by acquaintances. Fugitive slaves, with the hunter hot upon their

rack, men, women and little children, took refuge ere as at an altar in olden time. Woe for Christian lew England when such must be sped on their way hrough her borders! In the Greece of Euripides the easts were 'protected by the rocks, and vile slaves w the altars of the gods.' The New England of tolay affords the slave nor rock nor altar. The vile United States? No pledge he can make will pacify the Slave Power-no explanation of the words the Republican party, as Dr. Channing's did in the name of forgiveness in 1835. We count them weak-

ess :- all wickedness is. ers, as to the best use of their time, conveyed in the ittle box of shells from Iona; that Iona cons by the majestic monuments of early Christian Britain, nong whose rivers Johnson thought piety should as urely grow warmer as patriotism, should strengthen on the plain of Marathon. We shall cause this narming lesson of literature and philanthropy to be

rocced to take note of another class of contributions our grateful record ;-the work of young girls at thool, and young boys in English homes, whose gifts ome carefully inscribed- With Master Hume's best wishes — For the slaves, with little Arthur's love ;— the work of the aged, the poor, the suffering, the bereft—the product of the laborer's short hour of eisure, and the invalid's brief season of ease;-the okens of the devoted hearts of household servants y survivors, of those who loved the Cause living ad served it dying ;-the dedication of the valued esents of dear friends-of splendid jewelry with no ne-or with an inscription which explains noth-

g\_but the Giver's noble heart. We must tell, in her own words, of the charming ontributions of Miss Percival's pupils. She is wriing to our beloved Bristol friend, Mrs. HERBERT

My Duan Mns. Thomas:

I think you will be pleased with our contribution, for several reasons. The dear children have made unusual exertions, as we have had no articles sent from Strand this year, ("tis all our own,") and fearing, on that account, our collection would be small, they proposed to give up their pic-nic, and that the money spent on that should be devoted to purchasing toys for the Bazaar. I the more value this sacrifice, as it is a treat anticipated with great delicht.

toys for the Baraar. I the more value this section, as it is a treat anticipated with great delight, from one year to another. After giving them time to think over their offer, I gladly accepted it; and never did I see children more pleased than they were when their companions returned with the purchases. I knew this would interest you, and therefore do not applocompanions returned with the purchase companions returned with the purchase this would interest you, and therefore do not apologize for my note. I hope you will like our dolls; we have endeavored to carry out your hint.

I remain. yours faithfully,

M. PERCIVAL.

In a chest of beautifully-made dolls' clothes fro Belfast, was found the following :

Please accept our gift so small, For a little Boston doll. For a little Boston doll.

Little hands have sewed each hem,
While little hearts have warmed for them—
The poor black children, born to be
Brought up and sold in slavery.
Oh! the gift is poor indeed!
But take, oh take it, we would plead,
Because it is all we have to send
To show ourselves the negro's friend,
And, next year, by work and thrift,
We'll strive to send a better gift. MARY LYTLE

MARY IRELAND, SARAH MCKIBBIN,

MY DEAR MADAK—A favor which I venture to re

which I offer for his acceptance as a pledge of the interest that I, in common with all England, and all civilization, take in the eloquent Defender, not of Kansas only, but of Liberty herself, outraged and wounded in his purson.

But Freedom's battle, once begun,
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft, is always son.

Wishing all presperity to your noble cause, and to yourself, and with kindred regards to Miss Weston, Mrs. Follen, and all who resemble them,

I remain, my dear Madam,

Very cordially and affectionately, Your friend, MARA STORY. P. S. Thinking you might like to see the sea

the public attendance. Well continued to the last, was at first absolutely overwhelming. A stranger late sister, a lyre, on which is pictured an Owl-

she could not have been so subdued to the sh works in as to send any son of hers where she can hem, to learn by actual observation the state of this neither enforce his rights nor protect him from as assins. Mr. Sumner will be eager to be again; though he abolitionists in other climes, to show their cour- it were to die, at the post of danger; but oh, to Massachusetts what dishonor! Recal him! with every other ambassador and representative to the Slave Power !- and save the Massachusetts of the nineteenth century from the contempt of all coming time ! . . . .

The annexed letter, from the Rev. Dr. Massin of London, will cheer and strengthen many hearts, even while filling them with so heavy an individual sorrow; awakening fresh resolution for a higher fidelity while earnestly desiring the continuance of the high example our dear friend's life sets before us :-

master holds his cane over her head, and she dares not disobey. To know how terribly withering to men's moral nature is this reign of pro-slavery terror, look at the Senator Henry Wilson—the personal friend of abolitionists—their political servant—and their co-worker for the slave's freedom; hear what he is compelled to utter by the torture of his position, ground under the heel of the Slave Power. Did he come greeting cordially his disunion constituents into the Anti-Slavery Bazaar, instituted to raise money for that Amer-Slavery Bazaar, instituted to raise money for that Amer-Slavery Society which afteen years ago pro-limited by Mrs. Massir, at Upper Clapton, and transferred to Miss Grant, of Perth, or Miss Estlin, of Bristol, which will be forwarded by those ladies, with other contributions. I fear there is little ican Anti-Slavery Society which fifteen years ago pro-claimed the Union 'a covenant with death and an prospect that my beloved wife will again be able co-operate with hell,' and whose watchword is no agreement with hell, and whose watchword is no co-operate with you, your sister and other colleagues, union with slaveholders? Or did the swords and staves wait without the door to follow up his declaration in Congress—'They should die, if we had the power, a trajtor death' i-or will he interpret to us Her husband has altogether sympathized with her, power, a trajtor death' i-or will he interpret to us these his words as men do the Constitution of the It is possible she is premature in her expectation, but United States? No pledge he can make will pactory the Slave Power—no explanation of the words wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are a will stay its hand, or save him from dishonor. The confidence is in the Rock of Ages, and he can marshal the South to murder, in the name of death of his saints. Her trust is in an infinite Redeemer, who has made himself an offering for her and has taken away her sins by the sacrifice of him self. Accept my apology for intruding on your no tice and time, as I act in the capacity of her substi

You are engaged in antagonism with a deadly and accursed crime, the national commission of which can meet with no proplitation or atonement under the just judgment of Heaven.

I do not anticipate the return

Just judgment of Heaven.

I do not anticipate the return of Fremont; or believe that his platform would secure an equitable or desirable solution of the question. I dread the prospect, as steeped in the blood of the wretched criminal. The Judge of all the earth will do right. The Lord is not alack concerning his promise, as some men count slackness; but his day will come, as a thief in the night.

Yours, faithfully Yours, faithfully,

JAMES WILLIAM MASSIE.

We cannot pass over without comment the saintly grace of life displayed in the above letter of a man in the highest standing as an evangelical divine in En land, enclosing the contributions of his own family, with those of persons in the highest standing as Unitarians, to the American Anti-Slavery Society, whose our of toil and battle knows no distinction of creed : not because its members consider belief as of secondary importance, but because the firmness of their own convictions makes each sacredly respect the rights of

The same catholic spirit which we have always felt it a blessing to exercise, snimates the letter of our steemed Swiss fellow-laborers :-

Be assured, madam, with all your honored co-la-borers, that our gift is no measure of our sympathy for the cause. Yet, having only a mite to offer, we do it to serve Him who came to proclaim the new commandment of Love, and to sustain all those who are battling in the United States for liberty and hu-manity.

are outning in the United States in Jemanity.

God be with you, ladies!—honored sisters in Jesus Christ!—with his help and blessing!—granting you the joy of speedy triumph for the Christian cause in which you are engaged!

'In the name of the ladies of Lausanne and the Canton de Vaud, I have the honor of offering you their fraternal salutations, with the assurance of between their fraternal salutations, with the assurance of being Yours, faithfully,

LOUIS BRIDEL One of the pastors of the Evangelical Free Church

ne was more welcome than that of the vene novelty from him. From the time when he witnessed the selfish and dishonest attempt to disperse the Anti-Slavery body in 1829-40, by the trusted traitors who retended to be its friends, his contributions have been cotemporary with every trying crisis. The present letter enclosed £300 for the use of the Cause from my sister Kether and myself, because we are too old and feeble in health to aid the Bazaar by a box of contributions. This great good man, who conde scends so touchingly to such an insignificant mean of raising funds as this, (only adopted because n other is practicable in the present state of things was the co-worker for British emancipation of Zacr ART MACAULAY, who, to quote Mr. Sturge's own fell citous expression, that the happiness of getting through his work without being overburdened with fame. And yet to him, perhaps, more than to any

all his great labors and successes, Mr. Thomas Stunes was intimately associated. His name makes the bright link that connects the day of Zachary Manaulay, of Clarkson, of Wilberforce, of Buxton, and of Brougham and O'Connell, with our own;—the time when The Anti-Slavery Reporter was The Anti-Slavery Reporter, and Thomas Sturge stood by its editor in its publication. Let any who wish to know something of the real facts of that day read Mr. Sturge's inval-uable historical paper in the 'Liberty Bell' of 1848, and they will at the same time learn by what experiences he had been trained to recognise at a glance the American Anti-Slavery Society as the true centre of American Anti-Slavery life.

We are not likely to forget the gift of HARRIST Manringat,—the only European traveller of a world-wide celebrity who has been true to the feelings, principles, traditions, religion of her own land, by identifying herielf with the cause of liberty in its darkest hour in ours, giving her fame as a su ful novelist, great states woman and sectarian leader its stern, unsparing use. This unrivalled tapestry, which was to us the embles

a whole nature devoted in all its seasons to the Jause, was displayed above the head of our honors ind beloved senior Manager, marked \$100; but peedily withdrawn from public competition in the llowing mauner Form Affect to and only

JANUARY 1st, 1857. To Mus. CHAPMAN:
DEAR FRIEND,—Deeming this work of Harrise

dartineau's precious hours too sacred for sale, we beg on to accept it from us,-feeling she could wish i to better home than in the keeping of her most int

Ann Greene Phillips, C. F. Hovey. Louisa Loring. Mary May, Mary Gray Chapman, Edmund Quincy. Samuel May, Jr., Samuel Philbrick

Edmund Jackson, Susan Cabot, Carrie Wild, Ann Rebecca Brambal Richard Clap, Rlize F. Eddy. Charles Follen, A. W. May, F. A. Kingsbury, ins, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Helen E. Garrison,

fercame (as what shall they not overcome?) any natural reluctance to appropriate the most beautiful and valuable object in the Bazaar, since its beauty and value were, at that moment, lost sight of in the frie hips of which it thus became the sign and the memo

Grateful as this occasion ever is, as combining so much of the interest pertaining to literature, taste abolitionists. Hither, while it continues, they come daily to impart to each other their hopes, plans and ounsels; and never, surely, was there so important a moment for their interchange. The election, from which many hoped so much, is lost. Plainly, it is not by such methods that we are to win. Change your method, we say to all who are disposed to give

Perchè il cessa?
Perchè la guerra omai non si rennova,
A liberar Gerusalemme oppressa?

Letters upon letters are here written and received strain like those told of by a hormon your if

The bard that Salem's conquest's sung,' to spur the generous soul, and awaken slumbe

To-morrow is the Festival-the quarter-century noration—the feast we are to share before we gather with our 'disunion' friends at Worcester .-No wonder the bread we break seems a passover, and the cup a sacrament. No wonder it should seem, in the cheerful, solemn dignity that shines in every face, so unlike any other meeting the men of this g tion have looked upon. Such things are hardly seen in one life-time twice. No wonder such utte-rances leave the listener, like Godfrey of Bouillon,

ai detti, allo splendore,
D'occhi abbagliato attonito di core.'

Since last year, two more friends have been added se for whom we might forget our sorrow in our pride.' The death of the excellent Mrs. REMOND ade a breach in our ranks, on this occasion, that it vas found utterly impossible to fill. That of the vencrable madain Ropman, of New Bedford, afflicted all hearts with a feeling of orphanage. Herself a birthright Abolitionist,—the daughter of one who hated avery with his whole heart, whose whole life was pattle against it,—she became the friend and firm sup-porter of William LLOYD GARRISON, ABRY KELLEY FOSTER, CHARLES LENOX REMOND, and their coadjutors of the present day. From the retirement of her extremest age went forth influences, during all the last twenty-five years, which, for her, completed a century. She was the venerated head of the family, of which our unfailing friend Ambanw Roasson is luence reached, was ready to unite in his heartfelt rords :- Mother! I had not so well stood fam through all these times, but for then !

And now, sanctified as this cause is by our hope for generations yet unborn, as well as hallowed by every remembrance of the departed, what is our soul's profound conviction as we mark its progress through he world, summoning to its aid all memories fair and blest — while the weary turn to it for cheer, and the sed for consolation? That, verily, this is a cause so deep-freighted with the sympathics of the world, that each of the humblest embarked in its service may

say, with exulting effusion of heart. Nothing, indeed, can in the nature of thir sere rapid or more sure than this transit from Si o Freedom. We know how sure, by the amore rash we throw overboard, to make way for the w

We are not unmindful of four others, the spoe-tie, the advocates, the triend of the cause, George Thompson, E. S. Abdy, Francis Bishop, and the Earl of Carlisle, all of whom are guarded from the re-proach of the above statement.

ing of the tempest we raise as we are borns onwa All we are willing thus to buy, we shall have;—the exact amount of redemption for our land, that we are willing to pay for in personal secrifice. Money we assure our distant coadjutors, that Liberty is at hand.

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN.

NO UNION WITH SULFRIGURE

SPECIAL ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Our home contributions and supplies were from the following cities and towns:—

Boston, besides the contributions of the Manag and their friends, a parcel of articles was rec

Brookline, by Miss Putnam, from eighle of friend gathered together by Mrs. Follen. Brooklyn, (Conn.,) 1 box and 1 barrel, by Mrs omb, from a few friends, including the fine from Mesers. Philip and Edwin Scarborough Charlestown, by the Misses Stetson. Cummington, by Miss Kingman, 1 box of article

[The money enclosed (\$8) stolen by the way.] Cambridge, 1 parcel, by Mrs. Howe. Concord, contributions by Mrs. Brooks. Duxbury, do. by Misses Bradford.

Dorchester, by Miss Carlton.
Fitchburg, and Milford, (N. H.) by Mrs. Drake. Ghent, N. Y., by Miss Powell. Hanover, by express, from M. Stetson.

Hingham, box of refreshments, by Miss Thaxter.

Lynn, one box of refreshments and shoes, by Mrs.

Lexington, 1 box from Miss Watson, received early in the season (sent under circumstances which deman of us peculiar thanks.) ...... ins sword languard lie New York, from Mrs. Bramball.
Pembroke, beautiful quilt from Mrs. McLauthlin

Portland, by Miss Southwick. In . nordist? to ... Portsmouth, by Mrs. Hatch. Philadelphia, by Miss Pugh.
Pictou, handwriting of Alex. M'Phail.

