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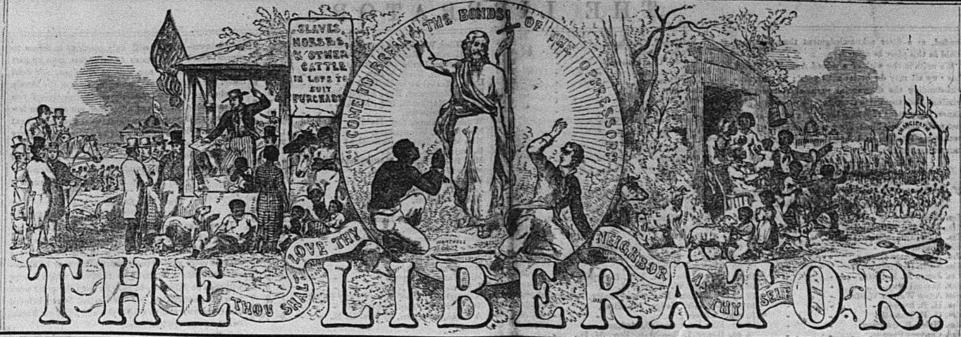
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TERMS - Two dollars and fifty cents per an-Five copies will be sent to one address for TEN LLLE, if payment be made in advance, All remittances are to be made, and all letters

the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to irected, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square inthree times for 75 cents - one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Ivania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Socles are authorised to receive subscriptions for THE

The following gentlemen constitute the Pinannittee, but are not responsible for any of the ets of the paper, viz:-FRANCIS JACKSON, ED-OUNCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL



WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

- WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

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

The free States are the guardians and essen-tial supports of slavery. We are the jailers and con-

stables of the institution. . . . There is some excuso for communities, when, under a generous impulse,

they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but they are without

excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an

sarighteous yoke. On this subject, our fathers, in

FRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, EWERVED FROM THE

MIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a cen-

tury, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind

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

ing at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving

of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be

perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it

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

VOL. XXIX. NO. 7.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1859. WHOLE NUMBER, 1580.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the New York Journal of Commerce. UNWELCOME PRAISE.

The approval by the Anti-Slavery Convention re-

held at Albany, at which the Garrisons and other original and pure-blooded Abolitionists hetween the slave and the free States, seems to ble the friends of the New York Senator, and to the apprehension that such an accession to wardism will be dangerous to the prospects of that ileman in the Presidential struggle. Possibly only be the case; but has Mr. Seward any to complain? Garrison, Phillips, Quincy, i their comrades, have been urging on for years very 'conflict and antagonism' which in his Roester speech was made a part of the platform of ward, and it is they who have a right to find fault and, and it is to the stander, rather than he or trieds to find fault with his new associates. If in voluntarily enters a company whose leading is are of known bid repute, he certainly has no to ask them to leave the premises, lest their as the Abolitionists are, and dangerous as

detrines must be regarded, the leaders in the ement are entitled to the credit of consistency er have stuck by a bad cause with a tenacity proves their earnestness and sincerity. They mounced slavery and slaveholders with all the and bitterness of which the language is capather have denounced political parties and Chris-churches for relasing to adopt their creed, and erally have pursued an aggressive course against dy who failed to see the question of slavery sme light as themselves. Their conduct and e sime light as themselves. tion have been uniform, however wrong and

as Seard men, acting the part of wary poli-ce, have trod carefully, and at a considerable mes in the wake of these pioneers in the 'constalling themselves of the benefits, but taking trevale the responsibilities of the aggression. slavery where it exists, leaving the Anti-Slaan proper to bear the ignominy, while they prated the advantages to be gleaned from the avery movement. Lately, however, the mus of polities have rendered a forward movement, the judgment of Mr. Seward, necessary, and the judgment of Mr. Seward, necessary, and the state bull avowals made in his Rochester speech; wals which have secured for him the public ensemnt and approval of the Garrison and Fred. ights branch of the opposition, as expressed by ir resolutions at the Albany Convention. In the gage of the report transmitted to us from Al-

The resolutions go on to quote the language of II. Seward, respecting an irrepressible conflict solution declaring that any party is unworthy of idence, no matter what its professions may be, refuses to attack the institution of slavery itself. utions were debated at length by . Garrison, Pillsbury and others, and finally

that the language of Senator Seward ' respectan irrepressible conflict between the free and a States, has the sanction and approval of the Slavery Society, whose members, we are left ociade, will cheerfully render their support to gentleman as a candidate for the Presidency, if he, as now seems highly probable, be nomi-

on the principle that birds of a feather flock ther, this harmonious meeting on a common thorn, of Saward and Garrison, is most natural, we may add desirable. Animated by common ets, and having in view similar purposes, it is the country as members of the same political sutation, working for the same destiny—an pressible conflict between different sections of

this connection we, may appropriately refer to statement of the Philadelphia Inquirer, through Washington correspondent, that large editions eward's Rochester speech are being printed, and broadcast over the country; upon which the e of this city pertinently asks, ' If it was a merely to flead Gerrit Smith, and elect Mr. gm in New York; why issue it in such numbers Washington? The answer to this is, that it has made merely to head Gerrit Smith,' but rily and mainly to raise a Presidential issue, the support, in the nominating Convention, anti-slavery sentiment in the Opposition, actude the possibility of his being beaten in parention by Crittenden, Fillmore, Bell, or her of the more national aspirants for Presihonors. It was made, at the time selected. ate upon the New York election, so as to trate the Gerrit Smith and the entire antivote upon Morgan, and thus place the of party in power in this State, as a means of worked well, and Seward now has every prosof a triumph over all competition for the Op-ian nomination. But we submit that his is should not rudely repulse the genuine Abo-nats, who are delighted at finding so prominent alsonan on their own platform, and who could rest the impulse to give expression to that rest the impulse to give expression to that maintain, in their late gathering at Albany.

AOTD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS & Co. The ditionists, pure and simple, are a people of most aordinary perseverance. For a quarter of a cenhave they assembled three or four times a year. anomace the Union 'a covenant with death'
an agreement with hell.' Regarding the govat of their country in this unfavorable light,
feel board to ed board to pledge themselves to its speedy

latest assemblage of these amiable creatures place on Tuesday, at the city of Albany. It spiel The New York State Anti-Slavery Cona, why, it is not very easy to say. Its moverist proceeded from Massachusetts. Emergen Beson and its vicinity, a dozen or two, Garrison and Phillips, went up to Aland for the hundredth time preached disunion. wenty years' practice in vituperation has a accomplished. They have no rivals in of emphatic denunciation. The vials of their are-bitterer than gall.

sally the Abolitionists are compelled to content edges at their periodical gatherings with the dies of former objurgations. But occasionally manage to weave into the thread of their dissims reference to passing events, or some of sympathy with the deeds and words of simpathy with the deeds and words of simpath. A feature of this kind was made to give at to the Albany proceedings, Mr. Seward's seem and Disunion with a degree of zest and bismand Disunion with a degree of zest and the shows how highly they would tay aid from that influential public man.

SLAVE-HUNTING IN MASSACHUSETTS. ; The Springfield Republican, referring to the nu-

merous petitions now before the Legislature of Massachusetts, asking that body to put an end to slavehunting in this Commonwealth, blows 'hot and cold in the following facile manner :-We doubt whether those who started the petition

We doubt whether those who started the petition can tell what sort of legal enactments they want on the subject, and certainly the majority of those that sign it have never considered that question at all. The authors of the petition—half a dozen amiable philanthropists in Boston—aim only at the general agitation of the slavery question by it, without any view to practical results, and most of those that sign it do so only from their dislike to slavery and to peer, bunting, and fears the feeling which were to negro-hunting, and from the feeling which every genuine Massachusetts man and woman entertains that it is a mean and despicable business. The sennew legislation upon it. There is no slave-hunting in Massachusetts, and will not be. The business is too risky and costs too much. The slaveholders understand this, and act accordingly. Why then should we vex ourselves and waste our strength upon fictitious issues? Why, especially, should there be an effort to put the State into a position which will go far towards neutralizing our moral influence on the sub-them. Since you have assumed the office of expounders of the Constitution, however, and to be judges of what towards neutralizing our moral influence on the subject? Great vital issues are continually being is healthy public sentiment, there are several questrength and skill are required to meet them, and thwart the constantly recurring aggressions. It is opinion. You have well styled the Federal Constitution in the constantly recurring aggressions. worse than folly to wiste our energy on unreal tution a compact, although with explaines prefixed issues at home, when all our efforts are required in which were quite misplaced. As a matter either of the great national conflict. There has been altogether too much of this folly in Missichusetts here- too much of this folly in Missichusetts here- too fueld its conditions, when the other openly and tofore, for a State so well fitted by its intelligence perseveringly refuses to do it? It can hardly have and early historical discipline for practical wislom. escaped your observation, that the first paragraph of But this patition is neither evidence of the unwisdom nor the anti-slavery fanticism of our people, as it will be represented, but only of the thoughtlessness, the easy compliance and the good nature liberately and defaulty violated by the people and with which petitions for all sorts of purposes are the States at whose demand you would fling away

nobody would sign a petition, except upon individual oaths, which the very parties demanding of us the conviction that the thing asked is necessary and surrender of fagitive slaves have entered into, and

LEGISLATURE OF OHIO. Report of the Committee on Federal Relations,

The standing Committee on Federal Relations, to whom were referred the petitions of various residents your obligations and responsibilities as men in what of Ashland and Columbiana counties, asking the you understand to be requirements upon you as citi-Legislature to enact that no person, who has been led as a slave, shall be delivered up by any officer or —when the davil gets the citizen, what will become held as a slave, shall be delivered up by any other or court, State or Federal, within this Commonwealth, of the man?

There is no one so dranken by party spirit, so deof any one of the Slave States of this Union '-would

United States, they find, in the last paragraph of section 2d, in article IV. of that ever-to-be revered instrument of compact, an express and unmistakable done to another is a transparent lie, by which no provision, directing that persons, held to service and one should be decrived.

Suppose the petitions, upon which you animalcaping into another, ' shall be delivered up on claim I the party to whom such service or labor may be the United States, to enact all laws which may be necessary to carry into effect each and every provision of the Constitution; and that, in the opinion of many, this duty extends also to the Legislatures of the different States, so far as is necessary within their respective sovereignties. They find, further, that Congress has passed what is called the Fugitive Slave Law to give efficacy to the above constitutional dence, and exceeding those colonies in all the eleprovision, and that the Supreme Court of the United
States have, without a dissenting voice, decided that
law to be constitutional and proper.

Art. VI. of the Constitution further declares that

all laws, made in pursuance thereof, shall be the su-preme law—the laws of any State to the contrary not-withstanding. This taken in connection with the opinion of our master jurists, Chancellors Kent and Story, that the decisions of the Supreme Court upon and dare not even venture a civil process in the the constitutional question must stand as a part of courts. Witness glorious little Wisconsin, for four that instrument itself until they are reversed, leads years defying her to enforce the Fagitive Slave Law your committee to the conclusion that the 'rendition of fugitives from labor' is as solemn and certain an

obligation as any imposed upon the States by the sacred compact of their Union. Therefore, as the Senators and Representatives in his Legislature assembled, have each and all taken solemn oath to support the Constitution of the United States, such an enactment as some of the residents of Ashland and Columbiana counties demand, can never be made without a palpable violation of

that obligation.
Your committee, then, must deplore the offering of such petitions as indications of an unhealthy and rebellious public sentiment, and recommend, in fu-ture, that all such petitions be laid upon the table, without comment. They would, however, as a response to the present memorials, respectfully recom-mend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of of Ohio, declare ourselves forever opposed to every description of sectional and unconstitutional legislation, and respectfully deprecate in future all memo-rials praying for such enactments. (1) HUNTER BROOKE,

J. W. McFERRAN J. W. PAINE, HENRY MORSE,

SELECTIONS.

SLAVE-HUNTING IN OHIO.

A Committee of the Legislature of Ohio, consisting of Messrs. Hunter Brooke, J. W. McFerran, J. W. Paine, Henry Morse, and J. Milton Williams, having reported adversely to the petitions before that body, asking for the suppression of slave-hunting in Ohio, Dr. A. BROOKE, in the last number of the Anti-Slavry Bugle, addresses this kidnipping Committee in the following pungent style:

From the tenor of your report it would appear that not only your committee, but the Legislature which endorsed it, entertain an erroneous conception of the relation you sastain to your constituents They send you to Columbus as their servants, and timent is manly and Christian, and those who do hired you to do their billing. Instead of attending not sympathize with it have no proper home in this to your duty as such, you assume to be their masnot sympathize with it have no proper home in this latitude, wherever they may have been born. But there is absolutely nothing more that the Massachusetts legislature can do in the matter. Our personal liberty law was meant to go up to the very verge of constitutional power in obstructing the hunting of runaway slaves upon our soil, and it does. There can be nothing further, unless we would pit the States against the general government, and resist the United States officers by actual violence. Those who sign these potitions do not desire open war with the general government on this question, There is nothing to be gained practically by any new legislation upon if. There is no slave-hunting in Massachusetts, and will not be. The business is

which you quote, as an imperative requisition on Ohio to surrender fugitive slaves, is continually, designed.

This is not a very gross fault, to be sure, but it leads to this misconstruction of public sentiment, and it may mislead the legislature; at least, it uses up their time, which is an expensive article to the tax-payers, and it should therefore be abated. If resides in a compact, though sworth works were the several States. What binding the tax-payers, and it should therefore be abated. If resides in a compact, though sworth to by a thousand analysis which the very partial standard of each carries are sides in a compact, though sworth to by a thousand caths, which the very partial standard of each carries are sides in a compact, though sworth to be a though a supplied of each carries and it who was a supplied to the server and in the saver and the saver proper, petitions would come to have significance, yet in various particulars refuse to obey? You and the right of petition would be, in use as well know there is not any, and therefore your pretence as in theory, sacred. Now it means very little. as hypoerisy. At this point, other important quas-tions present. If you understand your oath to support the Constitution, to require of you to support or acquiesce in the Fagitive Slave Liw, what right on Sundry Petitions of Citizens of the Counties of have you to take it? Does obedience to the civil,

Ashland and Columbiana, Ohio. by an act which in itself is a violation of the moral law, justify and sanctify the dead? When you sink

to any one claiming him on the ground that he owes 'service or labor' to such claimant by the laws graded in morals, as not to know that an obligation to refuse to assist himself, were he a fugitive slave, but rather to give him up, would be a wrong agreerespectfully report:

That upon a reference to the Constitution of the ment, more righteously

another, 'shall be delivered up on claim to whom such service or labor may be find, secondly, that it has been regarded legitimate posterity? 'Tis true that too many who by the most eminent statesmen and ablest jurists of claim such descent appear to be bastards; but per-our land, as the bounden daty of the Congress of haps their parentage, correctly traced, would lead haps their parentage, correctly traced, would lead back to the tories of the same era. But, by ignoring our patitions, you may chance to develop the ex-

istence of a larger number of the true breed than has been calculated upon. What reason exists why Ohio; with a population equalling in number the free people of the thirteen colonies at the time of the Declaration of Indepen-

on her soil. The slave owners, who are in reality the government, understand well, that the attempt to coerce a State which may take a stand for libe into the support of slavery, will bring their whole 'institution' down about their ears, and they dare not risk the experiment. The people of Ohio, at least in many sections of the State, are ready for the issue. But, while they are misrepresented officially by assumed leaders, who, to accomplish their own selfish and party purposes, will consent to any mean-ness or wickedness demanded of them by those who dispense power and patronage, they have small op-portunity to manifest their real sentiments. The South, or slave owning States, no more than the general government, dare oppose such issue when we make it, and for the same reason. The only weapon they would venture upon would be their usual blus-

ter.
Messieurs of the committee, if it be possible for Ohio, That while the right of petition, upon all subjects not inconsistent with propriety and public morals, is sacred and inalienable, yet we, as the Representatives of the loyal sentiment of the people of Ohio, declare anyways forces of the people further presentation of these raising of the committee, if it be possible for you to form a true estimate of the rights of man, and of the duty of the legislator to protect the humblest individual in the complete exercise of these rights, may we not hope you will seize the occasion of a further presentation of these raising possible. further presentation of these petitions to make a new report, and, rising to the position of true manhood, give us one which will accord with the intelligence and dignity of the people you claim to represent?
Yours, with due respect,

Marlbono, Jan. 31, 1859.