Plymouth, by Miss Allen. Yes 18.8. and traffit po Staten Island, by Mrs. Gay. it to areat layt roll 3 Sudbury, by Mrs. Brown.

Warren, 3 parcels and 1 box, by Miss Cutter and Mrs. Mary Anne Bishop Blair.
Upton, refreshments, articles and clothing for fugi Nothing was in general more saleable than the un

expensive but perfectly made children's clothing, th exquisite pocket-book work, (morocco sewed,) and the perfectly proportioned kuitting of these contributions. I find this memorandum on the envelope in which I preserved the lists:— Mem. To mention the perfection of lady-like neatness in all the articles from he New England country towns. To what owing But to say to what it is owing would involve a philo-sophical history of New England. We hope to see fuller representation of its towns next year, and invite The Refreshment Table, remarkable for its excel

lence, was this year carried on by the plan of each Manager, so far as practicable, becoming responsible for its supply during one day. We were most effi ciently sustained by friends from both city and coun try, and hasten to thank them for the Cause's sake. We never before received so much of that kind aid

and accommodation which make a heavy labor light, We are especially obliged to Mrs. Mayer and Mrs. Vinton for generous loans and donations; to Mr. Waterman, for much help in the same way; to Col. Loring, Messrs. Crocker & Brewster, Messrs. Crosby & Nichols, Mr. Prentiss, Mr. Jewett, Mr. Marsh, and Mr. Clapp, Winter street, for generous donations of stationary; to Mr. Nell and his corps of assistants for their kindness in distributing the invitations; to Messrs. Howland and Hinckley for a new Manilla flagrope; to Mr. Cummings, for the amount of his bill to Mr. B. F. White, for most hospitable accommodation of our preparations; to the editors of the Tele-graph, Transcript, New Bedford Mercury, (and any others whose kindness may not have reached our eye,) for gratuitous insertion and friendly mention; to Mr J. B. Smith, for loan of tables and unlimited friendly offices; to those who so obligingly complied with our request to give us the benefit in consultation of rea mercantile knowledge as to prices; to Mr. Richards recently a slave, for several days' gratuitous service. There are others who have done for private friendship what they would not have done for the Cause; others still, to whom thanks might prove embarr ing; yet all are appreciated and held in proportionate-ly grateful remembrance, for the Cause's sake. To all the above-named we sent cards of admission, which we greatly regret to learn in some instances failed to reach their destination form or barned yours delete

Received and expended in Paris for the Basons, by Car

oline Weston Destroy sell q
Anna Chan Garage
Other American friends by M.
W. Chapman, 020
H. Wild,
reserve total musicism arms and ministrat model emitted.
Money received and applied for the Bazaar.
Henrietta Sargent, a project tant from \$10.00
Sarah S. Russell, 30.00
John G. Palfrey, (for Liberty Bell,) 3.00 Sarah B. Shaw, 40.00
Sarah B. Shaw, 40.00
Ann T. G. Phillips. 12.00
Louisa Loring, 10.00
Mary G. Chapman, 20.00
Francis Jackson, 20.00
Mrs. Edwin Chapman, Bristol, Eng. 25.00
by Mrs. Follen, through S. May, Jr. \ 25.00 Thomas Brown, (by W. C. Nell,) 2.00
Richard Clap, Dorchester, 10.00
Elistia C. Clap, s daniel
Miriam Johnson, and friends in Lynn, 25.00
Warren Ladies' A. S. Society. 1.80
Elizabeth Gay, 4.75
Elizabeth Coumbe, des elle des in 60
Alexander Esty, (by C. F. Hovey,) 1.00 Misses Andrews, (by C. K. Whipple,) 6.00
Eliza H. Apthorp, (by Miss Thayer,) 10.00
Rev. F. Frothingham, Portland, 5.00
Liberty Bell sales, by Miss Holley, 20.00
Sale of picture frame, and a sound r 76
Dr. C. C. Field, (by Mrs. Drake,) 2.50 Mrs. Hatch, Portsmouth, 13.00
John Mawson, (Eng.) by P. Pillsbury, £2 2
By the Rev. J. W. Massie, D.D., London:
Mrs. Massie, waterand and the cont £16.0.0
Miss Starch, 10 0 0
Mrs. Reid. 500
H. Crabbe Robinson, Esq. 500
Fane Wigham, postage stamps, 10 E. Howarth, (Bury, Eng.) 3.10 6
Mara Story, (Lymington, Hants.) 10 0
By Joseph Lupton, Leeds, 3 18 6
A friend, (for the A. S. tract fund,) \$5 00
By Samuel May, Jr.;
A friend,
Prentiss & Sawyer, 1 1 1 1 6 00
Richard Hopkins, (South Whitley, Ia.) 2 60
Perley King, South Danvers, 3 00
C. F. Hovey, and had I make 10 00

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Met.

The donation of TROMAS and ESTREE STURO (£200,) received during the Bazzar, does not appear in its receipts, but was paid immediately to the Trees arer of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

Contributions of Articles from friends in Europe. Ambleside—1 parcel from H. Martineau.

Bristol—2 boxes from Mary Estlin and Anna Thom
enclosing contributions from Southampton,
mineter and Chatham.

Bury—1 box by E. Howarth.
Beliast—Articles from Mary Ireland.
Bridgewater—1 box from Mr. Steintl.sl, includin
Mrs. Michell's.

flasgow—I do. by Joseph Scowby, enclosed acids—I do. by Joseph Lupton.

octs—I do. by Joseph Lupton.

octingham—I do. by Elica Eddison.

Warrington—1 do. by Miss Robson.
Perth—1 do by Mr. Mortan.
Paris—4 boxes from Miss Weston, Mada
Walther and others.
Switzerland—1 do. by Louis Bridel.

fil a most onerous service, in the London Anti-

2 purcels for Mr. Pillsbury.
1 parcel for Mr. J. B. Syme.
2 do. for Mr. Pillsbury, wis
two bitters.
T box to Mrs. Stowe.

" Glasgow do. parcel for Henry C. Wright.
do. for Wendell Phillips.
do. for Frederick Douglass " Leeds do.

1 box from C. W. 1 letter for Mrs. Stowe. · Paris do. MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN.

SPEECH OF WEMDELL PHILLIPS, Esq At the Disunion Convention held in the City Hall

Worcester, January 15, 1857.

Mr. PRESIDENT: Mr. PRESIDENT:
We are assembled to consider the expediency seeking a dissolution of the Union. For my part, am for the dissolution of the Union, and I seek it as an Abolitionist. I seek it, first and primarily, to protect the slave. My second motive is, to protect the white race. Primarily, it is an Anti-Slavery measure. I object to the letter of Mr. Wilson, and to all

that argument of which his letter is a type, that it is treason to the Anti-Slavery movement-to the philosophy of it. No man deserves the name of an Abolitionist who, in arguing the slave question, sets out with the assumption that any human institution is to be saved at all hazards, come what may of the slave. The gist of Mr. Wilson's letter is, that in no possible contingency, for no possible purpose, will he al-low the Union to be touched. He is not a fit leader in the Anti-Slavery enterprise, if he lays down unv such principle, I do not know where my opposition to slavery will lead me; but I know this, that wherever it leads me I will go, until I reach the slave.
(Loud appliaise.) The Abolitionist gives no pledge to his fellow, except this that he will make h over every obstacle, in order to reach the slave. In Mr. Wilson's letter, and in that whole tone of argument of which it is the representative, the Union is a foregone conclusion. That is anchored. No matter how much you may prove against it, no matter how much the course of events may open your eyes to new interests and duties,—no matter what form the ques-tion may take,—you must pledge yourself not to touch the Union. How absurd the pretence of argument with a man who has made that pledge at the outset !- he is not fit to argue. On so mo question, we have no right to consider any thing but truth and justice as settled all mere institutions ar affoat. We are launching a great argument; sounding on and on in the voyage of statesmanship, with nothing but despair behind. We do not know where our vessel will take us. Common sense requires that we should keep every door open, free to go wherever the issue leads us. Slavery is so momentous an evil that in its presence all others pale away. No thoughtful man can deem any sacrifice too great to secure its abolition. The safety of the people is the highest law. In this battle, we demand a clear field and the use of every honorable weapon. Even the monuments of our fathers are no longer sacred, if the ene-

man who has an Anti-Slavery purpose. One of the greatest, if not the greatest question of the age, is that of free labor. I do not know, -no man can prophecy, what sacrifices it will demand, no human sagacity divine what shape it will acquire in the kaleidoscope of the future. Nobody can foresee the combinations that will be necessary in order to secure liberty, and turn law into justice. The pledge we make to each other, as Abolitionists, is, that to this slave question, embodying as it does the highest justice and the most perfect liberty, synonymous as it is with Right, Manhood, Justice, with pure Religion, a free Press, an impartial Judiciary, and a true Civiliration, we will sacrifice every thing. If any man s, he is not, in any just sense, an Aboli If he has not studied the question enough to know, that it binds up in itself all considerations of government, then he is not worthy of being called an Abolitionist. The fate of four millions of slaves, linked as it is with the welfare of the white race, with the purity of religion, with freedom of conscience and thought, with civil liberty, with an impartial judiciary, with personal character, with all civil rights, is a question deserving of every sacrifice. Then, when which countervalled all the merits of Oliver Cromyou come to the Union-what is it? This momentous something, to which every possible importance of the slave question is to be sacrificed -what is it? What has the Union ever done? Where are its merits Who knows them? Who has stated them? I know of but one: it has preserved peace between thirty-one soil of Kansas, and it hardly waked a ripple on the States ;-that is all its virtue!

my are concealed behind them.

a merit?

Mr. Phillips—They who look on peace as a necessary condition of all progress or civilization would doubtless so regard it. For my own part, I do not believe in it. I would like to have those men who are ring-doubtless so regard it. For my own part, I do not ling perpetual changes on the Union come here, and think that peace between sin, and servility masquer-tell us what good the Union has ever done. It has ading as virtue, is a benefit i (Loud applause.) I made our large cities the scenes of riot and of fugithink, when Massachusetts undertook to be the blood-tive slave surrenders; it has filled our pulpits with hound of South Carolina, in order that there might Deweys and Adamses; it has filled our literature with be peace between the two States, It was an exceedingly doubtful benefit. But what else has the Union ever done? Some claim that she is the mother of of the black race. There never was a greater mistake commerce. I doubt it. I question whether the go-nius and energy of the Yankee race are not the pa-until we cut loose from it shall we have any hope of rent of commerce and the fountain of wealth, much a system of ho more than the Union. That race, in Helland, first spect ourselves created a country, and then, standing on piles, called I do not, then, tremble to approach the question of modern commerce into being. That race, in England, breaking up the Union. I have no faltering fear, no with territory just wide enough to keep its eastern and western harbors spart, monopolized for centuries the trade of the world, and annexed continents only as teasure-houses wherein to garner its wealth. Who shall say that the same blood, with only New England for its anchorage, could not drag the wealth of it to which an American can recur with any pride or the West into its harbors? Who shall say that the honor; and when a pen as impartial as that of fertile lands of Virginia and the Mississippi enriched her HILDRETH writes that history, you see it—every because they willed to do so, and not because they man must see it. It is nothing but the vain-glorious were compelled? As long as New England is made of granife and the nerves of her sons of steel, she will be, as she always has been, the brain of North America, united or disunited; and harnessing the elesents, steam and lightning, to her car of conquest, she will double the worth of every prairie acre by her akill, cover ocean with her canvas, and gather the wealth of the Western bemisphere into her harbors. manship, (laughter and applause,) that have under I dispute, then, the value of the Union; I do not taken to show the value of the Union. It is rotte

such a people as new covers these thirty one State. The Union! Why, it has so chilled the heart Massachusetts, that like a whipped spaniel, she attal ed among her hills when her Senator was beaten most to death in the national capitol. The Union It has brought thirty Seates to the level, that they se crowded in the brief history of Kansas, every desic aggression which chased the Stuarts out of I land, and changed her government; and yet the tame States vote the same policy into office, after such an exhibition! The Union, to which Mr. War-son, undertakes to sacrifice every possibility of the slave question, has yet to find the first good thing that it has done for twenty millions of people. Fo Longfellow, the Union is a gallant bark that outride the storm. A storm! When have we met one till ty, have been our history;—a boat with every plank torn off, or a Chinese junk, would have i it difficult to sink (Laughter.) This is the fire sel giving up the voyage and skulking into harbor, for fear of being sunk? Who cares for the 'forge' or 'heat' in which were shaped the 'anchors' of such despair? What is a government? It is a machine for education;—and it is free speech that endangers this government). Free speech, the highest attribute of man;—and yet it is the discussion of agreat moral question that endangers the government! Then the coner it goes to pieces, the better! As JOHN QUINCY ADAMS said to CHARLES SUMNER, when he stood b his sick bed in Boston, +I hope to go back to Wash ington, in order to teach this Mr. DANIEL WEISTER that there is something better than the Constitution of the United States, the justice and liberty which it was intended to preserve.' (Loud cheers.) I object, therefore, altogether, to this exaggerate value placed upon the Union. I do not believe in it.

I do not believe history can be made hereafter to bear witness to any high value in the Union. This has

been a decent government in its day, but it is preg

nant with momentously bad results. It has prostituted the pulpit,—it has made the people cowards,—it has made slavery triumphant,—it has made litera ture vassal and corrupt, it has transformed twenty millions of people into slave catchers. What a his tory! We launched out with the popular determina tion that the territory of the Union should be secured to liberty. The spirit with which we set out, under the ordinance of 1787, made all national territory sacreto liberty. We came down to 1819, and cowardice born of the Union, gave up half; we came down t 1852, and treason in the garb of cowardice gave up the whole to slavery. Behold the history of th Union! Willingly do I join issue with the Union worshippers on the value of their idol. I say, the Fugitive Slave Law was not possible, and could no have been executed in the city of Boston in 1789; it was executed there in 1850. Apply the torture of any circumstances to John Jay, Luther Martin, Chan cellor Wythe, Patrick Henry, and never could you extort such speeches as Daniel Webster made the last two years of his life. The Union—behold the value of it! If property be every thing,—if, as Daniel Webster said, the whole purpose of government is to protect property,—I do not know but possibly banks make better dividends with the Union than the would without, though of that I have serious doubts but if men be the object of government,-if liberty b the object of government,-if high thought, high character, a noble party, a noble State, with noble impulses, be the test of government, this Union is barbarized in fifty years, that we must hide our faces when we compare the Senate of to-day with that over which even Aaron Burr presided. Look at the outrage on Charles Sumner! Men have been assassi nated before. If a man trusts himself with gold in the purlieus of great cities, he is very likely to be as sassinated. One who quarrels with drunken bullie in the haunts of vice, risks assassination. But die you ever see before, in the Senate chamber, the focus of a civilized State, the Capitol on which millions of eyes are fixed,-did you ever see an assassination here, with half a score of what are called the states men of the land looking on, still and silent? I undertake to say, that in view of all the circumstan the outrage on CHARLES SUMMER is not to be paralleled in the history of civilized States. You never saw the assassination, in cool blood, of an unarmed man, with twelve of his peers, the foremost men in office, in a civilized community, present, and not ar and perhaps one half the whole country, daring to vindicate and applaud such an act. That is the barbarism to which the Union has brought these States. You know it stands out in all history as the atrocious crime well, that he undertook to put his military boot on the Speaker's mace in the House of Commons. Every man who has written history since has regarded that as the lowest point which English history has ever touched. That very act was repeated on the virgin calm sea of American life. Such is the result of a Mrs. Anny KELLEY Poster (interrupting) - Is that Union to which men are told to sacrifice justice, liberty and honor, the welfare of the slave, and an effecing perpetual changes on the Union come here, and tell us what good the Union has ever done. It has Hillards, and Pierponts, and Bancrofts. I curse the Union in behalf of the white man, as well as a friend

system of honorable government, or any right to reconspiracy against justice, and accurated of God.

(Loud applause.) Every page of our history since
'89 is black with the Union. There is not a page of eulogy of Fourth of July orators; the swollen selfish ness of wealth eager for more gain; of Commercerying 'Hush!' in order to have customers; of me crying 'Hush!' in order to have customers; of me chants, in trembling deference to somebody out whom they expect to make a dollar of profit;—it only petty lawyers like Curtis, who imagine, because they can draw writs, they can meddle with states the value of the Union. It is rotter believe in it. Great all it claims as the parent of all over! It is one great sore! It has proved on a wealth, it has not produced arx. Daniel Webster magnificent scale, as if written by the finger of God said that the virtue of the colonial institutions was, betwirt Orion and the Pleiades, that Lamartine was

You may belster up the Constitution as something Union; sure to result speedily in the abolition of the Union; sure to result speedily in the abolition of slawing, having come down to you from the fathers of the government, you are bound to support; but is there a man who, if he could have his choice, would to discased, gradual dying out of slavery, constantly poisoning us with the festering remains of this corrupt political, social and literary state. I believe a studen, conclusive, definite disminon, resulting in the abolition of slavery speedily, in the disruption of the because it exists, and because men suppose it for their In the first place, my opposition to the Union is one

consideration—the nucleus;—all the others are ancidental, secondary. It is a question of personal honor ment for thirty or sixty years.

and duty with me. I am not going into the question We are talking about the best way of getting rid of the pure talking about the pure t of the technicalities of the Constitution,—I do not a great down the Union as a fixed fact, and then encourage may take it for granted that the Constitution, as politics up to a certain level. In that way we have got to live, like Sinbad, with Cushing, and Choate got to live, like Sinbad, with Cushing, and Choate got to live, like Sinbad, with Cushing and Choate got to live, like Sinbad, with Cushing and Choate got to live, like Sinbad, with Cushing and Choate got to live, like Sinbad, with Cushing and Choate got to live, like Sinbad, with Cushing and Choate got to live, like Sinbad, with Cushing and Choate got to live, like Sinbad, with Cushing and Choate got to live, like Sinbad, with Cushing and Choate got to live, like Sinbad, with Cushing and Choate got to live, like Sinbad, with Cushing and Choate got to live, like Sinbad, with Cushing and Choate got to live got live got to live got l of the technicalities of the Constitution,-I do not a great national evil. Mr Wilson's way is to put Power. You know what that Slave Power is. I do men,—with the Hunker School Committees approvnot mean by that phrase an exclusively Southern powing George Hillard's school-books, from which no er. The Slave Power is here in Worcester just as young man, even with a million-power microscope much as in Charleston, S. C. The Slave Power is would discern that Waterrine ever wrote an anti-sla three-fold : it has the power of wealth-two thousand very line,-all this timid servility of the press,-a millions of dollars invested in slaves, drawing to it the this lack of virtue and manhood,—all this sympathy of all other kinds of capital. That is the first power, and in the nineteenth century, the money away is omnipotent. Then it has, secondly, the aristocracy of the Constitution; and, thirdly, the prejudice of the pulpit,—all this fossil hunkerism,—all this selfing of the soul for a mess of pottage,—is to linger—working in the body politic for thirty or forty years to cracy of the Constitution; and, thirdly, the prejudice of the pulpit,—all this fossil hunkerism,—all this selfing of the soul for a mess of pottage,—is to linger—working in the body politic for thirty or forty years and we are gradually to climinate the disease! What dice against color. The aristocracy of the C tion | where have you seen an aristocracy with half its power? You may take a small town, here in New England, with a busy, active population of 2500, and three or four such men as Gov. Aiken, of South Carolina, riding leisurely to the polls, and throwing their eisiting cards in for ballots, will blot out the entire influence of that New England town in the Federal Government, That is your Republicanism! Then, when you add to that the element of prejudice, which is concentrated in the epithet 'nigger,' you make the three-straned cable of the Slave Power—the projudice of race, the omnipotence of money, and the al-Slave Power. Whatever you make of the Constitution, its administration is in the hands of the Slave Power. When HENET Wilson goes up to the Sen- graph, and the Charleston Mercury is the other. New ate of the United States,—if he wishes a part of that Government,-he must vote men into office, and vote money to carry on the Government; and he knows, if f he carries it on, he carries on the Slave Power. He knows that when he pays John McLean, the Judge of Ohio, he pays him for returning fugitive slaves. ('Hear,' hear,') When he votes Judge Leavitt's salary, he votes to pay him for that trick that plunged Margaret Garner back into the hell of bondage, and cheated the State of Ohio out of her rights; and I want to know when or where the Republican party or any other party, ever avowed their purpose to be to get the power of this Government into their hands in order that no dollar in its treasury shall be allowed to go for the support of the Slave Power? Until they lo this, politics is personally dishonorable to an Ab litionist. It is paying aGovernment, two-thirds of which is directly, and the other third indirectly covered all over with pro-slavery service, from the Judge on the Supreme Bench, down to the Marshal in the Courts The bill which was paid for returning Anthony Burns was so mixed up with the salaries of officers, that it could not be disintegrated without stopping the whole Break the link, and New York springs up like the appropriation bill. I deem the noblest piece of work fountain relieved from mountain le

(Laughter and applause.) won a sol cant of the feet I say, sir, it is a matter of personal honor and duty with me. I do not see how any man can volunteer the elightest amount of personal or pecuniary support to a Government which, whatever was its intent in 1789, is now practically a pro-slavery institution. I thank-ed God when I looked into the eyes of AKTHONY Bunns, and, in reply to his agonized inquiry, 'Can you do nothing for me?' was obliged to answer, ' Nothing'-I thanked God that at least I could say, 'I never lifted a finger to build one stone of the Government that is resting upon your heart to-day.' That Government returned ANTHONY BURNS; that Government is organized year after year, and every dollar in slavery. You know a religious man, for instance, protests against idolatry, and the support of idolarous Governments in Asia. Here is a Government just as much permented by slavery as China or Japan with idolatry, and I cannot vote under it, nor volunthis Slave Power, which controls the Union. I do to deal with. not know what it may be ten or fifteen years hence; What I mean by Disunion is simply that breaking

Why do you not let it fall to pieces? As at present

and you know it. South Carolina cannot breathe nor

money to buy the crutches she stands on first!

the Sepate, when that was distinctly avowed to be the far more than he did when his ambition was co policy of Mr. Fillmore. You remember Mr. Clay letting it drop out accidentally, in debate, that the alaveholders had always closely watched the Cabinet, and on slavery, I answer, it would have, in the first place kept a majority there, in order to preserve the ascentheir influence of political economy; that, taking from dancy of slavery. This is the policy which, in the course of fifty years, has built up the Slave Power. and countenance, the South would have to set about Now, how is the Republican party ever to beat that getting a government. Government is an expensive Power down? By reversing that policy, in favor of luxury. You must get taxes to suppose it. When freedom. Cassius Clay said to me, two years ago, 'If will you levy your taxes? They must rest on productions will allow me to have the patronage of this government five years, and exercise it remorselessly, must educate your laborer, if you would have the grou will allow me to have the patronage of this government five years, and exercise it remorselessly, down to New Orleans,—never permit any one but an avowed Abolitionist to hold office under the Federal Government,—and I will revolutionize the slave States themselves in two Administrations. That is a scheme of efficient politics. But the Republican party has never yet even professed any such policy. Mr. pay for it? Why, Massachusetts, with a million work-Greeley, on the contrary,—and I take the Republican men, men, women, and children,—the little feet that party as the highest type of political action at the can just toddle bringing chips from the wood-pile, present time,—avowed in the Tribene, that he had often voted for a slaveholder willingly, and he never and lays by about three per cent. a year. And South expected the time would come when he should lay Carolina, with one half idiers, and the other half

that they produced Wassinsorox. The sin of the Union is, that it manufactured Wassinsorox. (Laughter and applause.) Carlyle says, the test of governments is the seas they make. Where are our men? The contents produced the Beyolutionary men; in the colonies produced the Beyolutionary men; in the state of the oppressor. (Cheers.) It is one great issuarch the clair of the present day! That is the full bloom of the Union if the present day! That is the full bloom of the Union if the present day! That is the full bloom of the Union if the present day! That is the full bloom of the Union if the present day! That is the full bloom of the Union if the present day! That is the full bloom of the Union if the present day! That is the full bloom of the Union if the present day! That is the full bloom of the Union if the present day! That is the full bloom of the Union if the present day! The dissection of the present day! The dissection of the union, so far as a school. It is not consider that richetty machine at Washington, as the government. What has it amounted to? I do not consider that richetty machine at a manufacture in the elements which produce the actional charges of the lements which produce the actional charges are they? The classition of the union, so far as it has had any power, has inflienced to the result of producing such a people as now powers these thirty-one-Sintes.

Washington, as the government. The government as in the elements which produce the actional charges are they are the producing such a people as now powers these thirty-one-Sintes.

Republican who hears me who would vote for it. You may bolester up the Constitution as pomething to the Government, it would take two or three generates the project of the Government in its favor, the Slave Power has been some airty pears of the Government in its favor, the Slave Power has been some airty pears of the Government. The government is the producing and the neck of his breath to the producing the first of the full pears of the Government in its favor, lage to it, immediately, would be a better, healthier of personal honor and duty;—and this is the strongest party, even if it could ever gain the power, exert this consideration—the nucleus;—all the others are incl- gradual influence through the power of the govern-

> we may take it for granted that the Constitution, as politics up to a certain level. In that way we have at present interpreted and executed, is a pro-slavery got to live, like Sinbad, with Cushing, and Choate, Constitution—used by Slavery for its own purposes; and Hillard, and Hallett, and men like them, on our that the power of dictating the course to be pursued aboulders for the next thirty or forty years,—with the under that Constitution is in the hands of the Slave Deweys and President Lords, and all that class of and we are gradually to climinate the disease! What an awful future! What a miserable chronic disease What a wreck of a noble nation the American Re-

> public is to be for fifty years ! That is HENRY WILSON's cure—and why? Only save a piece of parchment that ELBRIDGE GERRY had instinct enough to think did not deserve saving, as long ago as 1789! He would leave New York united to New Orleans, with the hope (sure to be baulked) of getting freer and freer from year to year. I want to place her at once, in the same relation towards New Orleans that that do ? I will tell you. The New York pulpit is today one end of a magnetic telegraph, of which the New Orleans cotton market is the other. The New York stock market is one end of the magnetic tele York statesmanship! Why, even in the lips of Seward, it is sealed, or half sealed, by considerations that take their rise in the cane-breaks and cotton fields o fifteen States. Break up this Union, and the ideas of South Carolina will have no more influence on Sew ard than those of Palmerston. The wishes of New Or cans will have no more influence on Chief Justic Shaw than the wishes of London. The threats an party tactics of Brooks, Soulé, Blair and Benton will have no more influence on the Tribune than the thun ders of the London Times on the hopes of the Charists. Bancroft will no longer write history with on eye fixed on Democratic success, nor Webster invent 'laws of God' to please Mr. Senator Douglas. We shall have as close connection, as much commerce we shall still have a common language, a commo faith and common race, the same common socia life,-we shall intermarry just the same, we shall have steamers running just as often and just a rapidly s now :- but what cares Dr. Dewey, in New York, for the opinion of Liverpool? Nothing! What cares he for the opinion of Washington ? Every thing ever attempted was the effort to place among decent cities. (Applause.) We mean no stop the appropriation bill. Chief Justice Marshall special praise of the English courts, pulpit or press, said once, that whenever Senators were omitted to be by these comparisons; our only wish is, to show that chosen, the United States Government fell to pieces, however close the commercial relations might continue to be between North and South, and in spite constituted, it is the right arm of the Slave Power, of that common faith and common tongue and common history which would continue to hold these thirget her food a day out of the Union. Bankrupt, she ty States together, still, as in the case of this country talks of walking out of the Union'! Let her beg and England, wedded still by the same ties, the mere sundering of a political union would leave each half free, as that of 1776 did, from a very large share

of the corrupt influence of the other. That is what I mean by Disunion. I mean to take Massachusetts, and leave her exactly as she is, commercially. She shall manufacture for the South just as Lancashire does. I know what an influence the South has on the manufacturers and clergy of England; that is irresistible in the nature of things We have only human nature to work with, and we cannot raise it up to the level of angels. We shall never get beyond the sphere of human selfish but we can lift this human nature up to a higher level, if we can but remove the weight of this political relation which now rests upon it. What I would do its treasury is spent in direct or in indirect support of with Massachusetts is this-I would make her, in relation to South Carolina, just what England is. I would to God that I could float her off, and anchor her in mid ocean ! (Loud applause.) . Where shall disunion commence?! Why, if it cannot commence any with idolatry, and I cannot vote under it, nor volun-tarily support it. I do not care for parchments; they Rock; (cheers)—begin again, and see if we cannot do are not the Government. There are elements beneath as much in 236 years as our fathers did-create a the perchangent that fashion the Government, and great nation out of this wilderness. Would to God among these elements, first and beyond all others, is we had only the difficulties of an empty wilderness

I do not know what it may be when it is changed; I of the political arrangements and connections—ye only know what it is now, and I say, no Abolitionist cannot break the others which would leave us o can support it. If there is any man who can tell me how, I should like to have him do so.