(1) This cunningly worded resolution (which is designed to legalize and permit slave-hunting on the soil of Ohio, though the term is not used, and also to browbeat those who petition for a law against it,) was adopted by the House of Representatives by the following vote:—Yeas 60, nays 17!!!

From the Utica 'Central Independent.' WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Wendell Phillips is the Patrick Henry of New England. If he has less natural eloquence, less thrilling pathos, than the orator of the Revolution, he has more polish and as much power of origination. He is a ripe scholar, a lawyer of no ordinary calibre, and a reformer of the most radical school. He is the pet speaker of the East. He has great power of perception, sincere sympathy for the op-pressed, and wonderful command over the stores of varied knowledge treasured up in his retentive mem-ory. He has the 'gifts that universities cannot be-

stow'—the current coin that cannot be counterfeited as they are, before the howling misrepresentations of genius.' He is at home on the mountain top; and when he soars skyward, he is not lost among the clouds. He has all the sagacity of the man of days ago from this county, a party followed them—business united with the archivisms of the Victoria. business, united with the enthusiasm of the Utopian; and seems to be equally related to Maia the Eloquent, and Jupiter the Thunderer. He admires the eter-nal, the infinite, the heaven-like, the God-approxi-mating in the nature of man, whatever may be the color of the envelop that contains these attributes. Mr. Phillips's speeches have in them the breath of life; hence they live long to swell the bosom and make the heart throb. 'He does not go to the lamp of the old schools to light his torch, but dips it into the sun, which accounts for its gorgeous effalgence.' He is something of a metaphysician, but is too much absorbed in the work of revolutionizing public sen-timent, to devote his attention to subtle research and profound analysis. He makes but little preparation, and always speaks extemporaneously; con-sequently, some of his addresses are like a beautiful

played.
It is a rich treat to hear Wendell Phillips speak thering; the sky-birds perch in silence on the neighboring trees, as though they were astonished at the proceedings; a song makes the welkin ring. The chairman announces the name of a favorite spaker. A genteel man steps gracefully upon the platform. He is neatly, not forpoishly, dressed. A learn, dark mulatto; belongs to Mrs. S. N. Wilson, Clay at a single bound, into the middle of the subject. County, Mo. He reasons, and his logic is on fire; he describes, and the subject is daguerreotyped on the retina of memory; he quotes from som; classic author, and the excerpt is like an apple of gold in a picture of silver; he tells a story, and the impression it gives is indelible; he makes an appeal, and tears flow freely; he declaims, and the people are intensely ex-

is seen conspicuously, but it is never pompously dis-

coal from the altar of inspiration.

Mr. Paillips believes in a 'higher law;' so he appeals to the sense of the everlasting in man. 'He \$5,000 bail, were sent over to the county jail. plays the Titanic game of rocks, and not a game of tennis-balls; and yet he 'floods the heart with sin-gular and thrilling pleasure.' 'He is the primed mouth-piece of an eloquent discharge, who presents,

But we must find some fault, or we shall be deemed a flatterer. Let us see: what shall we say? Oh, he is an impracticable radical; he goes for the dissolution of the Union, the dismemberment of the Church, the destruction of the political parties. In this he is wrong. The Christian should do for Christ's sake what the worldling does for the sake of humanity; then there will be no necessity for such a reproof. The body politic should saver the leprouslim's of slavery; and then America would not limp so as to become the laughing stock and a byword to the nations of the earth. The political parties at the North are leavened with anti-slavery doctrines; and it is hoped they will soon rise to the level of that benevolence which will render such retrines; and it is hoped they will soon rise to the level of that benevolence which will render such rebukes unnecessary. It is difficult for us to find any fault in him. Reader, you may be Herod, but we cannot be Pilate, and consent to his crucifizion. We must confess that we love the man, although we cannot endorse his creed. It is a pity that he limits this usefulness by his fierce warfare against man and manageres that are too long or too short for his iron bedstead.

doing only what he had a perfect right to do.

We may as well at once and forever dismiss all deas of comity or good neighborhood with Missouri, if she is to send over here armed bands of villains and cut-throats to waylay and kidnap our citizens. For four years the citizens of Missouri have attempted to crush the people of Kansas. When we were weak, they overran us with fire and sword. They left the mark of their murderous incursions in the devastated and rained homes of our citizens.

sparingly covered with reddish hair-

· The golden treasure nature showers down

On those foredoomed to wear Fame's golden crown. phrenologist would pronounce his head worth more than the South would be willing or able to give for it. He has large ideality and sublimity, nce he soars; large comparison and causality, so he reasons by analogy; large hope and benevolence, and the genial sunshine of good nature irradiates his countenance; large firmness and adhesiveness, and he abides by his friends through evil and through good report. His face is pleasant, and indicates exquisite taste, pure generosity, and Roman firmness. He is now in the full vigor of manhood, and ever ready at a moment's warning to battle for what he deems the right. Woe be unto the man who enters the arena with him; for he wields a two-edged sword of Damascus steel. Many strong men have been slain by him; yea, many mighty men have fallen before him. Had he united with either of the great political parties, he would have been chosen as a champion; for he is brilliant as Choate, without his bedlamitish idiosyncrasies: clear as Clay, without his accommodating, compromising disposition: learned as Winthrop, without his bookishness and drawing-room mannerism: genial as Cass, without his dullness: fiery as Benton, without his unapproachable self-sufficiency. He would entertain a promiscuous audience better than either of the above named men. He is not so logical as Webster: not so luminous as the ever-consistent Calhoun: not so learned as the second Adams: not so thrilling as Kentucky's favorite; and yet he is a more instructive and a more in of Damascus steel. Many strong men have been

om the Weston (Missouri) Argus, Jan. 26th. THIRTEEN NEGROES CAPTURED IN KAN-BAS.

Men, Women and Children, belonging to citizens in Platte, Clay, St. Clair and Jackson Counties, Mo., in the charge of two Underground Railroad Agents, from Lawrence to Iowa!—Dr. Doy and Son!

The most gallant achievement and effective vindication of our-rights ever since the war upon slave property has been inaugurated, it is our pleasing duty to chronicle, which we do through an Extra, in order that the country may have all the facts just

days ago from this county, a party followed them-found where they had crossed the Missouri into Kan-sas, in charge of three white conductors—pursued them to Lawrence, and thence on the great Lane trail towards Iowa. But immediately after leaving Lawrence, they perceived that the fleeing party, consisting of three white men and thirteen negroes, could be overhauled at Oskaloosa, almost in sight of Lawrence. About ten o'clock in the morning, the assault was made upon the two wagons. The negroes were well armed, and would have made a deadly resistance, had not the white men surren dered after the first fire. No one was killed, and the whole party were captured and brought into'

The negroes have all been identified as follows:
Wilson Hays—Says he is free; 21 years old;
bright mulatto; five feet ten inches high.
Chas. Smith—Says he is free; 24 years old; dark

damsel in dishabille. Then his quotations are ringlets rolled up in paper, and the main part of the lecture like a loose gown, which now and then reveals a neck of parliand a voluptuous bust of snowy whiteness and beautiful proportions. He is often brilliant, never tedious. Sometimes his scholarship brilliant, never tedious. Sometimes his scholarship of the state of Jos. Winston, of St. Clair County, Mo. Dan Bright—About eighteen years old; dark; Dan Bright—About eighteen years old; dark; belongs to Widow Bright, in McGee's addition, in Kansas City, Mo.

to a large and appreciative audience. Let the read-er fancy he is at a miss meeting in some forest tem-ple. The sun shines as though delighted with the Westport. Ben Logan-About 22 years old; dark; about

five feet ten inches; weight, 140 pounds; belongs to Gen. Kirk, in McGee's addition to Kansas City, One girl-About 22 years old; named Melinda;

Catherin West-Bright mulatto : 27 years old :

belongs to T. H. West, Kansas City, Mo.
Mary Russell—Bright mulatto; 33 years old;
belongs to W. H. Russell, Leavenworth: Dick-Dark copper color; about 35 years old; belongs to W. A. Newman, Weston, Mo.

The names of the scoundrels who were conducting cited; he soars, and his lips are touched with a live these negroes off, are John and Chas. Doy, and Clough. They had an examination to-day, before Justices Colman and Heriot, and in default of

From the Lawrence [Kansas] Republican.

THE KIDNAPPING OF I mouth-piece of an eloquent discharge, who presents, applies the linstock, and fires off; ' and the conservatives, who stand with their fingers in their ears, are startled by the report. Is there a mob? his than to another point in the Territory. About ten miles from here, they were set upon by a band of are startled by the report. Is there a mob? his them to another point in the Territory. About ten words are like oil on the troubled billows of the miles from here, they were set upon by a band of chafed sea: he robakes the winds of strife and the miscremts, numbring some fixee or twenty, waves of faction, and there is a great calm. The serone face of his bosom friend, the leader of the league, is radiant with smiles; the severe front of a turnepat or a tyrant present, bagins to relax; the doughface is ashamed of himself, and determines that hereafter he will be 'a dorr and not dough;' the stiff-limbel finds a hinge in his joints, and his tell no talks;' but they finally concluded to take supple kneas bow in homes to the speaker. apple knees bow in homige to the speaker.

But we must find some fault, or we shall be deemd'a flutterer. Let us see: what shall we say?

Mr. Phillips is a man of fortune, and one of the distinguished few who contribute to support the enterprise in which he feels an interest, as much as he expends in sustaining himself and family. Physically, he is a noble specimen of a man. His head is sparingly covered with reddish hair—

In the devastated and rained homes of our effizients. We have grown strong—and in our strength we have been willing to bury the past. But if now, the citizens of Kansas are to be kidnapped and dragged into Missouri, to be harassed with prosecutions for offences never committed, and their lives imperilled; if Missouri is to set up a dictatorship are to what the citizens of Kansas shell do not be the strength of Kansas and the citizens of Kansas are to be kidnapped and the citizens of kidnapped and the citizens of kidnapped and th imperilled; it Missouri is to set up a dictatorship as to what the citizens of Kansas shall do upon the soil of Kansas, then we say the people of this Territory will be justified in taking, yea, will be obliged to take, such retaliatory measures as will demonstrate to Missouri that the soil of Kansas cannot be invaded, and her citizens dragged into a foreign State with impunity. The soil of Kansas is sacred, and the rights of her citizens must be preserved inviolate.

One word to the infamous wretches in our midst, who are in league with these hounds from Missouri.
You are known—marked, and if a hair of Doy's
head is hurt, you will be held responsible therefor.
You urged the murder of Doy when he was taken.

We publish this morning, from a Weston (Mo.) Kentucky's favorite; and yet he is a more instructive and a more interesting speaker than either of those distinguished men ever were, even in their palmiest days.

Wendell Phillips is universally esteemed and beloved. Even those who hate his creed, and dread his power, admire his disinterested kindness and irresistible eloquence.

ored women was sent to Kansas by her owner's wife, because he and his two sons used her for the gratification of their lust. This Missouri wife and mother to pay her expenses to Canada. She has, been recaptured, and returned to the lustful embraces of her master and his sons! Isn't this a glorious thing for a Missouri paper to exult over? Charming! beautiful system this!—Laurence Republican.

The Leavenworth correspondent of the Lawence (Kansas) Republican writes as follows :-

What shall I say when I come to speak of Dr. Doy and his son! My heart bleeds when I think of the wrongs they are now suffering, and fires with indignation at the insult offered to them and us—and for what? Nothing under God's heavens that makes them amenable to the laws of any place or people but our own. And yet these men are caught, bound, handenfied, mobbed, insulted, and threatenbound, nancuned, mobbed, insuited, and threatened with burning—and all at the hands of human
bloodhounds, wearing God's image only as the
livery in which they serve the blackest devil. And
yet these men have committed no crime—broken no
law. They have lived peaceably with all men. But
when some poor fellow-being has come to them for
aid, they followed the divine command, and held out

the hand of sympathy-they were an hungered, and these noble men gave them meat—they were thirsty, and they gave them drink—strangers, and they took them in—sick and in prison, and they came unto them and helped them; and for this, and for this only, this band of fiends took them from their homes only, this band of hends took them from their homes to a prison, and possibly to death. As the party came into Weston, we hear the old man asked some one for a drink of water, and even that was denied him, with curses. I would recommend to those who thus refused the poor man's request, and to all engaged in that worse than devilish business, to read the 42d, in connection with the first clause of the 46th verses of the 25th chapter of the Gospel according to St. Matthew, if they can find a Bible in their God-forsaken town.

A messenger, sent from here on Saturday, to inquire into the condition of the two prisoners, returned at evening from Platte City, having been refused admittance to the jail, and being almost lynched himself. He fortunately had a copy of the Daily Times, of this city, of that morning, in his pocket, and on reading, that they concluded to let him go. It was the impression here, all day on Saturday, that General Lane would return, perhaps, with some of your boys, and the streets were lined with an excited crowd all day. We hope to see him, and would hail him gladly, especially if he came with Capt. Montgomery; for

· One blast from Ais bugle horn Were worth a thousand men.

Two reliable and responsible citizens of Leaven-worth rode over to Platte City to-day to demand the rendering up of the prisoners. God grant they may be successful. But if not, and if either Dr. Doy and be successful. But if not, and if eigher Dr. Doy and his son, or either of these messengers are injured, or imprisoned, or insulted, God grant that we may resent it with the spirit of men engaged in a holy cause, and do battle to the end, however bitter that end may be. Talk about Liberty, and these things do among us unavenged! Why, Liberty is a farce; Human Rights playthings; Honor and Truth myths, signifying nothing. No! the time will come—we cannot tell when, but come it will, as surely as that God rules and will maintain the Right—when Liberty, and Freedom, and Law, and Honor, and Truth, shall be facts impregnable and sure—patent to every man—surrounding and blesssure—patent to every man—surrounding and bless-ing our homes, our fortunes and our institutions, defended and defending. There is a cloud over the sun just now, but it will break away. There is darkness, but there will shortly be light! Can men who are men lay down their arms in despair? I cannot believe it. But I forget I am a newsmonger, and must leave exhortation to other hands.

Unsare at Home. The Sioux City left for the South last evening, having on board the thirteen negroes recently captured by the Mayor of Weston. They are bound for the New Orleans market, a point that has no connection with the Underground Railroad—as yet .- Leavenworth Times.

So the human chattels have been shipped to the great New Orleans market. We talk of the African Slave Trade as horrible, and our laws make it piracy, but how is it a whit worse than this transaction? A portion of these colored people had never been slaves—all of them were kidnapped, just as negroes are kidnapped in Africa. They were sold for gain, just as the piratical slave dealer sells his captives for gain. In a moral view, both transactions are iden-tical, and both most abhorrent. Indeed, in many respects, this Missouri business is much the blackest. The kidnapped negroes from Africa are generally savages, while these people were civilized, had tasted savages, while these people were civilized, had tasted of the sweets of liberty, and probably had flowing in their veins some of the best white blood of Missouri-quite likely that of their own masters. Missouri planters sending off their own children to the shambles of the great slave mart of the nation, are entitled, we think, to a guilty pre-eminence over their brethren, the slave dealers of the African

But there is a compensation in all these matters. a retribution to come—outraged justice satisfying herself for the wrongs committed on her children. These thirteen kidnapped and exiled ones—these sold and marketed human beings—these feeling, acting, thinking chattels, may, and probably will pine and waste away amid the deadly rice swamps of the extreme South, finding their humble graves along the shores of the gulf, or on the banks of the Red river; yet, wherever they go, they shall be the apostles of that liberty from which they have been so cruelly torn. In the lonely cabins of that land of darkness and moral death, they shall tell many a slave who never heard the tale before, of a land where whipe, never heard the tale before, of a land where whip, and chains, and never-ending toil are not the portion of the poor colored man. They shall teach many a longing one the mystic meaning of the North Star. They shall plant the seeds of Freedom's knowledge in many a breast, for that future harvest, peaceful and glorious, or bloody and terrible, which went sweet and the second seco which must surely come. God pity the poor creatures, and be merciful to this wicked and guilty nation which thus robs the poor and spoils the feeble!

—Lawrence (Kansas) Republican. Law Against Kidnapping. The late atrocious

kidnapping of two of our citizens, and the detention of them in Missouri, demands from the Legislature an expression upon this subject. There is nothing in all our Southern difficulties which equals this bold crime upon the personal liberty of the citizens of Kansas. It was utterly without the shadow of an excuse or palliation. If Missouri can perpetrate these villanies upon Kansas, the sooner we know it the better. But, meanwhile, the Legislature ought to pass a law, calling for the strictest and swiftest bunishment upon kidnapping, either by the principals or agents, aiders or abettors.—*Ibid*.

The meeting, last night, to rebuke kidnapping, was large, earnest, and determined. General Lane made a powerful and thrilling speech. O. A. Bassett, Esq. took strong and decided ground. H. P. Johnson, Esq. of Leavenworth, and Hon. J. C. Vaugban, made able and interesting speeches. The general feeling and sentiment was that kidnapping general feeting and sentiment was that kidnapping and man-hunting upon the soil of Kansas must cease. There was also the proper tone manifested toward those wretched miscreants and pimps, who sneek around in our midst, to do the dirty work of the man-stealers. Some of them have already made tracks, to escape the indignation of an outraged come munity, and the others are marked!—Ibid.

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The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, FEBRUARY 18, 1859.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY

SUBSCRIPTION-ANNIVERSARY. Bosron, Massachusetts, where the Anti-Slavery

cause of the North American States first came into being, has, from that very fact and its consequences always enjoyed the credit with the world of being an anti-slavery city. In London, in Paris, in Rome, in Berlin, in St. Domingo-wherever the American Abolitionists go-they find the comfort of hailing from a city with whose good reputation they have identified themselves.

During all the years that have passed since the first promulgation of the principles of Freedom, the friends who were the first to adopt them have been anxious to secure for them a general application, since that alone can save the country and the world from retrogression into all the barbarisms of which slavery is the sum-total, and from which it was hoped that the civilized world had nearly emerged.

· But how shall men know unless they have a teacher, and how shall they have a teacher unless he be sent? is still the practical side of every anti-slavery effort, in a country where tyranny had silenced the pulpit, muzzled the press, and nullified the postoffice. So the anti-slavery families of Boston have always been desirous to keep the anti-slavery treasury supplied. This they have done for twenty-five years, after the measure of their ability, and with the aid of friends of the cause at home and abroad, by means of the National Anti-Slavery Bazaar, an instrumentality that could not be too highly estimated during the whole time of its continuance. In the unpretending character of a ladies' fancy fair, it has done all that such a means could effect for the promotion of the cause, in many senses far more important than even in the pecuniary one.

We were rejoiced at the beginning of the present year to learn that a larger means of social and pecuniary co-operation had, in the course and fulness of time, become necessary; that the same principles, the same applications, the same object were to be more effectually promoted by the same friends who had hitherto conducted the National Anti-Slavery Bazaar, through the means of a NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SUBSCRIPTION ANNIVERSARY. The first of this new series of the old works is reported to us, as below; being a sketch of the recent Anti-Slavery Subscription Anniversary, the observance of which now replaces the Bazaar in Boston.

REPORT.

The anti-slavery families of Boston and vicinity have for years found the numbers of the friends of the cause increasing far beyond the means of receiving and entertaining them which the fair afforded; and, in relinquishing it, their hope was, annually to secure the pleasure of meeting those most valued friends to whom the cause has been their introduction, under conditions far more agreeable to the guests, and more beneficial to the cause.

They therefore determined to engage the spacious and splendid Music Hall, to transform it into a succession of drawing-rooms (so to describe them,) where, surrounded by their families, they might welcome their co-workers and sympathizing friends, from all parts of their country and the world, for conversation and counsel-for cheer, hope and remembrance-for suggestion, enterprise and resolvefor union of means and of heart in the interests of the holiest and loftiest cause that ever saved and glorified

Of all who had united in the idea of this reception. one family alone was wanting to us when the day arrived-prevented by severe illness from assisting on this occasion the cause to which, for so many years, they have rendered such signal service. May recovered health speedily return them to us!

Meanwhile, the feelings which their vacant place awakened, as well as the sentiments with which the failure in the cause of what our Americans misname politics was regarded, were in unison with the letter of the Rev. Moncure D. Conway, to be found in another column.

But we of the East were favored also with the presence and correspondence of friends from other quarters than the West. The North gave us cheer and encouragement, and the South held not back from sympathy and co-operation. The letter of H. R. Helper, Esq., expressing his unity of feeling with the friends he addresses, and containing the assurance that numbers in his native State of NORTH CAROLINA are ready to strike for freedom with the first opportunity, was listened to with the highest sympathy and satisfaction. Mr. Helper enclosed a generous donation, saying, with that devotedness that makes the largest sum seem to the giver insufficient, 'I could not have ventured to send so small a sum but for the knowledge that with you no sum that is the emblem

P. Powell, formerly of New York, enclosing £20 from Liverpoor, is most valuable to us as a proof that, in what the friends of freedom have done to abolish slavery, they have the approbation of their oppressed clients.

Among the immense number of letters received, from names distinguished throughout the world and honored in the cause, scarcely any can be selected for publication without breach of confidence. Let the writers of them all be assured that they have not written in vain, since every word of approbation and encouragement, every token of agreement in great principles, and every statement of disagreement in

It was one of the most delightful features of this occasion that it brought face to face the earliest and the latest friends of the cause, and in many instances those who had long desired to meet without

The subscriptions of English friends received during the year, for this anniversary, amount to half its whole receipts. Neither the letters nor the gifts accompanying can ever be forgotten, nor can their consequences ever cease to work, during all futurity. They mark a new feeling of moral unity among the nations, stronger than the faulty diplomacy of former times has permitted men to cherish, in that principle of freedom, the faithful application of which is the

These communications, of these and former years, have so awakened the best feelings of our beloved native land, that we trust this year may be the last in which their subscriptions shall exceed those of America in amount and wisdom of direction. Neither the American nor the European friends of our NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, taken conjointly, constitute even an approximation towards the whole number of those who desire the triumph of the cause; but, up to this time, we and they do represent the whole number of those who love it so wisely as to know, what every foe of liberty could teach them-that, whether they agree in every detail with it or not, THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY is to thecountry what the edge is to the instrument-the vanguard to the army-the balance-wheel to the movement; and should be strengthened and defended ac-

cordingly. While renewing the expression of our thanks to all, both at home and abroad, who have sympathized on this anniversary with us, in the great religious and political principles which form the basis of the Anti-Slavery movement, we refer to the Resolutions of the

pended, as a fitter acknowledgment than any that C. H. Estabrook, Roxbury, could in this place be offered.

We unite in the wish of a valued American friend, Isaac Osgood, Charlestown, that 'we all may do better next year'; so that, not- Mrs. John Thompson, withstanding the disgraceful national compact, too Mrs. Jackson, criminal and too dangerous for one moment's alle- 'A friend,' giance, the present supreme hour of a nation's dead-liest peril and brightest hope may not pass without awakening intellect and heart enough within it to ABOLISH SLAVERY.

AND LISH SLAVERY.

ARC. Peirce, Lynn,

LISH SLAVERY.					M. C. Peirce, Ly
					Mary E. Peirce, J. E. Oliver,
SUBSCRI	PTION LIST				J. Pierce,
the Twenty-fifth National Anti-Slavery Anniversary				-	Olive Oliver,
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s. Samuel May, Jr.,			10	00	Charles W. El
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s. Von Arnim, -			25. 5	00	'A friend,'
s. Evelina A. S. Smit	h		-5		Miss Chace, Sale
s. Bramball, -			25		Mrs. Kinsman,
s. Loring, -		•	50		Lydia H. Chace
s. Eddy, s. F. G. Shaw,	•	*	15		Ezekiel and Alic
s. F. G. Shaw, -		•	•200		Miss Elizabeth
ss Henrieta Sargent,			20	00	Miss Elizabeth S. W. and A. V. M. C. Clark, Mrs. W. Wason
muel May, Esq., Hol	llis st., Boston,		50		Mrs. W. Wason
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ederic W. G. May, I	sq., Boston,		25		
ederic W. G. May, I rs. F. W. G. May,				00	Mrs. Frederick
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iss A. W. May, iss M. J. Parkman,		-		00	Follen Cabot,
rs. William G. Weld			20		Edward Atkins
Warren Goddard, 1	Esq., Brookline.			00	· A friend,
Warren Goddard, I ev. Increase Smith, I	orchester,	•	5	00	Mrs. Dabney,
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athaniel Barney, Nar	tucket,	1		00	J. M. Aldrich,
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rs. R. H. Morrill,				00	Mrs. Daniel Hi
ev. Samuel J. May, S	yracuse,			00	'A friend,'
ils Robie, Boston, r. Edmund Quincy,	Dolham		10	00	DESCRIPTION OF STREET PROPERTY.
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Mrs. Gamaliel Bradford, Boston, Mrs. Wallis Guild, A friend.

of sympathy is so accounted.' The letter of our ancient and honored friend Wm.

details, are of great value to the cause. finding an opportunity.

only guarantee of the common safety.

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> By Mrs. Wigham,
> GLASGOW, Catharine and Andrew Paton, GLASGOW, Catharine and Andrew Paton, 58 14 0 BRISTOL, by Mrs. Stephens, - 38 14 0 Livearoot (including Mrs. Howorth's Burn col.) by William P. Powell, - 20 0 0 PERTH, by Mrs. D. Morton, - 15 0 0 WARRINGTON, by Mrs. Robson, - 2 0 0 0 Mr. and Miss Hall, (by Miss Weston,) Rome, 60 francs. Mrs. Bellamy Hunt, Rome, - 100 "Mademoiselle Wild, " - 20 "

SUMMARY OF SUBSCRIPTIONS. [Including small items to be paid hereafter.] Home Friends, - - - Foreign Friends, - -

the time of receiving them, have been paid, through the Massachusetts Society, into the Treasury of the American Society, and will be acknowledged in its next Annual Report.

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN.

LETTERS FROM FRIENDS OF THE CAUSE From Rev. M. D. Conway.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 21st. Your kind invitation to be present at the Twenty fifth . National Subscription Anniversary, on the 26th, has just reached me. I do not know that these lines will reach you before that time; but if they do, they will tell all who ever think of us at all, that our heart is still trying to be true to the great cause of Human ation, and your happiness as individuals, you will ac-Freedom. I would, in these lines, out of my heart's depths, call on the youth of the land to scan well the work God is preparing for them. One moment word comes that a May has tottered as he stood faithfully by his post, and must take that voyage abroad whose very sound is ominous; the next, alas! tells us that the noble PARKER must leave that pulpit where ever amongst insane voices, one sane one could be hearda voice, too, which, by right of sanity, was felt from circumference to centre. 'My Father, my Father ! the chariot of Israel, and the horsemen thereof !"

Well, God help us: we are sure to have voices, even though the stillness should be such that the stones should cry out; but I confess I do not see the youth of the land to be fully conscious of what it is to do. This abominable Fusion Republicanism, which is full of zeal and heroism in maintaining that Kansas of fidelity to our cause, and who, I am happy to inought to be allowed to say whether she will have form you, are impatiently awaiting a fit time to strike slavery or not, and that anti-Lecomptonism is the for Freedom in the South. grand efflorescence and final climax of its aim and desire-this whipped spaniel of a party, which will go down to the lowest rung of the ladder for successhas corrupted the young men in the West. It has been worse than the Hessian fly in wheat-noble heads lie low. Were it not that one trusts that there are race which is to people this Western palatinate in content to trust to do better another year. God's year-we should despair. But that these parties which try to cross the Dark River should, one by one, like swimming swine, cut their throats by their very swinishness, seems to be one of the methods of our salvation. Men are to do this work, not soulless parties; therefore every party falls into the sin of idolizing success; and, thank God, 'Sin, when it hath conceived, bringeth forth death.' And in the case of all parties I know any thing about, I say, the sooner the better. Adieu, O Parties, which would part the very raiment of Christ, and cast lots for his vesture!

May God bless you all, friends of Freedom and Truth; and, ere you keep your golden wedding with the cause, may it be in a liberated land, where the Anti-Slavery Society may sit down to remember the old days of strife, with the rescued ones about her, saying, 'Here am I, and the children thou hast given Yours, M. D. CONWAY. · me.

From William P. Powell.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10, 1858.

scription Anniversary, Boston, Massachusetts.

If there is one thing that encourages and strengthens us, in our ceaseless demands for the unconditional emancipation of the slave, more than another, it is the fidelity of the American Anti-Slavery Society and its friends. They have always religiously and faithfully resisted the damnable heresies of the so-called American Christian Church, which teaches that the Bible and its Divine Author sanction negro slavery. Therefore we deny the stereotyped imputation, that the Garrisonian Abolitionists are Infidels and Atheists. Who, then, we ask, are the Infidels and Atheists, if not the American Evangelical Church and false prophets who, like Baalam, are hired by the American Baals to curse, reduce and hold God's poor in worse than Egyptian bondage? In our humble opinion after thirty years of anti-slavery experience, we have proved to the world that the cause of vital Christianity and humanity is indebted to that noble band of men and women for their unswerving devotion to the truths contained in that blessed book.

Courage, friends! We have driven the enemy

from one post of defence to another-even their last stronghold, the Bible, from behind which they hurled at us their most foul calumnies, only to recoil upon themselves. 'We have met the enemy, and they are ours.' The slaveholders' 'Jordan is a hard road to travel.' But they rally once more. 'In the imminent deadly breach' they erect another battery, viz., the glorious Union, mounted with thirty-two pounder State Constitutions, and their mammoth peace-maker, the United States Constitution, and last, not least, the corrupt Church. With these formidable weapons they renew the attack. On the contrary, we have God, the slave, and his flaming two-edged sword of truth-the Bible-on our side. Our weapons are not carnal, but spiritual, and mighty through God; they are invincible-they must and shall prevail; and, by God's blessing, if we faint not, if we remain true to our convictions of duty, though troubled on every side, perplexed, persecuted, and often cast down, driven out from and disowned by Church and State as outlawswho in much patience, afflictions, necessities, distresses, stripes and imprisonments, and even deathwho by pureness, long suffering, kindness to the slaveholder and love for the slave, by the word of truth, by the power of God, by the armor of righteousness, on the right hand and on the left, by evil report and good 1 1 0 report, as deceivers and yet true, as unknown and yet

well known-if you will only continue to refuse to support the United States Constitution, take no part in the government, nor vote at elections, nor hold office, nor acknowledge the binding force of the bloody slaveholding contract, directly nor indirectly-if you refuse to take the oath of allegiance, nor obey the law of slavery-if you demand and insist that your next Legislature shall pass a law giving protection to every slave who may come into the State of Massachusetts in another long campaign the blackened ramparts of American slavery will surely topple to the ground. WILLIAM P. POWELL.

From Rev. Samuel J. May.

Boston, Dec. 29, 1859. DEAR MRS. CHAPMAN: As I sail for Europe tomorrow, I cannot have the pleasure of attending the Financial Anti-Slavery Festival in January. But I shall be more willing to be absent, if I may be allowed to contribute my mite to the fund, which I hope will then be collected, to help forward the great work to which, under God, we were called by our beloved Mr. Garrison, and to which you and I put our hands, twenty-years ago and more.

S. J. MAY. Yours, truly,

From Charles W. Elliott, Esq.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21, 1859. MY DEAR, KIND FRIEND: Your remembrance and invitation to meet with you reached me in due sea-

My wife desires me to enclose to you her small contribution to the cause, which I gladly do, regretting that my purse is so inadequate to my wishes and your work.

It is doubtful if I can partake of the feast you offer; but, whether I can or no, my hopes and efforts are devoted, to-day and forever, to the cause of man hood, justice and liberty, in which you and your friends have sanctified your lives.