Then, again, how is the Republican party ever to gain them very young, you might make something. as Dr. Johnson said of Scotchmen, if you caugh supremacy in the Government? Certainly, by turning every atom of patronage and pecuniary profit in the keeping of the Federal Government to the support of freedom. You know that the policy has been always acted upon, ever since Washington,—and it man when he was not tall enough to look over the has been openly avowed ever since Fillmore,—that no fences of Massachusetts, than when he got so high man was to receive any office who was not sound on that he could see as far off as Washington; then his the slavery question. You remember the debate in head turned slightly, and now he values Washington

luxury. You must get taxes to support it. When

alaves, doing only half the work of a free m one quarter of the population actually at work-by much do you suppose she rays up? Lays up a lay (Laughter.) By all the laws of political common (Laughter.) by an the same or pointed employed he lays up bankruptey, of course she deat he her out, and let her see how shellered the la he her out, and he was of trade by the Union. The first of the North pays her plantation patrol, we pay of of the North pays ner plantation paired, we pelled her government, we pay for her postage, and to may thing else. Launch her out, and let her set a can make the year's ends meet. And when the she must educate her labor in order to get the for taxation. Educate slaves! Make a loos with its furnaces of open wire work, all the anthractic coar, and drive it through the door of Obe Whipple's powder manufactory, and you are sale, whipple's powder manufactory, and you are safe to pared with a slaveholding community edecting a slaves. (Laughter and applause.) But South One lina must do it, in order to get the basis for tank to support an independent government. The same to support an independent government. The hands she does it, she removes the safeguard of three What is the contest in Virginia now! Betsen men who want to make their slaves mechanic, ir enhanced wages it will secure, and the men sing pose, for fear of the influence it will have on the pose, for fear of the influence it will have on the pose. It was a security of slave property and white three is that dispute will go on, if ever the Union is dischart Slavery comes to an end by the laws of trade, his up your Sharp's rifle, my valorous friend! The ties does not ask the help of your musket. He cely up, like old Diogenes to Alexander, 'Stand out of my light!' Just take your awkward properties, Yankee Democrat and Republican, out of the sets and heat of God's laws of political economy, and will melt the slave's chains away! (Enthulaste p. plause.) Take your distorted Union, your nighter monster, out of the light and range of those land monster, out of the land the man and trade and competition; then, without any same a your part, slavery will go to pieces! God nade it law of his universe that villany should always be inand if you will only not attempt, with your payer forts, to stand betwirt the inevitable law of Gal kingdom, as you are doing to-day, and have doe is sixty years, by the vigor that the industry of sixten States has been able to infuse into the sluggal ton of the South, slavery will drop to pieces by the very influence of the competition of the nineteenth contra That is what we mean by Disunion! (Applied.)

The slaveholder says that the Union is his safegure Mr. Witson is for preserving it at every hand I like to learn from the enemy. If the slaveholder love the Union, I hate it; the love of so sagaciour ins is authority enough for my hate. (Applause.) If the slaveholder clings to the Union, it is instinct. ih. stinct is a great matter, says Shakespeare, Ever Abolitionist that ever got his head above water we saluted by the title 'Traitor ! ' The slaveholder by what he was about when he said so, for he felt that? the man ever got his heart also above water, he would feel that treason was his first duty. The Union be been too great a temptation for Northern liberty. The South has bought up our great men faster than nature could make them. (Applause.). It always will h is true of our pulpit, of our literature, of our statemanship—the temptation is too great. All the lemma. tions of self-interest are on the side of slavers. Yes say you are going to change them. How are you go ing to change them? You cannot change them by the Sermon on the Mount. I do not doubt the rowe of the Sermon on the Mount in the long run. Tren will conquer, if you give her time. Centuries less. Ideas will conquer even the material strength of the country; but to-day, in Wall street, two per cest. a month is its Sermon on the Mount (laughter); mi as long as it is so, Wall street will low before two thousand million of dollars, invested in slaves; and as long as that is so the Banks. who think themselves fortunate to get upon the stee of the Merchants' Exchange, will bow to Will street, and its Gospel of two per-cent a month You cannot raise politics above the level of the average public sentiment. I know that, in the leg

process of time, we could re-educate the sation. Is what, new circumstances that far future may bring ! know not. We are working with the tools nearest hands. I believe that Banks and Webster, and the class of men, are as good men as in the ordinary-the average. What I want is, to tempt them to justice. a bundle of hay before his nose. That is just what the South does with every politician,-is has a bake for them all. As long as men like Caleb Cushing on have seventy million of dollars per annum to bester in patronage, I have no hope for the nation; and I do not believe there is but one Caleb Cushing in all Ymkeedom ;-Nature did not break the die when she had made him. (Loud applause.) Suppose such a man, with seventy million of dollars to spend andally, to go out into the highways and byways, and into the House of Representatives of an Anti-Slavery Congress, and do you believe that within our day there is any hope of such a state of immaculate virte, of high-toned honor, as will secure such a momentum triumph as that of Liberty against Slavery? I doubt it. At any rate, the most hopeful method of getting out of danger is, not to struggle vainly against the Cataract of Ningara, but to get out of the sweep d the current. The Republican is forced to confess that the slave power is almost as omnipotent as the dovtward current of Niagara, and he proposes to go uping Palls! Now, disunion means to avoid them; or rate. it proposes to dig down the whole rampart of Talk Rock, and produce a dead level, without a curest (Cheers.) It proposes to take bad circumstance out the way. It proposes to take down this government that our fathers created, which is found not to wet well. That is all it proposes.

Does any man think that anarchy will result? Why should it? Anarchy does not consist in the sheet of parchments. The same conservative elements the keep the government in place now, will exist the Massachusetts does not make money merely been South Carolina has the right to whip slaves. That is not the element of her prosperity. The element lie in the fact, as WARD BEECHER says, that there are more brains in a Yankee's hands than in most men's heads. Therefore we make money; therefore we me a well-ordered State; and we shall always be so while that fact remains. Dissolution of the Union gets rid of slavery, because it is an artificial institu tion, backed up by artificial laws, which, when relet down the waters to a common level, must go pieces by the action of gravity. The dissolution a the Union is removing the dam. To-day the said man stands with his heel on the head of the sist You and I stand behind him-you, voters, directly and all of us, by the impossibility of making our protest fully known. When dissolution takes place, I de not say the slave will cut his master's throat, or but his mansion-house. All I say is, that he will probbly try to do it, unless the master plants in his her a motive not to do so; and until he does, God speci the first insurrection in the Carolinas!' I have a love for insurrections; but 'Hands of!' is a good Saxon motte. Let the two races fight it out; and the white man has no means of defence, by making the black man love him, then he will suffer for the misgoretament of two centuries. That is his our lookout. Gen. Wilson says, he believes that the liberal, high-minded, just (1) men of the South all. in their own time and in their own way, bring ales a safe emancipation. I never knew of a race of or pressors that was preached into doing justice; they have always been bullied into it. If any man thinks otherwise, let him show me a single instance where owerful, despotie class ever roluntarily sur holder being brought to give bonds for good beharious. by the circumstances in which he is to be placed by the necessities of his position. Talk of chivalry! Its whole South is one great magazine of cowards! To

slaves in the upper corner of Tennessee are susp for they did not keep the poor follows alive for they did not keep the poor follows alive long cough to prove it,) of an intention to rebel, and the esternmost corner of chivalrous Virginia trembles? too mad with fear to wait the second news from Tenseste, that there was no plot or purpose to rise. Our old Professor of Natural Philosophy, John Parrar, used to say to us,—with great solemnity.—If I touch that spot, the universe trembles. It was rule; and when a slave makes an impudent answer on the banks of the Mississippi, South Carolina trembles. That is the chivalry of the South! That present fear is kept down by the consciousness that exiten States, with their powerful free blood and organized strength, stand round the system. Take it

renired strength, stand round the system. Take it have full play! When they set horses to run in the Roman races, each horse bears about him a little net Roman races, cach hand beats about him a little nethim run yet faster. I would set the slavel running, with four millions of slaves for the pricks. (Applause.) Dissolution is my method for that race (Applause.) Dissolution is my include for that race letting natural causes have free play, I would take town the dam of the Union, and let loose the torren of God's own water-courses ; and, like every current you may be sure it will clear a channel for itself (Loud applause.)

17 On our last page may be found an earnest and dective, though brief speech, delivered by Rev. Sam THE May, Jr., at the close of the morning session of the Convention at Worcester. Also, highly interest ing letters from Hon. CHARLES F. ADAMS, Hon. Eb-TARD WADE of Ohio, Hon. O. W. ALBER, Prof. C. E. Stove of Andover Theological Seminary, and Rev. Bivar M. Dexter of Boston—all written in an excellent spirit, and manifesting the utmost respect for the Convention, though taking the negative side of the question. Below is a straight-forward, manly, well-written letter from Geonge R. Russell, Esq. of Jamaica Plain. Only one other letter remains to be published-and that is a long one-from the Rev. Dr. BILLOWS of New York, which we shall lay before our resders next week. On the whole, these letters are as explicit, and go quite as far, in the positions they take with reference to the Disunion question, (excepting Mr. Wilson's,) as could reasonably be expected. LETTER FROM GEORGE R. RUSSELL, ESQ.

JAMAICA PLAIN, Jan. 12, 1857.

Jamaica Plain, Jan. 12, 1857.

Rev. Thos. W. Hioginson, Worcester;

Drie Sir.—I cannot attend the Convention to which you have invited me, nor do I think that the time has come for the North to formally propose a dissolution of the Union. The extreme South would gially see us take the initiative, and it is a part of its policy to drive us to measures which may compel as to become aggressors. There are, doubtless, those who are looking to the formation of a Southern empire, and as they are willing to buy when they cannot steal, provided they can as usual put their hands into Northern pockets, they will cling to us until they have exhausted our resources, or, giving up negotiation, resort to the more summary and congulal modes of piracy and murder to secure whatever territory they may deem necessary to carry out their gigantic felony. When we are no longer useful, they will kick us out, provided we submit to the operation, or adopt the more preferable method of driving us to rebellion.

I believe that there are elements in operation, which will crumble it [slavery] into the dust, and

I believe that there are elements in operation, which will cramble it [slavery] into the dust, and it is better they should work, secretly and silently grawing at its very heart, than that their action should be anticipated by open and extraneous influences. If, however, I am wrong in this supposition,—if that infernal tyranny is to sit crouching like an incubus on the breast of the nation, and there is no other hope for its overthrow than an uter dissolution of the compact which holds these states in confederacy.—the scouer it is resorted to.

States in confederacy,—the sooner it is resorted to the better it will be for us and our children. I say this with no unkind feeling towards the South, and with no desire to check her prosperity, South, and with no desire to check her prosperity, or to leave her in that helpless imbegility to which sparation would reduce her. She cannot be supported by conventions, which periodically determine that she shall be powerful. Resolutions will not alone create national wealth. Commerce and manufactures do not arise at the bidding; and the slave driver's whip is not the magician's wand to conver-strility and weakness into affluence and strength They are not her friends who counsel her to cut of the arm that sustains her, or to provoke the with-drawal of the only power which gives her vitality Yet, if she is bent on self-destruction, and can only gan knowledge through the bitter experiences of sorrow and repentance, let her go. all, and he the better for the loss. There has been sough of threatening. Let us have a little action

Stand not upon the order of your going,

You will leave behind you, men, wealth, science, and energy, that will build up a Republic which shall be the marvel and the hope of humanity; in which a tyrant cannot dwell, nor a slave breathe. which a tyrant cannot dwell, nor a slave breathe. We would not impede your retreat by a single entraty. We have tried, gentlemen, and been answered by insult. We have confided in your honor, and been cheated; in your generosity, and been laughed at. We have been cajoled by compromise, and lost worthing; and we trust you no longer. We have no faith in your promises, no belief in your sincerity, no respect for your character. We have exhibited to much of the conciliation which savors of subservious, the much of explanation and apollogy where timey, too much of explanation and apology where there should have been either silent scorn or open defines. Northern men have never yet sown sub

defiance. Northern men have never yet sown sub-mission, without rasping contampt.

Whether this is, or is not, the time for the North to agitate the question of separation, it certainly has abundant reason to justify itself in so doing. While I have strong doubt as to the present expedi-tary of the measure, I honor those, who, feeling the necessity, come forward as pioneers, without counting on public approval or reproduction. That many will keep alout, who secretly exult in the movement, may be expected from the experience of myement, may be expected from the experience of all past time. That others will condemn, with the accustomed routine of holy horror, which is always espended on proposed reforms, is as natural a result as the dismay of true believers at the desecration of

But the Union is not an African felish, to ! blindly worshipped, but it is to be honored or despised in proportion to the measure of its powers for good or evil. It may be a blessing or a curse,

and must be judged accordingly.

It is not surprising that some should think it time being his value, when slavery is the declared polygef its value, when old landmarks are removed. ley et its voters; when old landmarks are removed, and the black flood sweeps over State and Territory,—silf for a time arrested, it is because some more mighty villany is in contemplation; when a false and corrupt basis gives an unequal representation to the country, and allows the Slave States a monstrous the country, and allows the Slave States a monstrous advantage, without any compensation to the North; when the constitutional decisions of a pro-slavery Supreme Court are uniformly on the side of wrong; then Southern interests are implicated, and can as considerity be predicted as the coming on of night when free speech is stopped by sneaking and cowardly assassination, and the perpetrators are honored for a deed which should have clothed them with the convicts particulared assemble, when Northern the conjects partic-colored garments; when Northern ma are daily threatened with violence in the capita of the country, and in some States, the law gives no of the country, and in some States, the law gives no reduction to their lives and property;—in a word, when the whole land is governed by a petty band of siarcholders, who consider every question according to its bearing on slavery, and who are turning what should be a great and glorious nation, into a dispraceful and appalling despotism.

With all these wrongs, and many more, crowding before us, we have in vain sought redress. Every concession on our part has been followed by more disgrant outrages, and our powers of endurance are by no means commensurate to the perseverance and sertile invention of our tormentors.

This state of things cannot last. Those the white about the Union, and, bidding us forget our injuries, assure us that in no possible event can there be a separation of the States, either mistake the signs of the times, or are deplorably ignorant of the character of their countrymen.

character of their countrymen.

We would keep the Union as long as it is worth keeping, and no longer. When it becomes hope-longly worthless, involving us in constant shame and degradation, it can be, ought to be, and will be looken up.