Whatever mischief, or misery, or trial the slaves and their friends may yet be called upon to endure, 3,057 48 I know not; but this I know, that God is stronger \$6,117 02 than the devil, and therefore that liberty and justice must triumph. Infidelity and oppression are doomed The above sums, with interest at 6 per cent., from by a righteous and indignant public opinion, and the shackles must be broken. In this faith I am

Very sincerely yours, CHARLES W. ELLIOTT.

From Hinton R. Helper, Esq. New York, Jan. 24, 1859. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your kind invitation to attend the twenty-fifth National Anti-Slavery Subscription Anniversary, to be held at the Music Hall, in Boston, on Wednesday, the 26th inst.; and while regretting that my business engagements will deny me the pleasure and profit of meeting you there and then, I beg that, as a slight evidence of my best wishes for your success as an associcent the little bank bill herewith enclosed-ten dollars-which I am emboldened to send only on the as-

surance on your part that, with your Society, 'no

sum that is the type of sympathy is accounted small.' It may be, and I dare say will be, interesting to you to hear that, in the absence of a proper sense of moral or religious duty in the premises, the great principles of political expediency, which you and other friends of Free Labor have so long and so faithfully inculcated, are now beginning to be duly appreciated in all of the more northerly and westerly slave States. Even in North Carolina, (my native State,) the feeling in opposition to slavery is gaining strength every day; and within the last few weeks, I have received several letters from correspondents there, in different counties, giving most gratifying assurances

H. R. HELPER.

From Rev. Stephen Barker.

LEOMINSTER, Jan. 26, 1859. DEAR MADAM: By speaking to a few friends, and some hearts who have been liberated by the very evils through the kindness of Mr. Isaac Smith, who has which have corrupted others-hearts which, by su- called on several of our good anti-slavery people, perb reactions, leap on that ark which rides above all we are able to send you twenty dollars in aid of your party deluges, bearing the seed of the true and free funds.* We regret that it is not more, but must be

Yours, truly, STEPHEN BARKER.

From Mrs. Mary Ann B. Blair.

WARREN, Mass., Jan. 24, 1859. MRS. CHAPMAN : DEAR MADAM-I have made what effort I could, and, as the result, I send you the enclosed twelve dollars. I am sorry it is so small. So noble a cause deserves noble gifts. Aye, and has it not noble gifts? . If its treasury be not full of gold and silver, on what other altar are there so many noble hearts and lives devoted?

Hoping that great success may crown the anniversary; that, through it, the day of jubilee to the enthralled may more speedily come, I am, with great regard,

Yours, for the slave.

MARY ANN B. BLAIR.

The following verses were written for the Twentyfifth National Anti-Slavery Subscription-Anniversary, To the President of the National Anti-Slavery Sub- held at the Music Hall, Boston, Wednesday evening, January 26, 1859 :-

THE SLAVE'S PRAYER.

BY MRS. FOLLEN. God of justice! God of love! God of mercy! set us free! From thine awful throne above, Hear us when we pray to thee!

Crushed and cheated from our birth, Here, upon our bended knee, Fettered, groaning from our birth, Listen, Father ! set us free !

Better die than be a slave: Why in bondage should we be? There is freedom in the grave— Father, let us come to Thee!

Let us break these fetters, then! Let us say we will be free! Let us prove that we are men! Give us death or liberty !

SONG FOR THE FRIENDS OF FREEDOM. BY MRS. POLLEN.

> Heart to heart, and hand in hand, Bound together let us stand; Storms are gathering o'er the land, Many friends are gone:— Still we never are alone, Still the battle must be won; Still we bravely march right or Right on ! Right on ! Right on !

To the pilgrim spirit true, Which nor slave nor master knew, Onward, faithful, fearless few! Liberty's the prize! Full of hope that never dies, Lift to heaven your trusting eyes! Spirits of the free, arise! Arise! Arise! Arise!

Will you your New England see Crouching low to slavery! Rise, and say it shall not be! More than life's at stake! Rise, and every fetter break! Rise, for Truth and Honor's sake! Every freeborn soul awake! Awake! Awake! Awake!

Listen to our solemn call, Take no thought what may befall; Consecrate yourself, your all, To God and Liberty!

On your spirit's bended knee, Swear ye death to Slavery— Swear your country shall be free— Be free! Be free!

Soon to bless our longing eyes.
Freedom's glorious sun shall rise;
Now it lights those gloomy skies
Faintly from afar!
Faith and Love her heralds are: Lo! e'en now her morning star-Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!

WATCHMAN, WHAT OF THE NIGHT BY REV. SAMUEL LONGPELLOW.

Only by these lines shall I be able to be m at it; but I dedicate them to those who, for the at it; out I declared to arouse—who dering a period have almost been-the conscience of the tion.'- Letter of Mr. Longfellow.

A quarter of the circling sphere
Has rounded onward to the light;
We see not yet the morning clear,
We only see the paling night,

But Hope, that are relumes her fire,
And Faith, that shines a heavenly will,
And Love, that courage reinspires—
These stars have shined above us sill. O sentinels, whose tread we heard

Through long hours when we could not se.

Pause now! exchange with cheer the word.

The unchanging watchword, Lizzary. Look backward, how much has been wen! Look round, how much is yet to win!

The watches of the night are done;

The watches of the day begin. O Thou! whose mighty patience holds
The night and day alike in view,
Thy will our dearest hopes enfolds—
O keep us steadfast, patient, true!

RESOLUTIONS

Of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Siciety. WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq., presented the follows esolutions from the Business Committee, which was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the past year's history has clearly shown the world the truth we have produce from the beginning—that the peace and safety dear European nation depend on the abolitica of America slavery-this Society feels therefore bound, by their vorable opportunity as well as by its devotednes the world's welfare, renewedly and uncessingly to woke the aid of all men everywhere, for the decorate tion of a common nuisance.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Masschae Anti-Slavery Society, for the twenty-seventh time annual meeting assembled, are ever due to our has ed and beloved British friends, for the montes and the material aid they have so generously, fra the very beginning, hastened to render to the Conne Cause; and that the more direct and increasing operation of the present year now demands a purp and fervent expression of our gratitude, for that Care sake, although we well know that in this Godlibers pose they have not in view the thanks or graties.

Resolved, That this Society observes with profesi satisfaction the clear and resolute discrimination will which the free and independent press of Enrise contradistinguished from The Times newspape, h during the past year, handled the subject of America slavery ; and we thank those friends throughout British empire whose organ it is, for the magnitude service they have rendered to humanity.

Resolved, That we thank the anti-slavery mail our mother country, as manifested recently in In shire, at a local meeting, representing a general is ing, of the LEEDS YOUNG MEN'S ANTI-SLAVERS CIETY, and conveyed to us in the speech of Su Iru FAIRBAIRN, Mayor of Leeds, as chairman of that zee ing; in which he offers his testimony to the impe tance of the Anti-Slavery work, and to the value Freedom, expressing his happiness to assist other; securing it, whether for black or white.

We thank that public mind for its apprehensin freedom in the resolution offered by THE EAST OF IN LISLE: 'That freedom, being the gift of God, it is inalienable right of every man; that to deprivates of this right is contrary to all laws, human or Dim and that therefore we regard slavery as an unnings ed evil, demanding the condemnation of every best being who respects the laws of God, or recognized principles of natural justice or the countries man; at the same time assuring that lenders friend of the cause, that the unworthy come dest of the members of the Republican party in Corps is no index to the feelings of their anti-slaver is tricts battling for this Cause; among when, our such rebuke of ingratitude and injustice is letter is hailed across the world of waters by all the miles, as most effectual to make this sacred Cause min-

We thank those men of Yorkshire, ever tree ? heart and brain to Freedom, in whose belal w made this true recognition of the world's univers brotherhood-this grand resolve to promote it-by EDWARD BAINES, of Leeds; who, in behalf of its meeting, said : 'That recognizing the universal landerhood of man, and that God hath made of me blood all nations of men to dwell in the earth, sear called upon (so far as in our power lies) to read any evil which interferes with the interests of out le low men; and that, considering slavery a great scal evil, we are justified in using every moral and app mate means for its overthrow, wherever it exist.

We thank those British allies in the moral struggle for Liberty in the North American States, for the impressive statement to the world of a fact it sught know, in the resolution supported by Mr. W. L. Is TER: 'That so long as the free States of America ... tinue to aid the slave States to keep in bendage and three to four millions of their fellow-ejtizes, was consider the American Union to be the streetholf Negro Slavery; and that we therefore deeply or in that a nation of our own race, and language, and no gion, and bound to us by so many ties of command terest and sympathy, should be thus the chief when er of this destructive and sinful system."

We thank the British friends of Religion, who, ising that slavery being the worst of all sin, the dries of it must be the worst of all heresy, have were Christendom in the following uncompromising ent -resolving "That the system of slavery, as it not " its in America, is grievously opposed to the slot spirit of the Gospel of Christ, and is an oppresent iquity which no Christian ought to palliate or const at; and that this meeting deeply deplores the he that so many of the American Churches should be the abettors, and defenders, and perpetrates of this is slavery; and we entreat the Rev. G. W. Carol the Rev. P. Chown, and Mr. Alb. Harries. whom the resolve was sustained, to feel assured the these are the accents that stir the chain of sympatic which communicates unfailingly between the ust halls of Britain and the depths of the slaves safety and the Abolitionists' hearts,

And, finally, while praying the Leeds Young kel Anti-Slavery Society, as represented to us by the ored name of ARMISTERD, with all the excellent all venerated friends who speak to us from its plaints to receive a new expression of gratitude from the eldest branch of the American Anti-Slavery Scient affiliation, for their 'sympathy with the Abelianis their pity for the slave, and their allegiance to mail ing Freedom '-and, while thanking them for the ercise of the same political discrimination in delay their blows against slavery, which the American land Slavery Society practices, and ever means to practice as by its Constitution bound, we feel most of all chee ed by their assurance that they, like ourselve, and will ever exercise the right of moral, incorposi interference with slavery WHEREVER IT EXISTS.

The Third Annual Anti-Slavery Convention for the The Linux York assembled at Association Hall, Albany, on Monday evening, January 31, and was alled to order at half-past 7 o'clock, by Joseph W. Peckham, of Washington county.

The following organization was subsequently adoptel by the Convention :-

President-Asnon M. Powell. President-Aaron M. Powell.
First Presidents-Joseph W. Peckham, of Washington county; Lydia Morr, of Albany. orelaries-Jonathan Wilde, of Saratoga; Eliza-

RETE M. POWELL, of Columbia, Business Committee -- William Lloyd Garrison. Werdell Phillips, Phebe H. Jones, Parker Pillsbury, Townsend Powell.

Thance Committee-Susan B. Anthony, Emma Wilde, Wilbur Dennis.

Mr. Garrison, from the Business Committee, repared the following resolutions:

Whereas (to quote the language of John Quincy Adams) the bargain between freedom and slavery contained in the Constitution of the United States is morally and politically victous; inconsistent with the principles on which alone our Revolution can be justifai; cruel and oppressive, by riveting the chains of slavery; and grossly unequal and impolitic, by admitting that slaves are at once enemies to be kept in subjection, property to be secured and returned to their where, and persons not to be represented themselves, but for whom their masters are privileged with nearly a double share of representation '; and

Whereas (to quote the language of William Ellery Channing) 'we in the Pree States cannot fly from the shame or guilt of the institution of slavery, while there are provisions of the Constitution binding us to give it support. On this subject, our fathers, in framing the Constitution, swerved from the right. We, their children, see the path of duty more clearly than ther, and must walk in it. No blessings of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving of our fellow-creatures ; and

Whereas (to quote the language of Josiah Quincy, Sen.) the arm of the Union is the very sinew of the subjection of the slaves; it is the slaveholder's main strength; its continuance is his forlorn hope'; and Whereas (to quote the language of Mr. Underwood

of Kentucky, as attered on the floor of Congress) . the dissolution of the Union, making the Ohio river and Mason and Dixon's line the boundary line, is the dissolution of slave y. It had been the common practice for Southern men to get up on this floor, and say : Touch this subject, and we will dissolve the Union as a remedy.' Their remedy was the destruction of the thing which they wished to saye, and any pensible man could see it ; and

Whereas to quote the language of Mr. Arnold, of Tennessee, on the same occasion) 'the South has nothing to rely on, if the Union be dissolved; for, supposing the dissolution to be effected, a million of slaves are ready to rise and strike for freedom at the first tap of the drum': therefore,

1. Resolved, That in advocating the dissolution of

the Union, the Abolitionists are justified by every precept of the gospel, by every principle of morality, y every claim of humanity; that such a Union is acovenant with death, which ought to be annulled, and an agreement with hell,' which a just God cannot permit to stand; and that it is the imperative and paramount duty of all who would keep their souls from blood-guiltiness, deliver the oppressed out of the hand of the spoiler, and usher in the day of jubilee, to seek its immediate overthrow, by all righteous instrumentalities.

2. Resolved, That (to quote the language of Wm. H. Seward) they who think this agitation is accidental, unnecessary, the work of interested or fanatical aritators, and therefore ephemeral, mistake the case altogether; it is an irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces; and it means that the United States must and will, sooner or later, become either entirely a slaveholding nation or entirely a free labor nation. It is the failure to apprehend this great truth that induces so many unsuccessful attempts at final compromise between the free and slave States; and it is the existence of this great fact that renders all such pretended compromises, when made, vain and ephemeral. Therefore,

3. Resolved. That no matter how sincerely or zealously any political party may be struggling with side or otherwise cripple its power, while standing within the Union and sanctioning its pro-slavery compromises and refusing to attack the institution itself, its position is morally indefensible, it rests upon a sandy foundation, its testimonies are powerless, and its example fatal to the cause of liberty; hence we cannot give it any support.

4. Resolved, That ' better a thousand times that all North America should be obliterated by a concurrence of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, as a dead, revenging sea over buried cities, than that we, after all our light and liberty, should live only by renouncing the truth that gave us being, or should set the example to a terrified and struggling world of a nation claiming and daring to exist only by sustained and sanctified op-

5. Resolved, That the people of New York have no more right to sanction and tolerate slave-hunting, by any process of law, or to fulfil any stipulation, than they have to legalize piracy, murder, or any other deed of villany; that in so doing, they trample upon the Divine Law, become accessories to man-stealing. and involve themselves in the awful guilt of the slave system of the South; therefore,

6. Resolved, That the officers of this Convention be authorized, in its behalf, to prepare a memorial to the Legislature now in session, requesting that body to pass a law prohibiting slave-hunting in this State, on any pretence and in all cases whatsoever, and securing the personal liberty of every person coming into the State, against arrest or molestation by any State or Federal process, except in case of crime.

7. Resolved, That they also be authorized to prepare a letter to be sent to every clergyman in this State, respectfully but earnestly urging him to preach against the surrender of fugitive slaves to their masters, as a sin against God, of the deepest dye, and to erert his influence to procure signatures to the petition now circulating in this State, asking the Legislature to put an end to this wicked and detestable practice, at once and forever.

Whereas, Christianity, as taught by its founders, tuts up every form of oppression by the roots, and asserts the oneness and equality of mankind; there-

ligious fellowship with slaveholders, or which are inimical to the Anti-Slavery movement, cannot be Christian Churches; and to expose and repudiate them be-

comes a Christian duty.

9. Resolved, That the admission of Rev. Dr. Albert Barnes, that there is no power outside of the American Church that could sustain slavery one hour, were it not for the sanction and support given to slavery by that Church, is as true as it is awful, and proves the general corruption of the organized religious bodies in

10. Resolved, That (to quote the language of Rev. Dr. Cheever) 'if the ministers of the Gospel, instead of the policy of silence, had poured out their vials, as God's commissioned angels, and let the thunderings lightnings and earthquakes shake the heavens and the earth, this iniquity of slavery would long since have been arrested. It is only under the repression and forted silence of the Word of God that it has been able to advance with such giant strides, till it has taken possession of the Senatorial, Representative, Executive and Judicial branches of our Government."

These resolutions were ably and eloquently advocated by Wendell Phillips, Parker Pillsbury, Wm L. Garrison, Aaron M. Powell, and J. W. Peckham. DEAR FRIEND MAY: The Convention held five sessions. With the exception of the first, the attendance was not numerous, strengthening occasion.

READ THEM AGAIN.

Society, will repay a second reading :-

Resolved. That (in the language of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS) the Constitution of the United States sanctions a dishonorable compromise with slavery; it is tions a dishonorable compromise with slavery; it is morally and politically vicious, inconsistent with the Methodists. They were much engaged in a revival principles on which alone our Revolution can be jusslavery, by pledging the faith of freedom to maintain I spoke on Sunday to a large and very thoughtful the tyranny of the master, and grossly unequal and the tyranny of the master, and grossly unequal and impolitic, by admitting that slaves are at once enemies and anti-slavery cause. I showed, briefly, the complicity to be kept in subjection, property to be secured and returned to its owners, and persons not to be represented themselves, but for whom their masters are privileged with nearly a double share of representa-

Resolved, That such a Constitution should instantly be spurned by the people of Massachusetts, and of every other free State, and the Union subsisting in be dissolved forever.

Resolved, That (to quote the language of Mr. ADAMS) 'if slavery be the destined sword, in the hand of the destroying angel, which is to sever the ties of this Union, the same sword will cut asunder the bonds of slavery itself;' that 'if the Union must be dissolved, slavery is precisely the question upon which it ought to break'; and that 'if the dissolution of the Union should result from the slave question, it is as obvious as anything that can be seen of futurity, that it must shortly afterwards be followed by a universal emancipation of the slaves.

Resolved, That the solemn and weighty memorial of the colored citizens of Massachusetts to the Legislature, asking of that body indignantly to protest against the doctrines of the Dred Scott decision, and vindicate their constitutional rights as citizens of the Commonwealth and of the United States, deserves the most respectful consideration, and the most language of Mr. ADAMS, 'so much the more sacred the obligation of the Legislature to defend their lawful rights. I would defend them, should the dissolution of the Union be the consequence; for it would he not to the defence but to the violation of their come, let it come from no other cause but this."

AID TO FUGITIVE SLAVES.

dressed a circular to the churches and religious sotitute condition. These unfortunate men and women the cause of human freedom! all needed food, clothing and shelter; moreover, they I have received the kindest and heartiest reception place than New England.

The amount thus raised from all the sources was I held two meetings in Warren. The first was well

who flies from injustice to take shelter on her soil- of my hatred to a religion that enslaves his image.

to co-operate with them.

Those who wish to help these poorest of the poor with money or aid of any other sort, are requested immediately to communicate with the Treasurer or some member of the Finance Committee.

SAMUEL E. SEWALL, HENRY I. BOWDITCH, JOHN A. ANDREW, Committee Finance. ROBERT MORRIS, WENDELL PHILLIPS, FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer.

RETURN OF DR. ROCK FROM PARIS. FRIEND GARRISON :- Through your Kindness, permit me to say to my friends, that after several months of severe surgical treatment in Paris, my health is so much improved that I am able to resume the practice of my profession. My case was so complicated, that Meeting, held here a week ago, it may still be pleasthe peculiar operation I went to undergo could not be performed. But, after consultations with Professors Velpeau and Nelaton, I was operated on by the latter, and continued under his treatment until my departure for the United States. I received advices from him: a few days since, and he thinks that, with great care, much exercise, and the continued use of the reme lies which he has prescribed. I will in time be completely restored to my health. Your renewed kindness permits me to acknowledge the kind words and kinder deeds of my friends, which a heart overflowing with gratitude is entirely unable to express.

Very truly yours, JOHN S. ROCK. No. 34. Garden Street, Boston, Feb. 10, 1859.

The preceding page is wholly occupied with an official account of the late Anti-Slavery Subscription-Festival, by Mrs. CHAPMAN, including a list of the donors, with several interesting letters, &c. The result of this effort will carry joy to the heart of every true friend of the oppressed in our land. Honor and thanks to our benevolent English coadjutors, who have so generously responded to the appeal that was made to them! And blessings upon all who contributed, at home or abroad, to make up the handsome aggregate of six THOUSAND DOLLARS-B

Oregon, with its tyrannical constitution, out- going backward in Anti-Slavery sentiment, and need lawing all free colored persons, was admitted as a State a succession of your able agents, who shall open the into the Union on Saturday last, by a vote of 114 to doors of all the churches, of the theologically bigoted, 103 in the House of Representatives-Comins and as well as of the aristocratically conservative. Thayer, of this State, voting in the affirmative! !

Anti-Slavery Bazaar.

LETTER FROM ANDREW T. FOSS. Nona, Jo Davis Co., Ill.

'Jack Frost' has done me a great service. He ha changed the soft mud to a solid, reliable mass. Oh! though it was throughout made up of highly intelli- it is good to feel something solid beneath one's feel gent and deeply interested friends of the cause. The once more. May he maintain his icy throne, till welresolutions were unanimously adopted. It was a very come Spring shall March him off, and commence her own gentle rain.

The weather has been, and remains, beautiful. have been constantly engaged in the good work. The following resolutions, adopted at the recent Nightly I am greeted with full, often very crowded annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery houses; and an interest truly refreshing greets me in nearly every place.

I came to Nora on the 11th of January, and com menced holding meetings on the 12th. The first meeting was well attended, and a very cordial greetmeeting, and could not attend.

audience in the Congregational meeting-house. It of the sects of the land with slavery. I stated the fact as clearly as I was able, that the anti-slavery cause was in the outset laid at the feet of the church and she was asked to accept it, but she spurned it from her; that whatever of hostility there may be between her and anti-slavery is of her own election and seeking.

virtue of it between the North and the South should I have an appointment for this evening in a place call-I have spoken twelve times in the last twelve days ed Millville, in the town of Rush. I shall be in this vicinity for three or four days, and then go to Fulton city, and cross over to Lyons, in Iows, and spend some ten days in that neighborhood.

I have made it a point to present, as clearly and strongly as possible, the movement, now becoming somewhat popular, for a Personal Liberty Law, that shall nullify the fugitive slave clause in the Constitution of the United States.

In one meeting in the town, fifty gentlemen kigned the petition. As many ladies would have done so, had there been opportunity. In another meeting, seventy-two. If a general move could be made, large majority of the legal voters of the Northern part of this State would sign these petitions. I am heard with candor and enthusiasm in the most radical arministic calculated to express her sentiments. Her repeated quotations from the public addresses of nouncements of our rallying cry, 'No Union with American senators on the subject of slavery display Slaveholders!

This part of the West-as, indeed, every part of the hearty response on the part of the Legislature. West known to me-is ripe for the harvest. But the Weak and defenceless as they are, to quote the laborers are few. I cannot supply one-tenth of the demand for my labor.

If money were plenty as in former times, I am sure a large, very large list of subscribers for the anti-slavery papers, particularly for the Liberator, could be obtained. The ministry here have done Mr. Garrison rights to which all the consequences would be imputable; and if the dissolution of the Union must him as an infidel, and warning the people to beware of his paper and his followers. This, with other causes, has created a strong desire to know more of this terrible man, and of his very audacious sheet. REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE VIG- Numbers come to me, and say, 'Please give me the HANCE COMMITTEE.-The Executive Committee of address of the Liberator. I wish to take the paper, the general Committee of Vigilance, organized in but have not the money. The first money I can spare, 1850, shortly after the passage of the fugitive slave I mean to send for it. One young lady, a schoolbill' of that year, present the following report of their teacher, in the town of Rush, after gotting the address of the Liberator, said, 'I never knew before what my politics were, but I have learned to-night."

The passage of the Personal Liberty Law in Vercieties of New England, and also made application to mont has awakened great enthusiasm in the West; many individuals, soliciting contributions to create a and now the eyes of all are turned to dear old Massafund for rendering pecuniary assistance to such fugi- chusetts. Heaven grant she may exceed the most tive slaves as reached the Northern States in a des-

all needed protection, since in every part of New Eng- from the friends in this county. Here in Nora I found land, the law (as administered by the courts) was their our old and long-tried friend, Jesse P. Harriman, of enemy, and many individuals in every town were Danversport, Mass. Here I felt at once at home. I exknown to be mean and base enough to co-operate with such a law; some of these fugitives also needed friend H. introduced me to Cyrus Pucket, and T. C. medical aid and careful nursing; and almost all of Pucket, and Anthony Diggs, who have shown me them needed the means of transportation to a safer every kindness at their homes, and by taking me to the adjacent towns.

Second and this sum has been expended for the relief attended, the second was on the 21st inst., and the of fugitives, some in one, some in another, and some coldest night of the season. Anthony Diggs took me, in all the above-mentioned departments. The result with a gentleman and two ladies, four miles, in the to be reported to the public is, that more than four face of a terrible prairie wind, to the meeting. We hundred fugitives have been aided by their benefi- found but few assembled at the Free-Will Baptist cence, and that the Treasurer's purse is now empty. Church, which had been kindly opened for us. The Since frequent arrivals of fugitives still continue, Baptists were holding a revival meeting, and they, and doubtless will continue while slavery lasts-since with most of the sectarians, had neither time nor these unfortunate beings generally reach us wholly heart to work for the slave. Nothing is so much in destitute, having nothing but the garments they the way of the anti-slavery cause as the religion of stand in, and those miserably insufficient-and since, this land. There is not another influence on earth therefore, money will be still needed for all the pur- that is more God-defying and man-degrading. With poses above specified, until Massachusetts shall de- all the concentrated power of my being, I loathe and cide to give full and efficient protection to every one abhor it. I measure my love of God by the intensity

it is desirable that the Treasury of the Vigilance All through the West, great efforts are making to Committee should at once be replenished, and that get up revivals, but, as I learn, with very little sucthose who are willing to assist the fugitive with tem- cess. Heaven be thanked it is so little! One of the porary or permanent employment and protection should Methodist converts of last winter, and who is now once report themselves to the Executive Commit- laboring with great zeal to get up a revival here, was tee. There are always some fugitives who would addressed on the subject of anti-slavery, a few days prefer to gain a subsistence by their labor here, rather since, and he said, 'If you want the niggers, you may than in Canada, and who have resolution enough to have them.' He was asked, 'Do you not regard the take the risk of doing so, if an employer can be found colored man as your brother?' He replied, 'Tough match !

> Bro. Harriman is working with his accustomed, well-known zeal in the cause of Human Rights. He will hereafter not labor alone. Nora is one of the strong posts in our little gallant army; and if the war is followed up, will be a rallying point from which the war may be carried into the enemies' camp. Yours truly,

A. T. FOSS. SAMUEL MAY, JR., General Agent.

MISS HOLLEY IN WORCESTER.

WORCESTER, Feb. 15, 1859.

DEAR MR. GARRISON,-Although you have copied from the Spy a very good notice of the Anti-Slavery ant to you and your readers to know how Miss Hoiley's friends received her, and how her lecture affected those most interested in our cause.

Miss Holley herself is always welcome as an hon est, truthful, and efficient worker, and steadfast friend. Her appeals to the feelings of her auditors are irresistible. Having in her own heart a true sympathy for the oppressed, she makes that sympathy felt in a forcible manner, thereby drawing forth the corresponding

sentiment in her hearers.

No one can help feeling the force of her scathing rebuke, of those weakly afflicted with prejudice against color, and of going with her when she says, 'You may call us infidels, but do not, I pray you, call yourselves Christians.

Miss Holley's descriptions of the field of Anti- Sla very work, and of the nobleness of the work itself, were calculated to increase in us all, our thankfulness that we are laborers therein, and to suppress that selfish and unworthy spirit which says, ' We are proscribed, and outcasts.'

While listening to her touching tribute to Wendell Phillips, I could not repress the feeling, which I have often before had, that his position before the world is far mose enviable than it would have been, if he had chosen the brilliant career by the side of those who handsome aggregate of SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS—a sum double that which was realized, last year, by the which he could have had no equal in his time.

Allow me to say, in conclusion, that Worcester

AN ACCEPTABLE LECTURE.

CHARLTON, (Mass.,) Feb. 18, 1859 FRIEND GARRISON-We have just come from hearbearings of slavery. I wish to bear testimony to the 73d year of her age. excellency of the address. It was able, faithful, manity were exalted; God was reverenced.

LUCIUS HOLMES. Truly yours,

MISS SARAH P. REMOND IN LIVERPOOL. We copy with great pleasure the following notice from the Liverpool Mercury of the 24th ult. :-

A LADY LECTURING ON AMERICAN SLAVERY .- Miss Remond of Salem, Massachusetts, last night ad-dressed, at the Tuckerman Institute, Bedford street, an English audience, for the first time, upon the subject of American slavery. The Rev. W. H. Channing presided, and a crowded assembly greeted the lady with the utmost enthusiasm. The chairman briefly introduced her as one who, with her family, had long taken a deep and most active part lines, Isabella, eldest daughter of William and to throw off the authority of all books and constituhood, appeared on the public stage to rehearse a
fictitious tragedy, there was no reason why a woman
should not speak in public of a real tragedy, and on
a subject upon which she so deeply felt. Miss Remond then proceeded to deliver her address; and
though it occupied about an hour and a half in the
delivery, she retained throughout the closest attention of her audience as she eloquently depicted the
wrongs of the slave, dwelt in the most touching
manner upon the social degradation of her sisters in
slavery, expressed her unbounded indignation at the
apathy which the professing Christians throughout
the whole of the United States as a body manifested
on the subject; and concluded with an earnest aphas espoused; she speaks strongly because she no doubt feels strongly upon the subject on which she speaks, and is eloquent because she makes no effort to be so. She has a clear, musical voice, a distinct utterance, and—it it be not a needless remark of a lady—we may add she has at her command a great flow of language. for she speaks without any assista most retentive memory, whilst the whole of her address as plainly denotes that she has paid no little attention to general literature, and particularly to the writings of the poets of this and her native country. At the close, as frequently throughout her lecture, she was rapturously applauded, and on the motion of the Rev. S. A. Steinthal, seconded by Mr. Wilson, a cordial vote of thanks was unanimously passed to her, and she was requested to be the medium for conveying the sympathy of those present to the American abolitionists in the work in which they are engaged. Thanks were then voted to the reverend chairman, and the proceedings ter-

The Liverpool Daily Post notices the same lec-

LECTURE ON AMERICAN SLAVERY .- Last evening : lecture on American slavery was delivered at the Tuckerman Institute, by Miss Remond, of Salem, Massachusetfs. The lecturer denounced slavery in the strongest terms as an inhuman and unchristian principle, and the tales of horror brought tears to the eyes of many a listener, whilst the earnestness of the lecturer carried the sympathies of the audience with her. The novelty of a lecture by a lady drew a very large attendance, and every one seemed impressed with the great social, moral, and political importance of the subject.

PARKER PILISBURY and E. H. Herwood, on behalf of the American Anti-Slavery Seciety, will be present. All persons are invited to attend, and it is hoped that the members of the Society in the neighboring towns will be present.

JOEL SMITH, President.

MR. GIDDINGS'S TESTIMONIAL.

Washington, Feb. 9, 1859.
The testimonial to Joshua R. Giddings, now completed, is on exhibition at Messrs. Galt & Brother, the manufacturers, of this city. It consists of a solid silver tea set of six pieces, and a highly ornamented waiter. The ground work of its style of ornamenta waiter. The ground work of its style of ornament is what is technically known as 'engine turned,' a style highly popular from its exceeding chasteness, and the advantage it possesses over work entirely plain, in not showing marks and scratches. This is relieved by engraved representations of the tea plant, water lillies, &c. The handles and spouts are beautifully wrought in scroll and leaf work, and on each piece is an orna-mented shield-bearing the following inscription:

Presented by One Hundred and Four Members of the Thirty-lifth Congress to Joshua R. Giddinos, as a token of respect for his moral worth and personal integrity.

Accompanying the service of silver is a walking me, of rare and beautiful wood, mounted with a massive gold head, which bears a similar inscription the service. In accordance with Mr. Giddings's wishes, no ceremony has been made in presenting the service. It has simply been notified to him that there are a 'few articles' at Messrs. Galt & Cornhill, or by letter to FRANCIS JACKSON. Brother awaiting his order. The whole cost of the testimonial was five hundred and twenty dollars.