Respectfully yours,

G. R. RUSSELL.

## The Liberator

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

BOSTON, JANUARY 30, 1857.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MASSACHU-

BETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The Twenty-Fourth Annual Meeting of the ACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY Will be held in loston, on Thursday and Prinay, Jan. 29th and 30th, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., each day, and holding morning, afternoon and evening sessions.

13 The meetings will be held on Thursday and

Priday, forenon and afternoon, in the Misokaon, commencing at 10 A. M. On Thursday evening, at the Mencantile Lineary Hall, Summer street; and on Friday evening, at the TREMONT TEMPLE, at 7 P. M. Admission fee at the evening sessions, 10 cents. Mesers. Phillips, Garrison, Quincy, Pillsbury.

other well known speakers, will participate in th A large and general attendance of the frie

the Anti-Slavery cause is urgently invited. On behalf of the Board of Managers, FRANCIS JACKSON, President ROBERT F. WALLOUT, Sed

THE STATE DISUNION CONVENTION AT

The Convention recently held at Worcester, 'to sider the practicability, probability, and expediency of a separation of the free and slave States," has already accomplished something toward the end it had in view, in eliciting the hiss of the serpent and the howl of the wolf, as embodied in the distribes of the pro-slavery press, far and near. This result is pretty conclusive evidence of the necessity and duty of the measure. But we are amused at the 'patriotic' indignation with which the Convention is assailed, as though the proposition for Disunion had never before been heard of, and, consequently, it must be nipped in the bud, or all is lost!—whereas it has been constantly enforced, for the last dozen years, by the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries, by its organ, lecturers and publications, at hundreds of conventions, and in all parts of the North. The only thing peculiar about this Convention was, that it was not called by or in behalf of any anti-slavery organization, but by a respectable portion of the citizens of Worcester. It is now sneeringly said that, notwithstanding this independent call, it turned out to be 'nothing more than a Garrisonian meeting,' with the exception of a very few others hitherto acting with the Republican party. This is true, and we accept the taunt as a compliment. If none but 'Garrisonian abolitionists are yet ready to respond to the call for the dissolution of the American Union, dripping as it is with the blood of four millions of slaves, and false as it is to every principle of justice and humanity it cannot be to their repreach and condemnation There were but three hundred who lapped water with their tongues, in the case of Gideon; and but twelve who rallied for Christianity under the banner of the crucified Nazarene. The 'faithful among the faithless,' in their day and generation, must expect to be scoffed at and maligned by the whole tribe of time servers, mercenaries, office-seekers and office-holders, political gamblers, creeping parasites, insolent dema gogues, sham patriots, and moral profligates. Their vindication is not for the hour, but in the future their triumph is not now, but in 'the good time com-

The Convention at Worcester was an experimen outside of every organization, to see how many were ready to act together, without regard to party lines, for the furtherance of its distinctive object. As an experiment, we regarded it with interest, and attended it with some degree of curiosity; nor were we at all disappointed when we found it to be composed almost exclusively of those who have co-operated with us for so many years, who constitute the Slavery movement, whose moral courage is equal to the exigency of the hour, and without whose labor and sacrifices all agitation of the public mind, on the subject of slavery, would immediately cease. There were enough of these, at the Worcester gathering, to outweigh a hundred ordinary political conventions, on the score of mental acumen, moral worth, and stability of character. They are neither to be intimidated by governmental frowns, nor dispirited by the attacks of low-minded newspaper scribblers. The renewal of the old vituperative slang against them, that their movement is 'destitute of common sense,' that they are 'weak fanatics' and 'vile disorganizers,' that they ought to receive the punishment of traitors, &c., &c., -with the expectation that it will weaken their hands or baffle their efforts, -is nothing better than idiotic

drivel.
It is too late in the day, except for fools and knaves, affect contempt for the uncompromising Abolitionists. On the score of intelligence, of virtue, of true love of country, of high integrity of character, of disinterested philanthropy, of an exalted purpose, they may not shrink from comparison with any now living, or largeness of HEART, a breadth of soul, a gift of SPECH, a power of ELOQUENCE, a reverence for PRINcapte, and a love of LIBERTY, to which there is no parallel in the history of this country. Its adherents ganizers nor mad fanatics, but sensible, sober, earnest, intrepid, enlightened men and women, with quickened consciences and sympathetic hearts, engaged in a most glorious cause, bound together by the ties of human brotherhood, seeking only what is just and equal desirous of blessing all and injuring none, unwilling to go with the multitude to do evil, abhorring oppression, anxious for the general welfare, affirming that righteousness alone can exalt a nation, and that sin is a repreach and calamity to any people. In what field of conflict have they ever been defeated? from what entrenchment have they over been driven? in what debates have they ever been silenced? by what religious body or political party have they ever been successfully confronted? on what arena have they ever been met and vanquished? What have they not en-dured or hazarded in behalf of those sacred rights, the liberty of speech and of the press, the right of petition, and of peaceable assemblage to discuss griev-ances and propose remedies? Who but they have always welcomed their opponents to a free platform, and courted public exposure if they are in the wrong Who have given better proofs that what they profes they believe—that what they require of others, they are ready first to perform—that what they claim to be greater than all human institutions, they reverence ac cordingly—that what they aim to accomplish, namely the emancipation and enfranchisement of every bond-man in the land, they make paramount to worldly interest, popularity, official station, and political al preferment? Who can show that, at any time, or in any thing, they have been more 'ultra' fanaticel than the Declaration of Independence the Golden Rule? And who is so besotted as to sup ose that they can be put down, or paralyzed in the action, or driven from their position, by any form of religious outlawry, or any political stratagem, or any combination of forces, however formidable or desper-ate? It is idle to refer to them as a small minority,

because it is not a question of numbers, but of right

because truth, though alone and single-handed to-day shall in due time conquer the world; because in

righteous cause, 'one shall chase a thousand, and two put ten thousand to flight;' because it is not their fault, but the shame of the nation, that they are no

an overwhelming majority. We of the most assess.

Such are the men and the women who are bands ogether for the utter extinction of American slaver Such are the men and the women who are sanctive together for the utter extinction of American slavery. Of all the issues they have yet presented to the country, whereby this glorious object is to be speedily effected, no one is more vital, or more imperative, than that of the dissolution of the Union. That Union admits of no defence in the field of reason, of argument, or of genuine Christianity. It is inherently unjust, cruel and proscriptive toward the entire slave population of the land, and was formed at their expense. It stains the whole country with their blood. Of the twenty-seven millions of people which it enfolds, not one is truly free under its protecting care. It provides for a slave oligarchy in Congress; it requires that the flying fugitive shall have no city of refuge in all the republic; it pledges its colossal power to suppress all insurrectionary movements, and thus at the point of their masters. It exacts allegiance of all, but gives protection to none, except such as deal in human fiesh, and 'bow the knee to the dark spirit of Slavery.' Its origin and history are too well known to leave in doubt origin and history are too well known to leave in doub its spirit or purpose. It has been tried for almo seventy years, and proved a most deplorable failure It began with half a million slaves—it has multiplied these to four millions; with six slave States, and it has these to four millions; with six slave States, and it has fifteen, with the prospect of an indefinite but wide and fearful extension. It has secured an idelatrous veneration on the part of the people of the North, and made them ready to yield up honor, self-respect, manhood, and liberty itself, rather than to part company with those who despise while they use them; 'whose feet run to evil, and who make haste to shed innocent blood'; who declare their contempt, hatred and fear of all free institutions; and who are for eternising their horrible despotism. Therefore it ought to be dissolved without delay. All that is noble in the past or hopeful in the future, demands its immediate over

There is now lying at the Anti-Slavery office a mo ardent and happily expressed appeal to the people of the United States, from their most prominent literat and statesmen, in behalf of this great and good man A poet, an orator, a historian, a statesman, it is asset legislator that his claim is strongest with all who can appreciate his true struggles with his evil times Not only did he legislate as a republican, not only does he now refuse to 'frame iniquity by a law,' i conjunction with the despot, but as a leading member of the French Provisional Government in 1848, h seized the moment immediately to abolish French sla-

This whole righteous course has left only literatur open to him, and that only in other lands than hi own; and now is the moment to profit by subscription to his 'Course of Literature'—especially as it will b at the same time a testimony to our sense of the valu of his course of life to the civilization of the world, is discouraging the appeal to arms in behalf of moral in the arrestation of capital punishment for politics

offences, and in the immediate abolition of slavery.

Subscription-books are also opened at the office of the American Anti-Slavery Society, 138 Nassau st. New York; at the office of the Pennsylvania A. S. Society, 31 North Fifth street, Philadelphia; and at the office of the Western A. S. Society, Salem, Ohio

A letter from WILLIAM H. FISH, now at Cort and, N. Y., says-

'The Anti-Slavery Convention here, though no largely attended, has been good and effective. S. S. Foster has done remarkably well, and has awakened much interest in some of the strongest and best mind in this community. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have done exceedingly well also. Mr. J. is a very able auxiliar in Convention,-a serious, candid, earnest, strong speaker. Mrs. Jones, I think, is better calculated to have her own separate meetings, but does good service to the cause in any place.

FITCHBURG ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR. This Fair closed at the Town Hall on Friday eveng. Jan. 16th, with unusual success, its proceeds be ing \$340 70.

Every thing passed off in the most pleasant and d sirable manner. All seemed to feel it a commo

We have seldom been present at a gathering of this will were manifest as on this occasion.

We are greatly indebted to the old friends of th cause in Fitchburg, and from the neighboring towns for their hearty co-operation; and, more especially to many new friends for their valuable service, who do not yet fully recognize the principles of the America Anti-Slavery Society, but who will, in time, come t acknowledge them as the highest Christian truths.

We consider the pecuniary gain, in an effort of thi kind, of small moment, compared to the moral and Christian influence exerted by the speakers on these occasions. We are confirmed in this belief by th deep interest manifested by a large audience in the earnest and impressive speech of our old friend PAR-EER PILLSBURY, on Wednesday evening; and also in that of Rev. WM. T. TILDEN, on Thursday evening who nobly sustained the American Anti-Sla who have gone before, of whom the world was not ciety, as he has for many years done. Also, Rev worthy. The Anti-Slavery Cause, in its most radical Messrs. Dayis, and Buows, of Ashby, and Mr. Woon phase, has gathered to itself an amount of MIND, a of Pepperell—each uttered an earnest God-speed to our enterprise.

The presence of our eloquent friend, WENDELL

PRILLIPS, on Friday evening, secured to us a goodly portion of the moral and intellectual worth of the fown, affording him an opportunity just at the right time, and in the right place, of preaching the tru Anti-Slavery Gospel.

The audience listened for an hour and a quart with deep interest, and apparent approval, to the most radical Disunion views.

We would not full to express our obligations Mesers. WHINEY and LONG. pianists, to Mr. Sarron and others, for many chaering songs of freedom,-t Mr. Arminson, as doorkeeper, -to Mr. Wood, for los of crockery, &c. &c. Our personal thanks are du the pioneers of the cause for their cordial welcome to the Fair, and their generous hospitalities to its friend

DONATIONS TO THE PAIR. From Lydia L. Walker, Leominster, J. T. Everett, Princeton, Maria G. Phillips, Clinton, On behalf of the Committee

Leominster, Jan. 26, 1857. P. H. DRAKE

SUDDEN VISITATION-PRESTON S. BROOKS DEAD —A telegraphic despatch from Washington announce that Presson S. Brooks, the murderous assailant CHARLES SUMNER, strangled to death at 7 o'clock Tuesday evening last. Dr. Boyle, who was called to dress the wounds of Mr. Sumner, was his physician. His disease was croup. He died a horrid death, and suffered intensely—endeavoring to tear his own throat open to get breath. His personal friends seemed smit. ten, while the mass of those who crowded the hotels came to the conclusion that the wrath of man was a-venged in the justice of God.

To Connessonders. Letters have recentled to Susan B. ANTHONY at Rome, and John and Rochester, N. Y., by S. M., Jr. Are they re-

A letter was mailed on Tuesday, by the same, to B S. Joxes, at Oneida Castle.

To We acknowledge, with heartfelt gratitude, the receipt of a letter, through the Boston post-office, from an anonymous friend whose signature is \*Oxinicaox, enclosing a donation of twenty-one dollars in aid of THE LEDGERATOR. A SERVICE OF THE ST.

A letter was received from Hon. Chas. Summer, accepting the poet of United States Senator from this Commonwealth, for the term of six years from the 4th of March next. On motion of Mr. Hale of Boston, the letter was ordered to be entered on the House journal. The following is a copy of the letter.

House journal. The following is a copy of the letter:—

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives: I have been officially notified that the people of Massachusetts, by concurrent votes of both branches of the Legislature, have charged me with the duty of representing them in the Senate of the United States for another term of six years on the expiration of that which I now hold. This renewed trust I accept with gratitude, enhanced by the peculiar circumstances under which it has been bostowed. But, far beyond every personal gratification is the delight of knowing that the people of Massachusetts, forgetting ancient party hates, have at last come together in fraternal support of a sacred cause, compared with which the fate of any public servant is of small account.

When first selected for this eminent trust, I was a stranger to all official life. Untried in public affairs, I was taken up and placed, without effort of my own, and even without antecedent aspiration, in the station where, after an experience of six years, you now with spontaneous unanimity bid me remain. About to commence a fresh term of service, I turn with honest pride to that which is about to close, while I greet anew the duties and responsibilities of my position; hoping that, by conscientions endeavors, I may do something in the future better than in the past, and mindful that he who girdeth on his armor should not boast himself as he who patteth it off.

The duties of a public servant are not always con-

armor should not beast himself as he who putteth it off.

The duties of a public servant are not always conspicuous. Much of his time is absorbed in cares which, if not obscure, are little calculated to attract public attention. Massachusetts justly expects that no such interests shall be neglected. But by solemn resolutions of her Legislature, by the votes of her people, and by the voice of her history, Massachusetts especially enjoins upon her representatives to see that, at all hazards, and whatever else may suffer, freedom shall prevail. Let me not neglect this injunction.

Alike by sympathy with the slave and by a determination to free ourselves from wretched thraldom, we are also summoned to the effort now organized for the emancipation of the national government from

we are also summoned to the effort now organized for the emancipation of the national government from a degrading influence hostile to civilization—which, wherever it shows itself, even at a distance, is brutal, vulgar and mean, and constitutes an unnatural tyranny calculated to arouse the generous indignation of good men. Of course, no person who is not ready to say in his heart that there is no God, can doubt the certain result. But this result, like every doubt the certain result. But this result, like every great good, can be accomplished only by well directed effort. I know something of the labor and trial which such service imposes; I also know something of the satisfaction which it affords—giving to all who truly espouse it a serener joy than anything in office or honor. In the weary prostration of months, from which I have now happily risen, my sharpest pang came out of my enforced separation from the cause which was so dear to me; and now my chief joy is in the assurance that to this service I may dedicate the vigorous health which, through medical care and the kindly ministrations of nature, I am permitted to expect. In this well-founded assurance, I welcome the trust which has been again permitted to expect. In this well-founded assur-ance, I welcome the trust which has been again conferred upon me, while I once more bespeak the candid judgment of my fellow-citizens, and once more invoke the guardianship of a benignant Prov-idence. I have the honor to be, fellow-citizens, with grateful passed.

grateful regard, Your faithful servant and Senator, CHAS. SUMNER.