MRETINGS AMONG THE COLORED PEOPLE OF BOS-10N. John A. Andrew, Esq., has recently delivered an able and instructive discourse on the education of the young. Rev. Warren Burton has also spoken in several of the colored churches on his favorite theme-Home Education. The interest generated by the efforts of these two philanthropists, we trust, will soon he manifested both among the parents and children. A temperance organization has just been established. A series of public meetings are in proand the same of th

The Committee on Federal Relations gave a hearing, on Thursday, Feb. 10th, to the memorialists ble.'-Boston Herald. against the Dred Scott decision. William C. Nell, Robert Morris and Lewis Hayden addressed the Committee. We have not room now for further particu-

The bill in the Kansas Legislature, ' to prevent slavery in the Territory of Kansas, and to punish certain offences named therein, has passed the House by a large majority.

Several letters and communications are on file for as early an insertion as possible. Also several book notices. The extended report of the annual meeting and festival has driven us into a corner.

We learn that Mrs. Antoinette Brown Blackwell will speak in Worcester, at Washburn Hall, on Sunday next, Feb. 30. Have you the Dyspepsia? the Asthma? the Liver

Complaint, or General Debility? does your food distress you? Do you suffer from nervous irritation or ennui! Take the Oxygenated Bitters which cures all

South Danvers. Last Thursday evening, we listened, an hour and a half, to Wendell Phillips's comparison of the different races of men, as illustrated in the revolution of St. Domingo, and the events conse-quent thereupon. Notwithstanding our prejudices against the negro, so far as our own observation has extended, we are constrained to admit that the speaker extended, we are constrained to admit that the speaker sustained his argument with consummate ability. No gentleman, who has spoken at the Institute, within our hearing, has acquitted himself with so much ease and propriety of address. As a model speaker, his letture is worth all it cost.—[Correspondent of the Sulem Begister.]

The only scientific SKIRT SUPPORTER, with Braces of all kinds, and CHAIRS to correct and support the Spine, for sale and fitted at her office, Linden Hall,—open only on Friday and Saturday, for patients and visitors, from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. our hearing, has acquitted himself with so much ease and propriety of address. As a model speaker, his lecture is worth all it cost.—[Correspondent of the Sulem Begister.

THE HAYTIEN BEVOLUTION. Advices from Kingston, Jamaica, of 29th ult., give additional details respecting the revolution in Hayti. The Standard contains Soulouque's paper of chilestin. contains Soulouque's paper of abdication, and adds that upon his arrival at Kingston, the greatest excitement prevailed among the Haytien refugees who had been expatriated by his orders. The negro population of Kingston were unanimously in his favor, and rushed in thousands along the streets to get a sight of him. A strong escort of police was found necessary to keep off the crowd. been expatriated by his orders. The negro population of Kingston were unanimously in his favor, and rushed in thousands along the streets to get a sight of him. A strong escort of police was found necessary to keep off the crowd.

Savannar, Feb. 14. The Grand Jury have found true bills against Messrs. Selvas and Mares, the consignees, and Mr. Cassineras, the captain of barque Angelita, seized here on suspicion of being fitted for the slave trade.

JUST PUBLISHED, by BELA MARSH, 14

Bromfield Street, Boston, in one large handsome octavo volume of 459 pages, 'Tieclee Messages from octavo volume of 459 pages, 'Tie

DEATH OF LUCIA MARRIOTT.

GHENT, Columbia Co., N. Y., Feb. 10, 1859. DEAR MR. GARRISON,-Another endeared friend ing Miss Holley's lecture. She spoke this (Sunday) has passed on to the realm of spirit life. Lucia Manevening in my pulpit, upon the moral and religious morr died on Monday evening, the 7th inst., in the

The anti-slavery cause has, throughout its career touching, and judicious withal. The slave was plead- of a quarter of a century, had in her a clear-sighted. ed for ; Christianity was honored ; the claims of hu- conscientious, and devoted friend. THE LIBERATOR from its first issue, has been her constant visitor. Her gentle, loving spirit has, through a long life, been nost fully a personal exemplication of Christian benevolence and virtue. While we fondly cherish her memory as we have

known her in the past, let us hope that the pulsations of her new and higher life may be henceforth

Very truly yours, AARON M. POWELL.

in the abolition movement—as a countrywoman who had consecrated her best gifts to the cause of heroism and humanity, and he urged that, as women, without at all feeling that they sacrificed their woman-hood, appeared on the public stage to rehearse a faction, and for all christs and Gods, that sanctions, and for all Christs and Gods, that sanctions, and for all Christs and Gods, that sanctions. JESSIE COATES, aged 15 years. She was a dearly cherished child, the light and joy of a family poor in this world's goods, but rich in intelligence and in moral worth. William and Jessie Coates have dared

on the whole of the United States as a body manifested told how she wished to be laid out, and that her body on the subject; and concluded with an earnest appeal for the moral and religious sympathy and influence of free England in the abolition movement.

Miss Remond is an able advocate of the cause she wished to be laid out, and that her body was now she wished to be laid out, and that her body decay. 'She died in my arms,' says her father, 'and was conscious to the last. We wanted Henry C. Wright to speak at the burial of her body, as she knew him and he her.' (Core knew him, and he her.'-[Com.

> AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. RECEIPTS.

Collections by Parker Pillsbury. In Essex, Mass., Natick, " Springfield, Mass., Concord, N. H., Manchester, "Manchester, Manchester, Manchester, Albany, and North Easton, N. Y., Thomas Haskins, Gloucester, Mass.,

Mr. Roberts, Essex, "...
Yrom Mrs. Anna Thomas, of Bristol, Eng., (proceeds of two drawings made for the American A. S. Society,) through L. Bache, Wellsboro', Tioga Co., Pa. Donation.

Dr. Joseph Sargent, Worcester, pledge to Mrs.

Foster, FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer. SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Massa

D uversport, Sunday, Feb. 20.

Manchester, Thursday, " 24. WORCESTER NORTH .- A quarterly meet

ing of the Worcester County North Division Anti-Slavery Society will be held at CLINTON, on Faturday evening and Sunday, February 26 and 27, commencing at 7 o'clock, P. M. of Saturday, at CLINTON HALL, and continuing on Sunday, day and eve-PARKER PILLSBURY and E. H. HEYWOOD, on behalf

E. H. HEYWOOD will speak at South Royalston, Saturday evening, February 19.
Athol, Sunday 20.
Ashburnham, Monday 21.

GIVE HIM A CHANCE .- A young colored carpenter wants immediate employment. Apply to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill. Dec, 31,

TT COLORED BOYS AND GIRLS .-- A good colored Boy can hear of a situation in a family a few miles from Beston. Apply to W. C. NELL, 21 Corn-An amiable colored girl of 10 or 12 years of age

whose parents or guardians would be willing she should accompany a lady to Europe, can hear of such a situation by applying as above. February 18.

A young able-bodied Fugitive, from the South wants a place. He can take care of cattle, drive

TW WANTS A SITUATION .- A widow lady wishes to get a situation to wait on a lady, or to work as seamstress in a respectable family.

Apply at this office, or at 6 Stillman street.

DIED-At Lone Rock, Wisconsin, Dec. 21, of consumption, George H. Thomas, Esq., a young man of much promise, son of L. G. Thomas, formerly of West Winfield, N. Y., aged 24 years.

BREAD.

WITHOUT POWDERS OR YEAST.

'We have seen bread so prepared, and can testify that it was light, highly palatable, and very desira-'The disuse of yeast, salarratus, soda, and all

health-destroying mixtures in bread-making is an item that will recommend itself to every housekeeper.'-Boston Traveller. · We recommend this work, because we know, from

happy experience, that it gives directions how to make the best bread we ever tasted."—World's Crisis. This light, delicious bread (with flour and water

only) can be prepared for baking in a few minutes, and may be eaten warm without injury. We mail the above, with other receipts for healthful cooking, Your address merely, and one dime, will insure you, by return of mail, the above little work. Perons interested are invited to call and see this deli-

cious bread at Temperance House, 18 and 20, La

FREE LECTURES EVERY WEEK.

AT LINDEN HALL, 16 SUMMER ST., BOSTON, BY MISS S. D. CARMAN, Physiological, Mechanical & Pathological Physician.

On THURSDAY EVENINGS, at 7 o'clock, to Gentlemen and Ladies, and on FRIDAY AFTER-NOONS, at 3 o'clock, to Ladies only. The other four days devoted to country practice.

Physicians, Invalids, Parents, Teachers, Guardians and Philanthropists will find science, common sense and medical skill illustrated and applied to the wants

Beware of imposition practised by pretenders who recommend worthless and useless articles.

John Quincy Adams.

TUST PUBLISHED, by BELA MARSH, 14

Aver's Sarsaparilla,

A compound remedy, in which we have a labeled to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by the contract of the cure of the contract o cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

ing complaints : -A SCROPULA AND SCROPULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUP-ONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, Syphilis and Syphilitic Affections, Mercurial Disease, Dropsy, Neuralgia or Tic Douloureux, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSPE-LAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the

whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY
or THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter
of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the
foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcrous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, cruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the voins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown. or overthrown. Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputa

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the resulta-tion of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many prep-arations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or

any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often he contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO. LOWELL, MASS.
Price, \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Aver's Cathartic Pills,

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Eryspelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheam, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price, 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for \$1.00.

Price, 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for \$1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC, in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

THEODORE METCALF & CO.,

THEODORE METCALF & CO., BREWER, STEVENS & CUSHING, Beston BROWN & PRICE, Salem; H. H. HAY, Portland;

J. N. MORTON & CO., Concord, N. H. And by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine every

TO DYSPEPTICS,

And all who suffer the tortures which the disease inflicts, in one form or another of its many phases : Cure yourselves permanently and speedily by using

The Oxygenated Bitters. The ' Weekly Novelette,' of Sept. 18, says :

Dyspepsia is one of the prevailing diseases of our country. This is owing both to climate and the almost universal habit of eating our meals too rapidly to admit of proper digestion. But, in spite of these adverse circumstances, this disease, even when it becomes chronic, disappears rapidly by the use of the Oxygenated Bitters, which have been found to prove an infallible remedy.

From the Publisher of a weekly circulated Magazine. MESSES. S. W. FOWLE & Co: I have taken three bottles of the Oxygenated Bitters, end have derived great benefit from their use. I have been much troubled with Dyspepsia for several years, and found nothing that afforded me any relief until I used the Bitters: I most cheerfully recommend them to all who are afflicted with this troublesome and stubborn

JAMES ROBINSON, of the Student and Schoolmaster

From Gen. A. C. Donge, our Minister to Spain. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.

DR. GEO. B. GREEN: DEAR SIR—The Oxygenated Bitters with which you were so kind as to furnish me, have had a most salutary effect in my case. I was troubled with Dyspepsia for four years, during which time I tried many remedies, but never met with any so good as your Bitters. I am now in the enjoyment of good health, and I hope and believe that all who use the Oxygenated Bitters will find them as serviceable as I have found them. With high respect, your ob't servant,

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and for sale by dealers in Medicine in nearly every Jan. 21-4tie town in New England.

NOW READY. A

The Life of JOHN W. HAWKINS. THE GREAT APOSTLE

WASHINGTONIAN TEMPERANCE RE-FORMATION.

THE LIFE of a most extraordinary and useful man, and faithful and indefatigable laborer in behalf of degraded humanity. It is a book which no person can read without being stimulated to noble deeds. Fifty Thousand should be sold in six months.

It makes a handsome 12mo. volume of 420 pages, with several wood-cuts, and a fine steel portrait of Mr. Hawkins. Price \$1. All orders for the Book, or for Agencies, should be

ddressed to the Publishers, JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.,

February 11.

20 Washington street, Boston

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POETRY.

PATIENCE. Spitta.

There goes a gentle angel Throughout this earthly land, To comfort all Earth's sorrows Sent by the Father's hand; And in his look is quiet, And mercy soft and mild-O, follow him forever, Patience, the Angel Child!

He leads thee ever truly Through earthly care and wrong, And of a time more noble, So joyous is his song. When thou art quite desponding, He doth of courage tell, To bear thy cross he helpeth, And maketh all things well. He turns to gentle sorrow

The soul's most bitter smart, And bathes in still humility The unsubmissive heart. The gloomiest hours he maketh All gently clear again, And surely, if not quickly, . He healeth every pain.

He is not wroth at weeping, When comfort thee he will; He blameth not thy longing. But makes it meek and still ;-And when, in raging tempest, Thou, murmuring, askest-Why Though mute, still gently smiling, He beameth from on high.

Reply he hath not always In answer to thy quest; . Endure' is still his motto, Not far the place of rest ;-And so, without much speaking, He journeys by thy side, And thinks but of the fair, grand goal, . Far in the distance wide.

From the Springfield Republican THE TALE OF MANY A HOME. BY ELTA FARMAN.

The neighbors said our little May was one Of those sweet innocents that early die;-She had that face celestial which betrays A child belonging to the far-off sky. They knew it by the brooding light which slept In her shy eyes, as in the eyes of birds; And by the musing of her tinted mouth, And by the wisdom of her lisped words.

To us she was our happy little girl; To us she was no angel in disguise; And, as she sat between us by the fire, So dear, so fair, we said in this glad wise : The lark that sings at sunrise in our house Is she, the cherished resebud of our springs; And she the snow-drop when the summer's gone ; And she the snow-bird that in winter sings.

But right were they: one mocking, songful morn We woke to find our happy-seeming child An angel was, with homeward yearning wing, No longer by our cottage fire beguiled. And in the darkened parlor filled with flowers Of white and blush, by sad, small fingers given, She lay in state, all lily-crowned and cold, This fair young princess of the House of Heaver

And here is all that we can touch or see Of those few years, and that fair little girl,-These shoes in which she ran so daintily; These locks of hair yet golden and a-curl. The children bring them oft-as children will-And sitting with us in the summer door, In sight of those white stones on yonder hill, They hear her sinless story o'er and o'er. Augusta, N. Y.

> From the New York Evening Post MAKE YOUR MARK. In the quarries should you toil, Make your mark Do you delve upon the soil ? Make your mark In whatever path you go, In whatever place you stand, Moving swift or moving slow, With a firm and honest hand Make your mark.

Should opponents hedge your way. Make your mark. Work by night, or work by day-Make your mark. Struggle manfully and well,

Let no obstacles oppose; None, right-shielded, ever fell By the weapons of his foes-Make your mark.

What though born a peasant's son-Make your mark. Good by poor men may be done-Make your mark. Peasants' garbs may warm the cold, Peasants words may calm a fear; Better far than hoarding gold Is the drying of a tear-

Life is fleeting as a shade-Make your mark Marks of some kind must be made-Make your mark. Make it while the arm is strong. In the golden hours of youth; Never, never make it wrong ; Make it with the stamp of Truth-

HYMN TO THE PEOPLE. BY C. D. STUART.

Make your mark.

Not to be blest with warrior strength To wield the sword and wear the glaive, Or rise to conqueror's fame at length, Proclaims the good or makes the brave.

To have the power to bide the scorn And rise above the hate and strife Of those to wealth and title born, Is the crown'd courage of our life.

What are the swords that prop a king-The banners in his army's van-To strength of soul, that dares to spring, And show the monarch in the man!

Kings and the mightiest men of arms, Strong as the heads of realms they bide, Sport as they may with fortune's charms, They are like leaves upon the tide.

In dim old sepulchres they lie, The feast of silence and decay, While the true world-heart besteth high, And thrones itself upon to-day.

Give me the man whose hands have tossed The corn-seed to the mellow soil. Whose feet the forest-depths have crossed, Whose brow is nobly crowned with toil.

SERVILITY.

____It grieves me to the soul, To see how man submits to man's control: How overpowered and shackled minds are led In vulgar tracks, and to submission bred.

The Liberator.

Translated for the Liberator, from the German of SPEECH OF MRS. CAROLINE M. SEVER ANCE.

Before the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 27, 1859.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FRIENDS:

I have hesitated to appear upon your platform heretofore, not because I am not with you in all your hatred of oppression, and in all your sympathy with the oppressed; but, because it has seemed both needless and egotistic to stand where voices so long consecrated to Freedom have sounded, and still sound. But your repeated request to do so has come to me in my somewhat improved health, as the call of duty, to give such as I have, and as much as I may be able, to a cause so vital and sacred. The obligation to bear one's own honest testimony is, perhaps, not lessened because others bear theirs more ably, nor is it measured by the magnitude of its immediate results. But in the influence of such action upon the individual character, and in the stimulus of the example to others, may come the results which shall justify the effort, beyond our hoping.

To me it seems that now, as ever, the hope of the nation in our experiment, the future of Freedom in our country, rests with those who will suffer no compromise of Liberty with Slavery, at the hand of Church or State, of party or clique, of friend or foe; to whom Preedom is everything, the first condition of beneficent living, the last safeguard of its highest development; and all unions, and compacts, and constitutions good, only in so far as they are the faithful allies and servants of Freedom.

'The soul is sickened with every day's report of wrong and outrage' to the cause of National Freedom, at the hands of its professed friends! Alas! that we should be so slow to learn, that all attempts to trifle with the majesty of absolute right, to play the game of expediency with truth, are as ruinous, eventually, as they are weak an I wicked-that all apparent conquests, in such struggles, are but masked and costly defeats. And if our politicians and people have not learned this lesson from the records of the past, and the rebukes of their own multiplied failures, let them at least be taught it by the unfaltering testimony of the heroic few, who, 'in season,' and it may seem sometimes a little 'out of season,' both prophecy and interpret those failures, and compel their hearing.

Carlyle has somewhere said, in his quaint, charac teristic way, that 'a rotten stump will stand a long time, if it be not shaken.' We know the rottennes of this system of American Slavery. Like all other slaveries past and present, we know it theoretically, we know it practically, to be corrupt. There is no child, old enough to feel the dignity of human nature, or to entertain the simplest proposition, who, given the dogma of right of property in man, upon which the system is based, and the irresponsible power it invoives, with man's nature and temptations such as they are, but would instantly reach the inevitable conclusion of the inherent wrong and misery of the system. And there is no child old enough to read intelligently, who cannot see the practical proof of this in all our journals, in all our political and ecclesiastic action. Nothing less than the instinct of self preservation, driven to its last extremity, could have forced its defenders, in our day, into the insanity of claiming for it the character of a high educational instrumentality, a noble Christian Institution! And in the fact of this defence, we see another illustration of the fearful progress in wrong, involved in the first compromise of right.

The barbarism of the system being so apparent; so rebuked by the spirit of the age, and the overthrow of similar servitude under even despotic governments; so blasphemous toward God in its usurpation of power to all womanhood-to the dictates of common humanity and common patriotism; its existence to this day upon American soil seems past comprehension. But, -to apply the figure of Carlyle,-this stump of the old Barbarisms, rotten though it be, diseased in every fibre of its substance, maintains its hold, despite the vigorous shaking it has already received, mainly topple it at once and forever to the ground

Here, then, in Massachusetts, we have work, first of all, to do. Let us tear indignantly from soil baptized in brave heroic blood, the deadly fibres which have wrought their stealthy way into soil so won and hallowed! Let us make Massachusetts worthy of her old renown! Let us free her henceforth from the re-proach of being only the border land of a freer Monarchy! And thus shall we make her the fulcrunf of that potent lever, which, by one lifting of its majestic arm, shall hurl into its own place among the shades of departed barbarisms and enormities, this vilest monster of wrong and woe!

on behalf of our sisters, both African and Saxon, who are the most helpless victims of this soulless system ? Can there be anything more unwomanly than indifferof abstract right, and that lovalty to freedom which the system of slavery as it exists among us, which appeals to her quick loving sympathies as wife and mother; to her magnanimity also, as in a condition to be helpful and heroic on behalf of the dumb and stricken; that apathy on her part seems, beyond ex- Christian. pression, inhuman and unbecoming; and, like the ern prison-house comes surging up into ears which home, an impossibility!

Is all this forgotten by Northern women? Can it be a matter of indifference to Northern wives and in digging up the golden pavements in Paradise, for mothers? Have the 'dear delights' of happier homes the same object. If Mr. Everett ever gets there, he so hardened their hearts toward the suffering? Then, will undoubtedly endeavor to appropriate it to the let them remember, that even those homes are not Mount Vernon Fund. safe from the contagion of this iniquity ;-that, guard them as tenderly as they will, its subtle miasma has light. At a time when the thrones of Europe were poisoned all the air which enters them, all the atmosphere which surrounds them !

Let them recall the atrocities of Southern crueltythe fertile inventions of its fiendish revenge, the igno- the patriot hearts of Italy and Hungary looked to u which it subjects its noblest rebels, and all that turns pect, for we boast that we are the friends of the op our blood to ice in our veins in the reading;—and pressed and the down-trodden.

Not only that; but when our Yathers were strug then let them remember that many doers of these deeds were once tender babes in Northern homes, over gling to obtain independence, did they not receive whose cradle some happy mother prayed her loving both sympathy and aid from a government from which prayer, and dreamed her sweet dreams of future man- we had no right to expect anything but scorn and

So true it is, that 'if there breathe on earth a slave. see are not truly free and brave'; nor safe at any dis- the lie hurled back into our teeth, give Hungary of tance, nor in any present freedom and happiness.

us, as distant as Bengal or the Fejce Islands,—we lie' groaning to-day beneath a yoke far more oppresshould see it in its naked deformity; our horror would sive than any which the white man in Europe ha grow apace, and kindle into earnest missionary zeal? ever felt? So much perspective quickens our moral vision, in re-

versal of the common law of optics ! So much do personal relation and complicity with wrong-doing impair the integrity of our judgments !

Nothing, however, can give the thoughtful a more vivid sense of the enormous fraud of slavery, which takes the bloom from life, and turns its sweets to wormwood and gall, than a contrast of the lot of its victims with the riches of the free-born, to whom all life and culture are broadly open. Listen, for a moment, to the extatic utterance of a soul thus quickened to a consciousness of the grandeur of its mortal and immortal birthright, -and then realize the poverty of the enslaved!

Sweet-voiced Hope, thy fine discourse
Foretold not half life's good to me!
Thy Painter, Fancy, hath not force
To show hom sweet it is to be! Thy witching dream
And pictured scheme,
To match the fact still want the power; Thy promise brave, From birth to grave, Life's boon may beggar in an hour! I have a stake in every star!

In every beam that fills the day;
All hearts of men my coffers are;
My ores, arterial tides convey:
The fields, the skies, And sweet replies
Of thought to thought, are my gold dust—
'The oaks, the brooks,
And speaking looks
Of lover's faith, and friendship's trust.

"All mine is thine," the sky-soul saith; The wealth I am, must thou become; Richer and richer, breath by breath,— Immortal gain, immortal room!
And since all his,
Mine also is,
Life's gift outruns my fancies far,
And drowns the dream

In larger stream, As morning drinks the morning star!' Let us live only, my friends, to help make this mag nificent 'Te Deum' the possible experience, if it may not be the artistic utterance, of every human soul!

SPEECH OF WM. CARLOS MARTYN, Before the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, January 28, 1859.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,-Diodorus Siculus tells us, that the forests of the Pyrenean mountains being set on fire, and the heat penetrating into the soil, a pure stream of silver gushed forth from the earth's bosom, revealing, for the first time, the existence of those mines afterwards so celebrated; so, in circumstances of great danger and severe trial, intellectual resources which have before lain dormant are developed and displayed to the gaze of an admiring world, in copious and splendid profusion. From the earliest ages up to the present time, whenever the world's history was to be changed, or great events to stamp their impress upon the nations, human intellect and energy have always been found equal to the emergency. When the hour has come, the man has never been found wanting." This is emphatically the case with the greatest and

noblest of modern reforms, the Anti-Slavery enterprise. The fires of persecution, which (even in this nineteenth century,) have blazed through our land, have developed a wealth of moral and intellectua greatness, compared with which the mines of Peru or Golconda are utterly worthless. But when the great minds have been thus raised up, the people of their own generation have not always been honest enough or far enough advanced in civilization, to acknowl edge their greatness. Indeed, in a majority of cases they have been persecuted and put to death for the heinous crime of being in advance of their age. It has been truly said by one of America's noblest and most eloquent sons, and one of the foremost advocates of the oppressed and down-trodden in this country, that liberty and civilization, at present, are nothing else than the fragments of rights, which the scaffold over the lives, and consciences, and affections of its and the stake have wrung from the strong hand of victims; so insulting to all manhood, and abhorrent the usurper. Every step of progress that the world has ever made has been from scaffold to scaffold, and from stake to stake. It would hardly be exaggeration to say that all the great truths relating to society and government have been first heard in the solemn protests of martyred patriotism, or the loud cries of crushed and starving labor. The law has always been wrong. Government began in tyranny and force, bethrough the roots it had sent, in its abnormal growth, into the hardy soil of our freer States. Unsupported the mides of instice and humanity the priest. And the ideas of justice and humanity by these, a breath only of the Northern gale should have been fighting their way, like a thunder storm, against the selfishness of human nature.

This is the last great protest wrong of ages. Wrong may triumph for awhile, but 'Truth, though crushed to earth, will rise again; the eternal years of God are hers;' and her apostles, trampled upon and erucified to-day, will ultimately be esteemed the benefactors of mankind. Aye, even now this is true though selfishness and party interests may hate and malign them, yet the names of our Anti-Slavery leaders are dear to the hearts of thousands; and ever true patriot, however he may differ from them in mi nor points, will thank God for having raised up a body of men so noble and so fearless. True, no And in all this, we find much for woman to do. Young Men's Democratic Committee waits upon Is there anything more womanly than work and word them to order patriotic eloquence by the yard; no ten dollar plate' is made ready for them at the Revere'; but who would not prefer a dinner of herbs, and freedom therewith, to a stalled ox, spiced ence, and inactivity? Aside from the considerations with the eloquence of Choate, Everett, &c.? Do not understand me as depreciating Mr. Choate. Oh, no woman shares equally with man, there is so much in Our Rufus is an honorable man; 'so are they all, all

There are several prominent reasons why the Anti-Slavery enterprise should command the hearty co operation of every true patriot, philanthropist and

First. Because the evil which this enterprise seek stupor which precedes the death by freezing, is the sad- to remove is, in itself, an inherent wrong. It transdest, surest proof of exhausted moral vitality. Ah! forms an immortal man into a thing-makes the im how the wail of the myriad sufferers in that South- age of God a chattel personal, herded and driver about with brutes, and by brutes, for the convenience are opened and quickened to hear it! What unutter- of his master. We cry shame on a man who robs able agony is in the thought of the fond, gentle wives his neighbor of his earnings of a life-time, and reduces and mothers, of both races, whose hearts are wrung his wife and children to beggary; but what language day by day, and hour by hour, with the tortures of a can portray the atrocity of a system which not only system which regards no tie, and knows no kindred; robs a man of his property, but of himself-of his which obeys no law but that of its own perverted pas- body and soul, of his wife and children, of all which sions; which hedges all the pathway of the beloved he is or possesses? The wrong is so monstrous, that son and daughter with temptations certain to deprave its very magnitude seems to have benumbed the the moral sense in its opening tenderness, and to dim public conscience, and rendered the nation insensible the sweet innocence of their earliest years; and which to its horrors. I should really be afraid to trust a makes the purity and peace of the serf, and Saxon slaveholder in heaven; for the guilty wretch who will traffic in the blood and bones of his fellow-mer on earth, for money, I should expect to find engaged

Again. Slavery places us before the world in a false rocking to their foundations, and millions of her downtrodden inhabitants were endeavoring to throw off their chains, and to rise into the ranks of manhood, minious gallows, the slow tortures of fire and rack, to for sympathy and aid. This they had a right to ex-

curses? Yet we, the 'Model Republic of the world. dare not, aye, cannot if we would, without having Italy the least encouragement, by word or action But, if once this 'accursed thing' were put far from for, is not every seventh man in this 'Model Repub

But not only are our mouths padlocked when

us for its model. The Anti-Slavery enterprise is the most truly re- the world cannot keep down mutiny."

ligious enterprise of the age; for it is not only in actoo, by men who profess to be followers of that great very into the bottomless pit, whence it originated. Teacher who 'spake as never man spake ' before; who overturned and swept away existing institutions as the dust is driven before the whirlwind; and who pro- OUGHT WOMEN TO LEARN THE ALPHAclaimed liberty to the captive, and freedom to the bondman. Yet the professed followers of this greatest reformer and agitator the world has ever seen are (strange to say) so afraid of agitation now, that they are struggling to muzzle the mouths of the few men who dare proclaim the rights of down-trodden and to carry God's message against Nineveh, and tell us about the whale in which he was entombed, while for even a whale might find such a morsel difficult of

Thus easily did mythology explain all troublesom

Thus easily did mythology explain all troublesom

There are (and I say it with a feeling of pride) men who are no sham followers of Jesus—men who believe have recognized them, at so early an epoch, as needhe deems right, by the opinions of this churchmember, or that pew-holder; in short, a man who ties. can afford the luxury of speaking his mind;—and the supposed intelligible basis,—sheer contempt this is saving much for even the tharpers, the largest this is saying much, for eyen the 'Harpers,' the largest and most wealthy publishing house in the United but truckle to the South, and expurgate at her die-

I have heard that some of Dr. Cheever's brethren are endeavoring to exclude him from the pale of pro-

the masses-which does not seek to elevate man, as man, aside from color or condition-needs another Christ to die for it. A pro-slavery gospel is mere whipped syllabub, covering with its froth the loath-

some mass of putrid corruption beneath. have been their agonizing cry. Give us air; we are dying for want of air! Give us now, breathe, then we will listen to your words.' So with chise].'

In harmony with this are the various maxims and In harmony with the property may be a second with the property may be a se the poor slave. His soul is imprisoned, cramped, stifled, and liberty is his first necessity. After you have given him that, then tell him of his duty to his

I cannot conceive why the descendants of the Pilgrims should have such a nervous dread of agitation. motion and heroic blood. There are many who acknowledge that slavery is a great crime against both ecessary for its overthrow.

Men must dare, if they would win. Galileo fought in the observatory, and suffered in prison, while striving to establish the true principles of astronomy; and cannot see forego a little comfort for the privilege of leaving the world better than we found it?

There is a class in our country who regard agitation as a kind of night-mare, which is to be 'shaken off.' These are the real enemies of our liberties-the brake-men, who spend their energies in retarding the wheels of progress, instead of urging them on-

The Bible is the very centre and focus of agitation for the world. 'I will overturn, overturn, overturn, was the gracious promise, not the threatening, of Him who 'doeth all things well'; and any gospel which does not carry out that doctrine is a mere sham and pretence, and is radically wanting. Henry Ward Beecher says, 'That gospel which sanctions ignorance and oppression for four millions of men, what fruit or what flower has it to shower down for the healing of the nations? It is blasted in its own boughs, and cursed in its own roots."

What care we for a gospel which teaches that every black man was born to be the slave of every white one? What care we for a gospel which proclaims that every sin which becomes popular must not be touched, lest we should disturb the delicate nerves of our neighbor, or the peace and quiet of the community? Thus sacrificing justice and humanity to a wretched expediency; for that only is expedient which is right.

It is the business of the Church to speak in tones of thunder against all the moral evils which curse society: and if the Church will not do it, the people should rise above the Church, and do it for themselves. ' Vox populi, vox Dei,' would be true in that case, if in no other.

The Church was designed by its great Founder to be the pivot on which all moral reforms should turn, the nucleus around which its elements should gather; but, to a great extent, it has proved recreant to its duty, and the world has often been found far in advance of it. If the Church would regain its influence, and be felt as a living power, in this republic, let it proclaim throughout the land, from North to South, from East to West, 'the irrevocable title of every man to himself."