In the U. S. Senate, on Saturday last, Mr. Wilson resented the eredentials of Mr. Sumner, Senator from Massachusetts, for six years from the 4th of March to move and add and builting of

It will be seen by the following, that the abo litionists of Obio are taking measures with reference to petitioning the Legislature for the withdrawal of that State from the Union, for the reasons duly set forth. Let the friends of freedom in other States fellow the good example.

From the Salem (Ohio) Anti-Slavery Bagle.

DISUNION PETITION.

Deeply impressed with the fact that we can indulge any reasonable hope of the emancipation of the millions of American slayes, while their oppres-sors are admitted to an equal participation with non-slaveholders in the administration of the ngtional government, the Executive Committee of the Western Anti-Slayery Society have prepared peti-tions asking our State Legislature to take the neces-sary preliminary steps for the withdrawal of Ohio from her present union with the slave-claiming States. They also set forth most substantial reasons for the adoption of this most substantial reasons for the adoption of this measure in an address pre-pared by one of their number. We ask for this address a careful perusal, and a candid consideration of its facts and arguments. We append also a form of Petition, which we hope will be copied and extensively circulated in every neighborhood where there is to be found a single friend of the measure. When all the names that can be procured are attached, send it to the Senator or Representative of attached, send it to the Senator or Representative of the District in which the petitioners reside, with a request forests presentation, and that he will take measures to secure for it a fair hearing and appro-priate reference by the body of which he is a mem-ber. If vigorous efforts are made, we feel well assured that numerous signatures may be obtained to the petition, and much good effected by the dis-cussions which its circulation and presentation will insuitable assures. inevitably arouse.

PETITION. To the Senate and House of Representatives of the

State of Ohio:

The Memorial of the undersigned, citizens of County, Ohio, respectfully represents:
That from the nature of the case, and from all our great experience, it is manifest that the existing Union between the free and slave States involves all Union between the free and slave States involves all the supporters of our national government in the support of American slavery; that the Union, instead of securing to us and our posterity the blessings of liberty, has been and still is the most efficient means of crushing out the pursonal liberty of the citizens of all the States, and of perpotuating and extending slavery; and as there is no possibility of amending or altering the Federal Constitution while the present Union lasts, and as the advantages, which, as citizens of Ohio, we can derive from the General Government, can be more certainly and abundantly secured outside of the Federal Union, therefore we request that you will take the necessary preliminary measures for the withdrawal of Ohio from the present Union, and the establishment of a government which shall be uncompromisingly the friend and supporter of liberty for all its inhabitants.

Pagitive Staves in Boston.—We are informed that two fugitives, who had succeeded in making their escape from their masters in the South, have arrived in this city the present week. One of the slaves was from the State of Mississippi, and escaped in a vessel. He arrived here night before last, and states that vesterday he saw his master, accompanied by a well-known alave catcher, in the streets of our city. Once before, the fugitive states, he made an attempt to escape, but was then captured and carried back, when his master told him if he was ever caught again in the act of running off, he should be shot. The other fugitive was from the State of Virginia, and made his escape by land. The Vigilance Committee of this city immediately took prompt and effectual measures to put them in a place of safety, and they are now beyond the reach of their pursuers.—Boston Traveller.

The friends who so promptly sided the fugitive from Mississippi to escape from the Puritan city of

The friends who so promptly and the register from Mississippi to escape from the Puritan city of Boston to Queen Victoria's dominions, will be gratified to learn that definite intelligence has been received of his safe arrival, comfortable business position, and the abundant gratitude he expresses for their encouraging

words and deeds.

This man (who was not supposed by any to be cold and storm colored) has endured an experience which few but for severity duri anti-alarery persons could believe, and which would quantity of sec iow, but that the recital might be tended with painful consequences to others yet in a week, and the mercury ranging from sixte the bonds of slavery. 'Hail, Columbia, happy land!' ty-six degrees below zero! A January than

F In Nebraska, even in December, the thermom-ter indicated intense cold. An old gentleman and his ion, from Ohio, named Price, were frozen to death on Saturday night of the 13th ult., near the Big Nemaha, luring one of the most terrific snow storms ever known

in that region.

The Although the mercury run down to twenty-five degrees below zero yesterday morning, our harbor—the iener as well as outer—is open to navigation. It proves that Portland is accessible by water under any circumstances.—Portland Argus.

The A letter from Jefferson county, New York, states that on Sunday, 18th, the mercury froze in the tube, and that a spirit thermometer marked forty-six degrees below zero.

IF It is stated that there was a train of cars at Amsterdam, about thirty miles west of Albany, on Tuesday, which had been there nearly a week. They were leaded with hogs, and the poor brutes were so amished that they were devouring one another.

The river Merrimse is frezen solid nearly to its mouth. A boy who started to go to work in the Methuen Mill on Friday morning, was found frozen to leath, leaning against a tree. Hoxia Rathbun, a gentleman of Mankato, Min

nesots, lost his way in the snow, and was found frozen to death in an old shanty, his horse having first been found frozen stiff. The wife of Mr. Charles Morey, who was shot y the sentinol of the prison in Paris, was a daughter Dr. Thomas Chadbourne, of Concord, N. H.

Last Priday was the coldest day ever known i Salem. The harbor is frozen over as far down as Co-ney Island. Beverly harbor has more ice than it has had during this century. Marblehead harbor is frozen

over.

13 As an evidence of the power of the gale which blew down two steeples in Waterbury, Com., the American states, that the bell of St. John's Church, which weighs nearly 4000 lbs., was carried 50 or 40 feet south of the tower in which it hung!

Montpelier, Vt., Jan. 23.—The cold in this region for 48 hours past has been intense. At this place this morning, the mercury in every thermometer congealed, and then shrunk 4 or 5 degrees below the point of congealment, which, our best judges think, would make 50 degrees below zero. This is, unquestionably, the severest cold ever known in Vermont, or in the United

noming of this century; at 5 o'clock the thermom-eter was 30 degrees below zero at the railroad depot in Asylum street, and 32 below in Mr. Tador's garden, and at the Insane Retreat.

Pedestrian Feat .- A Mrs. Peabody, of North Dart Pedestrian Feat.—A Mrs. Peabody, of North Dartmouth, walked on Tuesday last, from her house, a mile and a half beyond Smith's Mills, to this city and back to her home on the same day, making in all a distance of eleven miles. The time of travelling was three hours. The journey into the city and a portion of the return were made before a track was broken through the snow. Beat this, what woman can, or man? Hurrah for the ladies!—N. Bedford Standard.

Reprint for the latter in the

In Hon. John Barney, ex-member of Congressiong known to the political and fashionable circles of Washington, died in that city last Monday.

Mrs. Wirt, wife of the late William Wirt, died at Annapolis last Sunday.

Hon. William Berry, State treasurer for New Hampshire, died at Concord last week, aged about 50

reti- Wreck of the Brig Emeline .- The New York Tribun gives a thrilling account of the loss of the crew of the brig Emeline, Capt. Bradbury Faraham, of Penob-scot, Mc., which was wrecked on Jersey beach, and of the attempts made by the wreckers to save them. But six persons were seen on board when she struck, and six persons were seen on board when she struck, and six bodies have since come ashore. One of them had the letters 'M. S.' marked upon the arm. Articles marked 'James H. Knox' and 'Daniel Knox' have also come ashore.

More Shipnerecks — Twenty-one Lices Lost. — The British ship Lord Ashburton, from Toulon, for St. John, N. B., was totally lost 19th inst., on Grand Menan. The officers were all lost, and only eight men, out of twenty-nine, were saved, and they were

men, out of twenty-nine, were saved, and they were badly frozen.

Shipwrecks.—Barque Tedesco, from Cadiz for Bes-ton, went ashore on Lynn Beach on Sunday night. Captain and crew, eleven in number, all perished. Ship Orissa, Sears, from Calcutta for Boston, went ashore Sunday night at Nantasket Beach, mate and three men drowned.

three men drowned.

Ping is Jamaica Plain. We learn that the elegant residence of J. Ingersoll Bowditch, Esq., at Jamaica Plain, was totally destroyed by fire between two and three yesterday morning. The family had barely time to escape with their lives. A valuable and extensive library was destroyed, together with most of the household furniture. The fire is supposed to have caught from some defect about the furnace.

It is stated that Mrs. Bowditch, with almost superhuman strength, seized hold of a bust of the late eminent Dr. Bowditch, and carried it down stains, depositing it on the snow, so that it was saved from destruction. The services of two men have always been required to move the statue, as it weighs some three hundred pounds !—Boston Journal of Tusadey.

17 The mansion of Micah H. Ruggles at Fall River was destroyed by fire on Friday night. Gibbs Earle and Wm. Henry Buffinton were killed by a falling chimney. Patrick Daley had his leg broken, George P. White was badly injured, and Mayor Buffinton slightly. Earle leaves a wife and two children.

Admiral Beechy, President of the London Geo-graphical Society, is dead. He is best known as the writer of one of the Arctic discovery narratives, hav-ing taken his share of the dangers of Arctic discovery. He was in his 62d year.

Driven Out.—Seven colored men were driven out of Alton, Ill., last week, by authority of the Black Law which prohibits colored men from settling in that State. Gloucester, N. J., Jan. 22d.—Twenty-four dwelling houses were burnt in this town this morning. They all belonged to the Gloucester Bleaching and Print Works.

Militia of the United States .- The whole number he militia of the United States for 1856, is given a

The House of Representatives in General Court, has this year 356 members, and is larger than for many years before. There are eight more members than there are seats.

Though THE LIBERATOR, this week, is lacking a its usual variety, it will be found, on perusal, to b one of the most interesting and valuable numbers we have ever published—the admirable Report of Mrs. M. W. CHAPMAN, of the brilliant success of the late Anti-Slavery Bazaar in this city, and the masterly speech of WENDELL PRILLIPS on Disunion at Worces ter, alone being worth a year's subscription.

We could fill the twenty-four columns of Tax LIBERATOR with the details of the effects of the recold and stormy weather, which has had no paralle for severity during the present century—the imp quantity of snow preventing all railroad trave for hundreds of miles in all directions, for more happy land! ty-six degrees below zero! A January thaw has now W. C. N. set in, and the roads are again open.

	Charles of Committee of the Committee of
on sted the s in aled n to sets abi- suf- cold ma- does the ish- set.	DONATIONS TO THE TRACT FUND.  Collected by Aaron M. Powell:  Friends at Potsdam, N. Y., \$1 71 P. Farmer, Cleveland, " 0 25 A. D. Brooks, " 0 25 W. Lyon, " 0 25 J. P. Dickinson, " 0 25 G. W. Perkins, Rome, " 1 25 Lathrop Halsey, Fairfield, " 1 00 Friends, 0 34 Also, proceeds of the Fitchburg Fair, 286 53 FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer American A. S. Society.
the	SPECIAL NOTICES.
98399111	

PARKER PILLSBURY, An Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows:

Lowell, Sunday, Feb. 1.

ty, N. Y., until about Feb. 20th. Letters, &c., for her may be directed to the care of Wm. H. Fish. Cortland, Co., N. Y. DE NEW YORK CAMPAIGN ... And Blaver

CP SALLIE HOLLEY will be in Cortland co

Conventions, under the auspices of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will be held in the State of New York as follows:— Elmira, Chemung Co., Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 3 and 4. Bath, Steuben Co., Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb.

10 and 11.

Belfast, Alleghany Co., Tuesday and Wednesday Feb. 17 and 18. Elliottville, Catt. Co., Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 24 and 25. 24 and 25. To be attended by Stephen S. Foster, Benjamin S. and J. Elizabeth Jones, and J. Elizabeth Jones.

Rochester, Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 10 and 11.
Syracuse, Friday and Saturday, Feb. 13 and 14.
Utica, Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 16 and 17.
Wm. Lloyd Garrison, C. L. and Sarah P. Remond, Parker Pillsbury, Aaron M. Powell, and Susan B. Anthony, to be in attendance.
Sessions to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M., of first day, and continue by adjournment. Admission to evening session 121 cents, to defray expenses. Daysession free.

HUDSON Convention, at the New City Hall, Wednesday, Feb. 18. Sessions at 10 1-2, A. M., 2, P. M., and 7 1-2, evening. Day sessions free. Admission to the evening session 25 cents. Wendell Phillips, Parker Pillsbury, and Aaron M. Powell, to be in attendance.

NEW YORK STATE ANTI-SLAVERY CON-

NEW YORK STATE ANTI-SLAVERY CON-VENTION will be held at ALBANY, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, Feb. 20, 21, 22d, at Associ-ation Hall—commencing at 2 o'clock, Friday, P. M. Admission to evening sessions 26 cents. Day ses-sions free. Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Parker Pillsbury, Charles Lenox Remond, Sarah P. Remond, Aaron M. Powell and Susan B. Anthony will attend. nce ! man man final should III have said as sould!

SITUATIONS WANTED BY COLORED MEN AND WOMEN.—A young man of proper ac-quirements, and furnished with good recommend-ations, desires a situation as clerk. Another as porter or blacksmith. Another to learn the art of printing.

Apply to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

Sad Case of Accidental Poisoning in Chelsen.—Yesterday, about noon, Mrs. Sarah E. Wyman, wife of Mr. George Wyman, feeling slightly indisposed her mother gave her a wine glass full of what she supposed to be tincture of rhubarb, when she was almost immediately seized with severe vomiting, and lived but about one hour and a half after taking it. The medicine was in a bottle labelled 'cough syrup,' and very much resembled tincture of rhubarb, but contained, as we are informed by a physician who saw it, a large portion of some corrosive substance.—Boston Travel-Lev. 26th inst.

Mrs. Wyman was the daughter of our esteemed and long-tried friend, Mr. Andrew Haskell, of Chel-sea. We deeply sympathize with him and his family in this most afflicting bereavement.—[Ed. Lib.

DISSOLUTION COPARTNERSHIP. DEUBEN H. OBER retires from our firm this day, by mutual consent.

The business of the firm will be settled by either of the late partners. Those indebted will please call and adjust the same as soon as possible.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1857.