I have been asked, a number of times, by gentleman progress, 'What is the use of talking about slavery so much? What can you do with public sentiagainst you, the State against you, and the laws of well on half-pay, it diminishes the inde

and this feeling is constantly growing stronger. The

Kossuth or Mazzini call to us from another hemis- so-called laws; for we believe with Hampden, that phere, but, here, in America, among ourselves, free- all law is founded upon justice; that which is not dom of speech is fast becoming a mere figure of rhet- founded upon justice is not law, and should never be oric. When Charles Sumner stood in our national obeyed. Tried by this test, then, that law (so called) capitol, and dared to speak out, in defence of that which sanctions slavery is not law, in the higher meanfreedom to which its halls were professedly consecrat- ing of that term, and should not be obeyed. I want ed, his arguments were answered by blows, and he you, men and women of New England, to tell the was struck down in the very zenith of his man- American Government, 'If you want your laws obeyhood, for having uttered sentiments which would ed, make them fit to be obeyed; for if you make laws have immortalized a Grecian or a Roman senator. which directly conflict with God's laws, be assured A model republic! I know of no nation but that of that we shall spurn them.' The eccentric Scotchman the Fejee Islands, that would not be obliged to lower Carlyle has said, 'If you want your laws obeyed its standard of justice and humanity by looking to without mutiny, see to it that they be pieces of God's almighty law; otherwise, all the artillery in

In conclusion, let me request, nay, entreat cordance with the teachings of the Bible, but with who are not now engaged in this noble and philanthe whole spirit and life of Jesus. Yet the Bible is thropic enterprise, to aid us, heart and hand, in our made to sanction this 'sum of all villanies,' and that, endeavors to sweep this hydra-headed monster of sla-

> (From the Atlantic Monthly.) BETP NO. 2.

BY THOMAS W. HIGGINSON. Ancient mythology, which undertook to explain everything, easily accounted for the social and po-litical disabilities of woman. Goguet quotes the story from St. Augustine, who got it from Varro suffering humanity. These Reverend gentlemen Cecrops, building Athens, saw starting from the pour a terrible cannonade upon 'Jonah' for refusing earth an olive-plant and a fountain, side by side. The Delphic oracle said, that this indicated a strife between Minerva and Neptune for the honor of givabout the whale in which he was entombed, while they utterly overlook the existence of the whales which trouble our republican waters, and know not that they themselves are the 'Jonahs' who threaten to vote; and the result was that Minerva carried the to sink our ship of state. We are told that the whale vomited up the runaway prophet. This would not vomited up the runaway prophet. This would not have seemed so strange, had it been one of our luke-warm Doctors of Divinity whom he had swallowed; that in future they should not vote, nor should any

who are no sham followers of Jesus-men who believe ing explanation. When we ask for a less symbolical the pulpit to be something else than a mere auction-elucidation, it lies within our reach. At least, it is stand, from which to dispense principles and opinions to the highest bidder—men who dare attack tyranny and wrong whenever they find them in high places, as well as in low. Foremost among this class stands George B. Cheever, a man who was baptized into the cause of reform by suffering and imprisonment—a man who is not to be deterred from doing what think otherwise. These have been plausible excuses; they have even been genuine, though minor, anxie-But the whole thing, we take it, had always was not to be taught, because she was not worth teaching. The learned Acidalius, aforesaid, was in States, dare not follow the dictates of their conscience, the majority. According to Aristotle and the Peripatetics, woman was animal occasionatum, as if sort of monster and accidental production. aval councils, charitably asserting her claims to the rank of humanity, still pronounced her unfit for in-struction. In the Hindoo dramas, she did not even fessional fellowship. I sincerely hope that they will succeed; for it is too bad that a man should be found in such detestable company.

The Christianity which does not seek to elevate girls' schools in France, she was hooted in the streets, and her father called together four doctors, learned in the law, to decide whether she was not possessed by demons, to think of educating women pour s'assurer qu'instruire des femmes n'elait pas un It was the same with political rights. The foun-

Liberty is the soul's right to breathe; and if it cannot take a long breath by reason of slavery, what avails the religious instruction of which we hear so much boasting? It is as though one had gone into the black hole of Calcutta, and commenced to dissection of purpose of the state of the course eloquently to the perishing victims there upon abstract truths and doctrines. 'Give us air!' would famous defence of the rights of Massachusetts men (the 'Essex Result,' in 1778) : 'Women, what age soever they are of, are not considered as having we are dying for want of air! Give us liberty to sufficient acquired discretion [to exercise the fran-

bon mots of eminent men, in respect to women. Niebuhr thought he should not have educated a girl well,-he should have made her know too much: Lessing said, 'The woman who thinks is like the man who puts on rouge, ridiculous.' Voltaire said, ' Ideas are like beards; women and young men have Every conquest of value is won only by popular com- none.' And witty Dr. Magin carries to its extreme the atrocity: "We like to hear a few words of sense from a woman, as we do from a parrot, because the knowledge that slavery is a great crime against both dre so unexpected.' Yet how can we wonder at these opinions, when the saints have been severer than the sages? since the pious Fenelon taught that learning as with vice,—and Dr. Channing complained, in his 'Essay on Exclusion and Denunciation,' of 'women forgetting the tenderness of their sex,'

and arguing on theology, Now this impression of feminine inferiority ma be right or wrong, but it obviously does a good dea towards explaining the facts it takes for granted If contempt does not originally cause failure, it per petuates it. Systematically discourage any ind idual or class, from birth to death, and they learn, it nine cases out of ten, to acquiesce in their degrada tion, if not to claim it as a crown of glory. If the
Abbe Choisi praised the Duchess de Fontanges for
being 'beautiful as an angel and silly as a goose,' it
was natural that all the young ladies of the court
should resolve to make up in folly what they wanted in charms. All generations of women havin been bred under the shadow of intellectual contemp they have of course done much to justify it. The have often used only for frivolous purposes even the poor opportunities allowed them. They have en ployed the alphabet, as Moliere said, chiefly in spel ing the verb Amo. Their use of science has beer like that of Mile. de Launay, who computed the decline in her lover's affection by his abbreviation of their evening walk in the public square, preferring it rather than take the which I inferred,' she says, ' that his passion had diminished in the ratio between the diagonal of a rectangular parallelogram and the sum of two ad-jacent sides. And their conception, even of Art, has been two often on the scale of Properzia de Rossi who carved sixty-five heads on a walnut, the small est of all recorded symbols of woman's sphere.

All this might perhaps be overcome, if the social prejudice which discourages woman would only reward proportionately those who surmount the discouragement. The more obstacles, the more glory, if society would only pay in proportion to the labor; but it does not. Women, being denied at the labor; but it does not. Women, being denied not merely the antecedent training which prepares for great deeds, but the subsequent praise and compensation which follow them, have been weakened in both directions. The career of eminent men ordinarily begins with colleges and the memories of Miltiades, and ends with fortune and fame; woman begins under discouragement, and ends beneath the same Single, she works with half-preparation and halfpay; married, she puts name and wages into the keeping of her husband, shrinks into John Smith's 'lady' during life, and John Smith's 'relict' on her tombstone; and still the world wonders that he deeds, like her opportunities, are inferior. Evidently, the the advocates of woman's claim -those who hold that ' the virtues of the man and

the woman are the same,' with Antisthenes, -o that 'the talent of the man and the woman is th men not particularly sanguine in their hopes of hu-man progress, 'What is the use of talking about sla-must be cautious lest they attempt to prove too much. Of course, if women know as much without schools and colleges, there is no need of ad ment against you, a large majority of the churches mitting them to these institutions. If they work as against you, the State against you, and the laws of the country directly against you?'

In reply to these questions, we answer, we can change public sentiment; and it is being changed—there is a much stronger feeling against the Union to-day than there was six, or even three months ago; woman have been the needle, the spindle, and the basket, and tradition reports that she herself invent day will come, as truly as there is a God in heaven, ed all three. In the same way it may be shown that the departments in which women have equalled tion, slavery never can be abolished; and, seeing this, men, have been the departments in which they have tion, slavery never can be abolished; and, seeing this, they will do away with it, and cast it from them, as if to touch it even were pollution. And, as a matter of course, if public sentiment be changed, the government of the State will be changed. As for those church—ment of the State will be changed. As for those church—sional success; she receives, the newspapers affirm, as which now sanction slavery, either directly or ines which now sanction slavery, either directly or indirectly, they will always be found with public opin-ion. But the laws of the country are against us—the besides an uncounted revenue of bracelets, bouquets,

and billet-doux. Of course, every young debutests fancies the same thing within her own reach, with only a brief stage-vista between. On the stage then is no deduction for sex, and therefore woman has shown in that sphere an equal genins. But every female common-school teacher in the United State finds the enjoyment of her two hundred dollars year to be secretly embittered by the knowledge that the young college-stripling in the next school-room is paid a thousand dollars for work no harder more responsible than her own,—and that the is paid a thousand domais for work no harder or more responsible than her own,—and that, to, after the whole pathway of education has been the after the whole pathway of education has been el-structed for her, and smoothed for him. These may be gross and carnal considerations; but Faith ask her daily hread, and Fancy must be fed. We day her daily bread, and rancy must be fed. We buy woman her fair share of training, of encouragement, of remuneration, and then talk fine nonscree about her instincts and her intuitions,—say sentimentally, with the Oriental proverbialist, Every book of knowledge is implanted by nature in the bear of knowledge is implanted by nature in the beard woman, and make the compliment a substitute for the alphabet.

Nothing can be more absurd than to impose re-

tirely distinct standards, in this respect, on the by tirely distinct standards, in this respect, on the two sexes, or to expect that woman, any more than man will accomplish anything great without due preparation and adequate stimulus. Mrs. Patten, who navigated her husband's ship from Cape Horn to California, would have failed in the effort, for all california, if she had not, unlike most of the control of the control of the control of the california. her heroism, if she had not, unlike most of her st. her heroism, if she had not, unlike most of her si, been taught to use her Bowditch. Florence Night been taught to use her Bowditch. Florence Nightingale, when she heard of the distresses in the Cr. mea, did not, as most people imagine, rise up and say, 'I am a woman, ignorant, but intuitive, with very little sense or information, but creedingly sab lime aspirations; my strength lies in my weakes; I can do all things without knowing anything about them.' Not at all. During ten years she had ben them.' Not at all. During ten years she had ben in hard training for precisely such services,—had visited all the hospitals in London, Edinburgh, Del-lin, Paris, Lyons, Rome, Brussels, and Berlin,—had studied under the Sisters of Charity, and ben twis a nurse in the Protestant Institution at Kaiserssenh. Therefore she did not merely carry to the Crimes woman's heart, as her stock in trade, but she have the alphabet of her profession better than the ma around her. Of course, genius and enthusian and for both sexes, elements unforescen and incalculate. for both sexes, elements unforescen and mealecials; but, as a general rule, great achievements into great preparations and favorable conditions.

To disregard this truth is unreasonable in the

stract, and cruel in its consequences. If an email dinary male gymnast can clear a height of the with the aid of a spring-board, it would be consider. ed slightly absurd to ask a woman to leap tion feet without one; yet this is precisely what soon and the critics have always done. Training up wages and social approbation are very elastic pro-boards, and the whole course of history has sen the offered bounteously to one sex, and as sedulosly withheld from the other. Let woman consent to be a doll, and there was no finery so gorgeous, no labhouse so costly, but she might aspire to stare in lavish delights;—let her ask simply for an equi chance to learn, to labor, and to live, and it was if that same doll should open its lips, and properly Euclid's forty-seventh proposition. all deplored the helpless position of indigent women, and lamented that they had no alternative beyond the needle, the wash-tub, the school-room, and the street, we have yet resisted their admission has every new occupation, denied them training, and cut their compensation down. Like Charles Land. who atoned for coming late to the office in the mening by going away easy in the afternoon, we have, first, half educated women, and then, to roton the balance, only half paid them. What innesemble obstacles have been placed in the way of female physicians! what a complication of difficulties has been encountered by female printers, engravers, and is signers! In London, Mr. Bennett was recently mobbed for lecturing to women on watchmaking. In this country, we have known grave professor to address. refuse to address lyceums which thought fit to ex-ploy an occasional female lecturer. Mr. Cone ates that it was 'in the face of ridicule and men that he began to educate women as book-keeper eight years ago; and it is a little contemptible in the authoress of ' A Woman's Thoughts on Women, to revive the same satire now, when she must know that in one half the retail shops in Paris, berown so

rules the ledger, and Mammon knows no Saliche. We find, on investigation, what these considers tions would lead us to expect, that eminent wimen have commonly been more exceptional in their train-ing and position than even in their genius. They ave excelled the average of their own sa because they have had more of the ordinary advantage of the other sex. Take any department of learning of skill; take, for instance, the knowledge of in-guages, the universal alphabet, philology.—0 to reat stairway, at Padua, stands the statue of Eem Cornaro, professor of six languages in that one re nowned university. But Elena Cornaro was ei-cated like a boy, by her father.—On the great dor of the University of Bologna is inscribed the critish of Clotilda Tambroni, the honored correspondent Porson, and the first Greek scholar of Southen Isrope in her day. But Clotilda Tambroni was escated like a boy, by Emanuele Λpente.—Hew in are those prefatory words, 'by a Right Recent Prelate,' to that pioneer book in Anglo Sason len-Elizabeth Elstob's grammar: 'Our earthly posssions are indeed our patrimony, as derived to as by the industry of our fathers; but the language a which we speak is our mother-tongue, and who s proper to play the critic in this as the tenales. But this particular female obtained the rudinesses her rare education from her mother, before she val eight years old, in spite of much opposition from her right reverend guardians.—Adelung, the higher authority, declares that all modern philology founded on the translation of a Russian vorability into two hundred different dialects by Catherine I But Catherine shared, in childhood, the instruction of her brother, Prince Frederick, and was subject some reproach for learning, though a girl, so men more rapidly than he did.—Christina of Sada ironically reproved Madame Dacier for her transition of Callimachus: 'Such a preity girl as yu are you not ashamed to be so learned?' Bel Madame Dacier acquired Greek by contriving to do let embroidery in the room where her father was train ing her stupid brother; and her queenly critic la learned to read Thueydides, harder Greek than (the imachus, before she was fourteen.—And so down our own day, who knows how many mute, inger

ous Minervas may have perished unenlighted, while Margaret Fuller and Elizabeth Barrett Brosting were being educated 'like boys'?

This expression simply means that they had the most solid training which the times afforded. Most persons, would instantly, take alarm at the wif persons would instantly take alarm at the will words; that is, they have so little faith in the fit tinctions which Nature has established, that in think, if you teach the alphabet, or any thing definitions indiscriminately to both sexes, you annul all difference between them. ence between them. The common reasoning is the Boys and girls are acknowledged to be dated beings. Now boys study Greek and algebra men-cine and book-keeping. Therefore girls should not.

As if one should say: Boys and girls are disinct beings. Now boys eat beef and potatoes. There-fore, obviously, girls should not.

The appalors between the signal and sprinted fed

The analogy between physical and spiriteal feet is precisely in point. The simple truth is, that, amid the vast range of human powers and properties, the fact of sex is but one item. Vital and properties in the sex is but one item. mentous in itself, it does not constitute the white mentous in itself, it does not constitute the wall organism, but only a small part of it. The distinction of male and female is special, aimed at a cruisend; and apart from that end, it is, throughout all the kingdoms of Nature, of minor importance. With but trifling exceptions, from infusorial up to man, the female animal moves, breather, looks, lister, truns. these specimes when the feed sate it digest runs, flies, swims, pursues its food, cats it, digest it, in precisely the same manner as the male; all instincts, all characteristics, are the same, except to the one solitary fact of parentage. Mr. Is to the one solitary fact of parentage. Mr. 16
Broeck's race-horses, Pryor and Priores, were let ed alike, fed alike, trained alike, and finally ranged by side, competing for the same prize. The exist not checked in soaring by any consciousness of nor asks the sex of the timid hare, its quarry. ture, for high purposes, creates and guard-sexual distinctions, but keeps it humbly subord

to still more important ones. Now all this bears directly upon the alphabet Now all this bears directly upon the approximate the solution of philosophy is that which says, John is a fool; Jane is a genius; nevertheless, John being a man, shall learn, lead, make laws, make money; Jane, being a woman, shall be ignoran, dependent, disfranchised, underpaid. Of const, the time is past when one would state this so final ly, though Comte comes quite near it, to say nothing of the Mormons; but this formula really lies in the bottom of the reasoning one hears every day. the bottom of the reasoning one hears every ay.

The answer is: Soul before sex. Give an equal chance, and let genius and industry do the rest. Letter of the contract of the carriere ownerte aux talens. Every man for himself, every woman for herself, and the alphabet for us all.