The business hereafter will be carried on under the style of MOREY & SMITH, who will continue to manufacture Block Tin and Britannia Ware; will also keep on hand a general assortment of Glass and Japanned Ware, at Nos. 5 and 7 Haverhill street, and would solicit a continuance of the patronage which has been so liberally bestowed on the late firm.

DAVID B. MOREY. minted of THOMAS SMITH! Boston, January 1, 1857 of ourse red hawar

### Heralds of Freedom.

TRUTH, LOVE, JUSTICE!

PUBLISHED THIS DAY. BY C. H. BRAIN ARD. 124 WASHINGTON STREET.

A MAGNIFICENT lithographic Print, with the above title and motto, intended as a companion And, excling with the circling can, Champions of Freedom,

which are presented the Portraits of WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON WENDELL PHILLIPS. THEODORE PARKERPON & TI RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

GERRIT SMITH and pared not of 11 JOSHUA Re GIDDINGS day a leused L TARAMUEL J. MAY, and sale appends at These Portraits have been drawn in the highest style of the art by that unrivalled French artist, L. Grozelier, from daguerrectypes taken expressly for the purpose, and are the most faithful likenesses of the distinguished originals ever presented to the pub-

Paice, \$1 50, cosed a radw ! d() PRICE, \$1 50.

IF 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

Autobiography of a Female Slave FOR sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill-

POR sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 2I Cornhill—Street—the 'AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A FEMALE SLAVE—published by REDITLD, 34 Beekman atreet, New York—in one volume of 400 pages. Price \$7 00.

This is one of the most thrilling, and, in view of the fact that it is from the pen of the daughter of a slave-holder, certainly the most remarkable of all the works that have appeared on the subject of alavery since the publication of 'Uncle Tem's Cabin.' It only needs to be known to secure for it an immense sale; and the attention of all who are working for the overthrow of the slave system is directed to it as worthy of their perusal and patronage. Help to circulate it far and wide, friends of freedom and humanity!

The Christian Examiner, for January, says—'Under the title of 'Autobiography of a Female Slave,' (12mo, pp. 406.) Redicied has published a work of great power and interest, whose contents painfully engage the tenderest sensibilities of the reader, when they do not stir his indignation, over the recital of the manifold structities and iniquities from the dark parentage of alavery. The subject of the book is evidently her own biographer only in the sense—but that in the best sense—of being the narrator of the personal experience which it presents. We have confidence in the truth of the marrative, and we sake for it its own just share in that fearfully momentous object of teaching and terrifying us all in view of the velcanic fires which are kindled beneath us.

Written for the Ladies' Fair of the Unitarian Society in Montague, January 7, 1881.

Another Year is bursting with its beams; Another Year is sending forth its streams Of happy children, laughing in the sun Of the New Year that now has just begun. Another Year expands before our view, To lure us on to efforts fresh and new, To realize the beautiful and true. other Year calls forth our dor Just as it does the earth's—her April showers Her incense-breathing, May's earth-gladdening flow

Her gorgeous Summer's rich, inviting bower Her regal Autumn's overflowing stores :O, may it thus awake and ripen ours! And, standing on its threshold, may we pray That it may sweep the wrongs of life away; At least, may hasten the predicted day When all that mars earth's prospects now shall o When man shall dwell with man in love and peace When Slavery, War, Intemperance shall end— When strife no more Christ's holy cause shall re-His seamless garment be no longer torn
By mad discensions, of ambition born—
That song above the manger-cradle sung
In Bethlehem once, and by angelic tongue, To God, of glory in the highest—then
Of peace on earth, and of good will to men,
And practically now be sung again;—
Christ's powerful spirit conquer every foe,
And make of earth a paradise below.

From 'Punch.' SONG OF THE BORDER RUFFIAN. \* Free society! we sicken at the name.'-Alaba

I tell you what !—I'll put a chunk of lead Inside your brain, if you say that to me: I'll raise your scull-top for you off your head. America's the land of Slavery now—
To Slavery's cause the North we mean to win;
And if what I assert you won't allow,
I'll rip you open upwards to the chin.

There's some men here as I have got to shoot, There's some men here as I have got to stick; Let any on you jest my words dispute,
I'll put this bowie-knife into him, slick.
Wherever our star-spangled banner waves, And our proud stripes etarnity defies, We'll buy, and sell, and whip, and brand our slaves Object to that, and I'll black both your eyes.

Not only niggers, but them darned mean whites, To servitude who stoops thereselves to lower, Mind !-or I'll drill a peep-hole through your lights Yes, Sir-ree, we'll make slaves on all the poor. Sich critters as that beggar, t' other day, That waiter-feller, for his sarse that got What he desarved—and some on you too may-

The base, degraded, brutal wretch was shot. Them as descends a servant's place to take. The treatment of a servant must expect; If any man has a remark to make, This here is loaded, let him recollect. I'd make all airth slave soil. You disagree Mind! I was never known to miss my aim; I loves the land of slaves, but as to free Society, I sickens at the name.

From the New York Evening Post. MODERN CHIVALRY. Who, like a caitiff, base and low, Came treacherously upon his foe, And stunned him with a murderous blow?
Preston Brooks!

Who, sent, his country's laws to make, And bound to obey them for her sake, Dared hers and Honor's laws to break?

Who, in the Senate's hall of state, Dared wreak his vengeful, coward hat Striving to stifle free debate?

Preston Brooks Who, when his victim senseless lay. Cold and inanimate as clay, His brutal hand refused to stay?

Preston Brooks! Dark was the traitor Arnold's stain, Who, pledged his country to sustain, Yet sold her cause for hate and gain!

Preston Brooks! But deeper still shall be thy shame, A darker cloud upon thy name, Whose deed destroys thy country's fame

TAG BIBL G. Preston Brooks! And far and near the tale shall reach ! And listening despots gladly teach The price of liberty of speech!

And, circling with the circling sun. Through future years thy name shall run, Linked with the scorn that thou hast won, And coupled with a land undone,
Preston Brooks!

IT IS NOT LONG TILL MORNING BY MES. R. JESSUP HAMES.

It is not long till morning ! I heard a pale and patient sufferer say, As through the long and lonely hours she lay For night was more familiar far than day; To this poor, feeble, sickly child of clay, Who waited for the morning!

It is not long till morning ! Oh! what a lesson of endurance strong ; Of weakness conquered, pain combatted long. Of weakness conquered, pain combatted long,
Of sight suppressed upon a faltering tongue,
Spoke in those hope-fed words, 'It is not long;
Light cometh with the morning!'

It is not long till morning ! Now the still night has hushed the house to rest, And each calm pillow with sleep's poppies prest, Holding the slumberer in bright visions blest; But not for her comes night a welcome guest, Dreaming till breaks the morning.

It is not long till morning ! Not long for thee! upon thy sleepless sight Must rise at last thy final day and night; Oh! then shall dawn that everlasting light, Making thy day-spring from on high all bright
In that unending morning!

of lane of the samphe SONNET BY WM. WORDSWORTH

ot the Sonnet. Critic, you have frowned, Mindless of its just honors: with this key
Mindless of its just honors: with this key
Shakspeare unlocked his heart; the melody
Of this small lute gave case to Petrarch's wour
A thousand times this pipe did Tasso sound;
Camoeus soothed with it an exile's grief; The sonnet glittered a gay myrile leaf Amid the cypress with which Dante crowned His visionary brow; a glow-worm lamp, cheered mild Spenser, called from Facry-le struggle through dark ways: and, when a round the path of Milton, in his hand thing became a trumpet, whence he blew

# The Liberator.

SPEECH OF REV. SAMUEL MAY, JR. At the Disunion Convention held in the City Hall. Worcester, January 15, 1857.

tion; and the number present, though respectable, certainly, yet when we remember that this is a State Convention, does not indicate that spirit of courage, determination and seal which ought to characterize Massachusetts in such an hour and on such a ques-But, sir, I desired to take the floor mainly to ex-

press my devout thanks to God that I have lived to eral Union,-when I may be a member of that Convention, and declare my own conviction before God that it is time, high time, and long has been time, when we should cut for ever the bloody bond which unites us to the slaveholders, slave-breeders and slave-traders of this nation, and henceforth have no part nor lot with them in the iniquity and infamy which they are determined to perpetuate, and in which so long they have made us, or we have consented to be made, instruments and participators. The idea of the line of the was asked where he would draw the line of the line o 'treason,' we ought to cast from as with contempt; we ought to put it beneath our feet at once and for ever. We ought to remember, sir, that 'old man for, we say, Let Massachusetts draw the line around eloquent,' when he arose on the floor of the House her own borders; let New England draw it around her own borders; had representatives there now with the same spirit in them!) to present the petition of the Haverhill shoemakers for a dissolution of the Union, and the representatives of slavery sprang up on every side with blass and a spirit in them! with hisses, crying out 'Treason, treason!' and to feed and clothe herself and her children; and it she chooses, she can do it against the world. But demanding his expulsion. The old man calmly called on the Clerk of the House to read the Declaration who would be against her in that just and honorable ed on the Clerk of the House to read the Declaration. Relieve me, sir, none of whom she would of Independence, and the Clerk bekan :- We hold position? Believe me, sir, none of whom she would these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with cortain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to promote these ends, governments are instituted among men, with the stand, she will find many others ready to stand with her. In the name of God, I say, sir, let us with her. governed; that when any government becomes subversive of these ends, it is the RIGHT OF THE PROPLE TO ALTER OR ABOLISH IT. Again the hisses went up, and the old man said at Read it amin a training to the old man said at Read it amin a training to the old man said at Read it amin a training training to the old man said at Read it amin a training trainin and the old man said, 'Read it again.' 'It is the right of the people to alter or abolish it.' 'Read is not a mere question of expediency; it is not whether the Republican party, or any party. it again ! ' said Mr. Adams, and the Clerk read it again, until those men were shamed into silence. We want such men now-a-days. We want men who will put their foot upon this cry of 'Treason.' In will put their foot upon this cry of 'Treason.' In the name of all that is reasonable and just, I ask, if our fathers had the right to make a Constitution, have we not the right to unmake it? And is it not have we not the right to unmake it? And is it not our duty to unmake it? And is it not our duty to unmake it, when it proves a failure and a curse? Or, if we may not say a word about this Heaven-defying Union, let us be off to Russia, and long has been, the chief means of sustaining slavery, and giving it its vitality. It is not a question, therefore, of expediency. It is one of duty before High Heaven. It is our duty before High Heaven. It is our duty before this has come when we are to decide whether there is any manliness or justice left in the land; whether we will blink this question for ever, and like miserable cowards, turn it over to our his plantation, and say, 'You shall liberate your to grow up ashamed of their fathers and mothers who dared not resist nor denounce the over-grown wickedness of their day.

Theodore Parker, in his letter, has told us a very good story of a man and his termagant and vicious wife, a story which might have been made true of the nation as long ago as when Missouri first applied the nation as long ago as when Missouri first applied for admission to the Union as a slave State, for then the Northern husband, had he been firm and honest, might have maintained his rights, and possibly the Union too. But I remember, sir, another story of a man and his wife, which I think much better illustrates our present condition. In this story, the wife usually got the upper hand in their disputes, and often enforced her words by blows. One day, the husband, to escape from the effects of his wife's temper, crawled under the bed, and there lay growling

husband, to escape from the effects of his wife's temper, crawled under the bed, and there lay growling and grumbling until she ordered him to be still.

'No,' said he, 'I won't be still! As long as I have the spirit of a man in me, I won't be still! (Great merriment.)

Sir, you rightly said, that the thing of all others needed at this time is, the formation of an earnest, resolute, courageous public sentiment; but let us look at one question behind that. How are we to form it, when our hands are elasped with the slave-trader and slave-lareder? There is the trouble. Mr. Garrison, Answ Kelley Forker, and a noble band of men and women—few but fearless—have tried to form that public sentiment for twenty years and upward. Why is it not stronger and better? Because, sir, our union with slavery has been all the time sapping our moral foundations. Our union with the slaveholder continually paralyzes the Northern conscience, and makes us cowards. There is the difficulty. I recall a piece of local history which illustrates this point. I would not speak too considerable that of many respectable individuals who have adopted very opposite conclusions to mine. It is about fourteen years since I reached the conviction that it was the duty of every man having the interests of his country at heart, to form in his mind socutified being of his country at heart, to form in his mind set of the public action. But even then, the persons to whom I allude had made up their minus that nothing would do short of an entire separation of the public action. But even then, the persons to whom I allude had made up their minus that nothing would do short of an entire separation of the few States from all community of interest with slaveholders. One of the first things, therefore, which if was all edo do, was to examine as a reculation. The result of my labor was, that neither as a moral, as a social, nor as a political question, could do entire than any other system that it was the duty of every man having the interests of his country at heart difficulty. I recall a piece of local history which illustrates this point. I would not speak too confidently, but I fear that even Worcester county does not stand, on this queetion of Union or Disunion, as high as it did in 1845. In that year there assembled in this very hall a large convention, from every part of the county, called to protest against the Annexation of Texas to the United States. I was present in that Convention, as a citizen of Leicester. Judge Strong, of Leominster, was President of the Convention, and into it came such men as Levi Lincoln, Emory Washburn, Charles Allen, Abijah Bigolow, and others. It has been called without reference to party politics, yet some were of the opinion, which afterwards grow to be the general conviction; that the design of the leaders was to secure the vote of the County and State for Henry Clay. But I repeat, it was not called on a Clay basis, or a Whig basis, but it was to all citizens of Worcester county. And this hall was filled, and resolutions were introduced and adopted, strongly protenting against the annexation project. But there was no point in the resolutions—nothing from which the South or the North, the country or the world, could infer any thing else but that, though Massachusetts protested against minexation, attill, if the thing were done, she would quietly as in the place of that Convention rose, chusetts had no truer and loftier word to utter, in such an hour, a member of that Convention rose,

and on his own responsibility moved a resolution to this effect—'That the annemation of Texas to the Union would be a just and sufficient cause for a dissolution of the Union.' This resolution was received with acclamation; and though the leading men of the Convention, and the Business Committee, protested against it, and urged that it should be withdrawn, yet it was not withdrawn, but went Mr. President:

I desire to occupy the few moments before adjournment with an expression of the interest with which I first read the call for this Convention. I saw it with a degree of satisfaction which I have seldom felt in the case of any other meeting for the furtherance of the anti-slavery cause; and I rejoiced that the time had come when there was to be a meeting of Massachusetts men and women to consider if the time has not fully come when it is their duty to make a broad line of separation, in every particular, between themselves and slavery.

Sir, the only thing which has troubled me since I have sat here to-day, has been to see indications of a feeling of distrust and fear in some quarters with rehave sat here to-day, has been to see indications of a feeling of distrust and fear in some quarters with regard to the position we take in holding this meeting. It would seem, from some remarks here, that there is a hesitation at being identified with this Convention; and the number present, though respectable, set above Right, Justice, and God himself. Yet, when I see such men as HENRY WILSON, and eve CHARLES SURNER, refusing to touch this question, I cannot but fear that the twelve years which have elapsed have seen, in the minds of many Massachu setts men, a great degeneracy, while they will un-doubtedly show great progress in other quarters And I know, sir, my own soul tells me, that there see the day when a Convention is called to consider this question of the longer continuance of our Fedindispensable, than our continuance in union with the Slave Power. It is this which corrupts and

weakens us, and always must. Mr. President, you said there was a difficult drawing the line of separation. In answer to that, allow me to give the reply of a man who has been to feed and clothe herself and her children : and it have the slightest fear. She would have very few enemies in such a position. But you may be sure she would not stand alone. By the time that New give such an impulse to-day to this desire for a new union, on the basis of freedom, justice and righte

is going to be benefitted by this movement or no We are now, while in this Union, ourselves consp rators against the rights and liberties of our fellow which, by the concurrent testimony of the clearest slaves! ' we have a right, and it is our duty to say to him, 'If you will insist on holding your slaves, you shall do it without our help! ' (Applause.)

LETTERS TO THE CONVENTION.

LETTER FROM HON. CHARLES PRANCIS ADAMS. Boston, January 10, 1857.

To do not so read my days. Great reforms in the social condition of nations must, in the nature of things, miror slowly, if to be effected without the risk of convulsions. No greater reform was ever the proposed since the advance of the Saviour, than this which we advocate in America. It has taken nearly inchest occurrence to nake the world (Maritain, and yet how makes of it remains untosched by its hamilian decrease). The statem nearly inchest occurrence to nake the world (Maritain, and yet how makes of it remains untosched by its hamilian decrease). The statem nearly of patience, because twenty or thirty years, have came. Yet? I would not do, as some have done, under the shelter of this reasoning; I would not next the example of the office of the statement of the whole trust in the natural course of Divine Providence, which will bring any work, and pit the whole trust in the natural course of Divine Providence, which will bring any work, and pit the whole trust in the natural course of Divine Providence, which will bring any work, and pit the whole trust in the natural course of Divine Providence, which will bring out its greatest ends by natural means. This is the sophistry of men false at the heart; I it is not the argument of a chimmer awarence, it is not the argument of a chimmer awarence, and the state of the state

merely, for the work is not thorough whilst you still retain among yourselves a large class who sympathise with them more than they do with you. You must separate as well from these Democrats, the apologists of slaveholders, as from the slave-owners themselves. Do you not perceive that you change apologists of slaveholders, as from the slave-owners themselves. Do you not perceive that you change the issue at once from a stronger to a weaker ground? You make a domestic question to divide upon at home, instead of one upon which to unite at home against the real evil which is outside of your borders. For my part, I cannot see the wisdom of this course, however others may view it. I think the obvious For my part, I cannot see the wisdom of this course, however others may view it. I think the obvious policy is to persevere in reforming opinion in the free States—to educate the rising generations in a determined hostility to the spread of slavery in America—to infuse someting of the genuine spirit of liberty into the still torpid regions of the middle and the western States—and then to trust to time and to the providence of God for a favorable result.

I fear that already I have trespassed upon your patience. And yet I have scarcely touched the subject. If in the little I have said, I am so unlucky as to differ with some whose individual character and

upholders. There is room for all to work, even though they may not all join in one direction.

I am, with great respect,
Your friend,

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

LETTER FROM HON. EDWARD WADE, OF OHIO. WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1857.

Rev. Tuos. W. Higginson: DEAR SIR-Your favor, enclosing the proceeding DEAR SIR—Your favor, enclosing the proceedings of a meeting of citizens of Worcester, Mass., was received in due time, but unavoidable business engagements have delayed an answer until the 'eleventh hour.' The objects contemplated by the meeting on the 15th inst., are verily of a magnitude sufficient to demand the most anxious consideration of every Christian, patriot, and philanthropist. I feel as deeply as any man can feel, the enormous mischiefs which have already resulted from the admission of slavery as an element of representative newer sion of slavery as an element of representative power into what, excluding two or three other blemishes of a like character, would otherwise be a faultless Constitution. But you know the effect of 'dead

into what, excluding two or three other blemishes of a like character, would otherwise be a faultiess. Constitution. But you know the effect of 'dead flies in the ointment of the apothecary', so three most disastrous admissions bid fair to destroy that Constitution which, it is said, could not have been established without them. Still, I do not admit that the Constitution of the United States, rightly and honestly construct, furnishes any guaranty for the existence, much less the extension of slavery; but I do admit, that the concession of such a power in the Constitution leaves us of the free States no alternative but secession or submission to slaveholding domination. When this last horn of the dilemma shall be found hopelessly goring us, I shall have as little scruple as any one, about the right or the duty of taking the side of freedom at every hazard.

I am fully aware that the treachery of free States offices seekers, in the hope of slaveholding support for national offices, has yieded the pro-slavery onstruction of the Constitution to the alareholders. But I know as well, too, that it but requires the patriolic unity of the people of the free States, to rescue the Constitution from the hands of its violators. But this unity of the free States, to rescue the Constitution from the hands of its violators. But this unity of the free States, to rescue the Constitution from the hands of its violators. But this unity of the free States, to rescue the Constitution from the hands of its violators. But this unity of the free States, to rescue the Constitutions of the Constitutions as absolutely certain, and that is, that the moral and physical necessities of free and save institutions as absolutely certain, and that is, that the moral and physical necessities of free and save institutions do constitute irreconcilable contradictions; and it only needs time to develop the destructive operations of the course of the country must become homogeneous by a conquest the one of the other, by either a physical or how sectio

that "the existing Union is a failure." I believe that while the masses of the people of the free State are but very partially instructed on the natural the relation of slavery to the Federal Government and the non-slaveholders of the slave States are justice ignorance of these relations, the agriculture active measures for a dissolution of the Union at at best, premature. The people of the free State event, have not yet exerted, within constitution limits, the maximum of their moral and politic force against the atrocious system of American slavery.

Time seems very slow, indeed, when its car is impa-tiently dragging to us some longed-for blessing;

while wheeling from us some unbearable curse. This great fact is liable to be overlooked while counting the weary ages of the bondman's wors, or the lary advent of the quickening of a nation's pallary advent of the quickening of a nation's pallary advent. But can any one of us now affirm that all has been achieved, towards the freedom of the slave, that can reasonably be expected, within the Union? Or can any one affirm the dissolution of the Union? Or can any one affirm the dissolution of the Union to be the remedy, and the rightful remedy, for the curse and crime of slavery? Have the resources of Christianity been exhausted on the effort to bring the people of the free States to exert their utmost moral and constitutional power against slavery? Have the slaveholders, and the non-slaveholders, of the slave States, been made to feel that the utmost has been done by the people of the free States morally, religiously, socially and politically, against slavery, that can be done inside of the Constitution?

I am constrained to answer all these questions in the negative; and hence, until all has been done

stinct and sentiment of humanity, as American slavery. For, rather than to give the strength, moral and political, of the people of the Free States to the extension and perpetuity of slavery, let the Union perish; for it is better, infinitely better, that any artificial structure, designed and capable of being made an instrument of unmeasured good, should perish forever, rather than turned into an engine for the perpetuity of the curse and shame of human slavery.

Most truly yours, &c.,

EDWARD WADE.

LETTER FROM PROF. C. E. STOWE.

ANDOVER, Mass., Jan. 12, 1857.

Rev. T. W. Huddinson:

My Dear Sir.—If I were in despair as to the Re ing our citizens in regard to the true nature of slavery, and its aggressions on all that is right and honorable; while I expect that this process of enhonorable; while I expect that this process of en-lightenment will go on with accelerating rapidity, and the five years next to come do more than all the twenty-five years that have just passed; I cannot help thinking it is the part of wisdom to hold on and vote, and help the 20,000,000 turn the 150,000 with their corruptions out of the house, (which they had no business ever to occupy,) and not allow the 150,000 to turn out the 20,000,000, to whom the whole justly belongs.

One or the other, I admit, must be done, and that

Very truly yours, C. E. STOWE.

LETTER FROM HON. O. W. ALBEE. SENATE CHAMBER, Boston, Jan. 12, 1857.

Senare Chamber, Boston, Jan. 12, 1857.

Rev. Thos. W. Higginson:

Draw Sire—I thank you for the invitation to be present at the Convention to be holden at Worcester the 15th inst.

Respecting as I do, all men who act up to their convictions of duty, however much those convictions may differ from my own, it would give me pleasure to be present at your discussions, were not other labors and obligations pressing upon me, and demanding my immediate attention. If the Union cannot stand the practical working of the truths enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, it seems to me its value has been calculated. I am not, however, prepared to believe that the triumph of freedom requires the dissolution of the Union. Whether it does or not, I am ready to reit-crate and stand by the sentiments I have held and advocated over since the contest upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise began—viz.: Let freedom be preserved to Kansas at all hazards.

Yours, very respectfully,

O. W. ALBEE.

Hence, to know which of those systems will yield to the other, it needs only to be known which of these has the strongest influence over human nature, taking into the necount man's capricious oscillations between good and evil.

These views, in my own mind, bear directly on the question to be considered by the proposed meeting at Worcester. Viewing the matter in this light, I can concur with the assertion in your letter, viz: that "the existing Union is a failure." I believe that "the existing Union is a failure." I believe that while the masses of the people of the free States are but very partially instructed on the naturn of the relation of slavery to the Federal Government, and the non-slaveholders of the slave States are in

Servent Hiring. Negroes are hiring at very high rates at Norfolk just at this time. Men bring from \$150 to \$150; boys, from \$60 to \$75; women, house servants, from \$50 to \$65; cooks, washers, and ironers, from \$70 to \$80; girls, from \$40 upwards.



## CATHARTIC PILLS

OPERATE by their powerful influence on the introd viscers to purify the blood and slimshise is in healthy action. They remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the best somach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the best somach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the condition of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the stomach, and, by restoring their irregular action to bestla, some stomach of disease. An extensive trial of their wins, by Professors, Physicians, and Patients, has shown on dangerous diseases almost beyond belief, were the not substantiated by persons of such exalted posts and character as to forbid the suspicion of structures and character as to forbid the suspicion of structures, which the Agents below named are pleased to family free to all inquiring.

Annexed we give Directions for their use in the one plaints which they have been found to sure.

FOR COSTIVENESS,—Take one or two pills, or such quantity as to gently move the bowels. Costiness is frequently the aggravating cause of PILSs, and the sun of one complaint is the cure of both. No lerge of the should be, as it can be, promptly relieved.

FOR DISPATEIA, which is sometimes the cruse of Costiveness, and always uncomfortable, take said hearthurn, bodyborn, and southurn of dyspepsa will nightly disappear. When it is gone, don't forget what ten you.

Acarthurn, occapiorn, and southern of dyspepas will resily disappear. When it is gone, don't forget that tent you.

For a Four Stormach, or Morbid Inaction of the Secile, which produces general depression of the spirit say had health, take from four to eight Pills at fint in its smaller doses afterwards, until activity and strength an restored to the system.

For Nerwornness, Sick Headache, Natur, Pas in the Stomach, Back, or Side, take from four is spit pills on going to bed. If they do not operate sufficiently, take more the next day until they do. These coplaints will be swept out from the system. Don't was these and their kindred disorders because your assends fool.

For Schottla. Enrittella, and ell disease of the Skin, take the Pills freely and frequently, to kee the howels open. The cruptions will generally seen here have been healed up by the purging and purifying effect of these Pills, and some disgusting diseases, when seems to asturate the whole system, have completely jelded in their influence, leaving the sofferr in prefer healther and some diseases of the akin, because your system was clean sing.

To Purify The Blood, they are the best medicine.

parage yourself around the world covered with pieples, blotches, ulcers, sores, and all or any of the seclean diseases of the skin, because your system was
cleansing.

To PURITY THE BLOOD, they are the best medical
ever discovered. They should be taken frely and bequently, and the impurities which saw the seeds of incerable diseases will be swept out of the system like disbefore the wind. By this property they do as nearly selfin preventing sickness as by the remarkable cars which
they are making every where.

LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, and all Bilions of the
fooms arise from some derangement—citien tenden,
congestion, or obstructions of the Liver. Targity
and congestion vitiate the bile, and reader it suffices
and congestion vitiate the bile, and reader it suffices
the second of the second content of the data
indigestion. This is disastrous to the health, and he costitution is frequently undermined by no other case.
Indigestion is the symptom. Obstruction of the data
which empties the bile into the stomach causes the bile
to overflow into the blood. This produces Jamdica,
with a long and dangerous train of rvits. Costresses,
or, alternately, costiveness and distribus, perals. Furish symptoms, languor, low spirits, wearness, relicans,
and melancholy, with sometimes inability to step, and
sometimes great drowsiness; sometimes there is serve
pain in the side; the skin and the white of the cretcome a greenish yellow: the stomach scid; the levels
sore to the touch; the whole system irritable, with a redency to fever, which may turn to bilious ferre, bilioused,
bilious diarrhora, dysentery, &c. A medium dose of the
or four pills taken at night, followed by two or thre is
the morning, and repeated a few days, will remove the
cause of all these troubles. It is wicked to suffer sufpains when you can cure them for 25 cents.

Rheunately, dot freely.

As a Dinner Pill, this is both agreeable and usful
they should be taken in mild doses, to more he bevis
gently, but freely.

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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.

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The rooms will be warmed, lighted and eye der at the expense of the proprietor.

The frace of a single ticket, admitting one person, will be Twenty-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 Scyrentyspar, stating the nature of the article to be exhibited, as the amount of roace required, or personally, at the

he amount of space required, or personally, at the Hall of Arts, corner of Essex and Lincoln streets, or

trance in Essex street, up stairs. ELIZUR WRIGHT, Superin The United States Constitution,

AND 178 PRO-SLAVERY COMPROMISES.

PRO-SLAVERY COMPROMISES.

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For the convenience of invalids and others who may not convenience of invalids and canal Mann will attend at the residence of those who de-tire if.

THOMAS RYAN

HAVING returned to Boston for the season, a prepared to resume his teaching of SINGING, PIANO, and THOROUGH BASS. Residence, 15 Dix Place. Mr. R. visits pupils trookline twice a week.

HOPEDALE HOME SCHOOL. THE next Quarter of this School will commence at Thursday, Jan. 15. For Circulars, &c., place

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