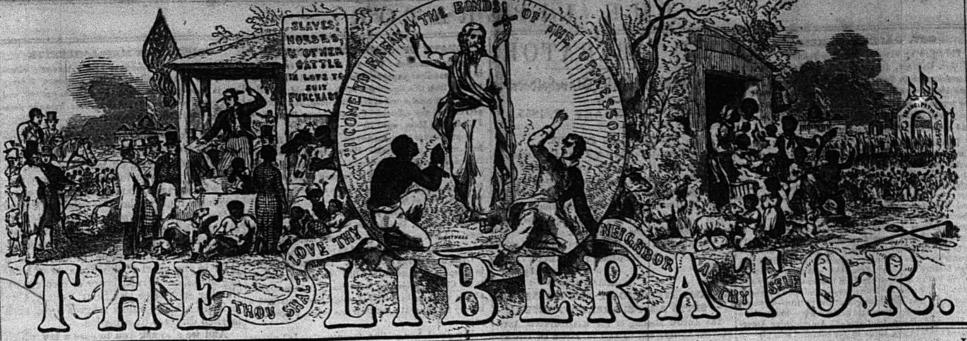
THE LIBERATOR IS PUBLISHED. EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

INTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL. ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT Tirus-Two dollars and fifty cents per annum

Fire copies will be sent to one address for TER uan, if payment be made in advance. littances are to be made, and all letters sales to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to to the peculiar,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square in

ed three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Arents of the American, Massachusetts, arivania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auaried to recite subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial e, but are not responsible for any of the debts Committee, our :- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray Large, EDNEYD QUINCY, SANCEL PHILDRICK, and Fig the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of

castion are impartially allowed a hearing. WY LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders!

HE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH

T'Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to

THE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PUGITIVE SLAVES OR engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God. delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

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

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor representing the oppressed b. . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

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

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

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.' -- John Quincy Adams.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1855.

WHOLE NUMBER 1069.

VOL. XXV. NO. 2.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION. NOW NOTHINGISM-HORACE GREELEY. The S. Louis Republican says, with a solemnity

s the pened th, for y any tes, ladies ves of

4, P.

in the Latin, ill af-secute tor of ounty, n No

RS

ebaai

) N .

A

elry.

o27

ıg.

heir is-

ing, are

xcelled

leratum ting the nending r appli-pay. ices, or l., to 7, com the ewhere

n:

Yva

pages author.

rs, who

ornhill

hill, 'A l at Ab-54,' on s, single rice, for tract of uggle in slavery, exhibits how the id their sults of

ION

u. D.

1st to

SON.

THE

biting the occasion, and in a strain truly pro-There is a power in the land now, which is rester than that of all the fanatics in the free States rester than that power will see that the requisions of the Constitution are complied with, and that the Union is preserved, at all hazards.'

The Richmond Eraminer, in an article that is rally too ironically good, about Horace Greeley, pages a desire to nibble at the tempting bait. Be-

low is an extract :-Know Nothingism, bad as it is, and teeming as Hose with the mingled ingredients of folly, fa-satisfies and crime, which so characterize the Northern mind, is yet a decided improvement on

to philosophy of Greeley.

What a mistake his parents made in naming Greeley! He should have been named Romulus Greeley, and should have lived two centuries ago, when Pearl and Wall streets were cow-paths, and Manhattan island compuons and forest. Romulus assembled all the culprits from the country sur-pounding Rome, to begin his city; and Greeley prooses to fill the North with three millions of runais negroes, and with all the paupers and jail-birds pe, because they are worth 'a thousand dellars a-bead.' Odi profanum rulgus et arceo-this sentiment of his namesake finds no place in this sentiment of his namesake linds no place in the bosom of Horace Greeley. A philanthrepist in earnest, he will clasp to his bosom with equal en-ergy the woolly-heads of the South and the crimi-nals of Europe. His charity is more expansive and far-reaching than St. Paul's. It begins abroad, and never gets back home. Yet, much as we dis-lite the political creed and the philosophy of Greelite the political creed and the philosophy of the Ro-ley, as a man, we admire him more than the Ro-man Flacous: for he is self-made and independent a sentiment, and no parasite, parrenue, or fawning courtier, like his namesake. These foreigners and negroes of Greeley's will

tare out of employment and starve native Americas by the million : but what cares Romulus Greecas by the million: but what cares Romaius creeks, philosopher and philanthropist, for that little creumstance! Unfortunately for our Conditor Unis, our people are becoming tainted with aristeracy, and infected with a sense of self-preserva-They would serve these foreigners as Uncle Toby did the fly, or as Abraham did Lot. 'The world is wide enough for us all ; but this America f ours belongs to us, and we prefer your room to your company; so please find some other asylum." It would be a disgraceful breach of faith and wards foreigners already in this country. We in-duced them to come here, by offering them equal and speely participation in all the benefits of cititenship; and we must keep our word. But it is time for a change of policy; and those foreigners who dislike our exclusiveness in the future can go to the newer and fairer lands of the earth recently opened un, in search of those privileges which they would seek here. The people, in thunder-tones, demand that we should be more select in our insittions, and less hasty in conferring citizenship

and lands upon the select.
There is a lesson, however, in this Northern movement against foreigners, which ought not to be overlooked or forgotten. That the North is greatly anapped, agitated and injured by the influx of foreigners, is clear. But what originated this evil ! Why is the North cursed by an affliction from which the South is free! Why is foreign immigration into the slave States so much smaller in amount, and so different in character, from that with which the North is overrun ! The abolition of domestic slavery in the North is the source of its 'wes unnumbered.' The existence of slavery proopportunity is left for the ingress of foreigners who make useful and worthy citiz as. - The absence of Pavery at the North opens the door to all the rubbut of Europe, who fleed the land with pauperm, superstition and crime.
God seldom permits folly to pass unrebuked,

and never allows sin to escape unpunished. He gave up the Northern people to the devices of their era hearts in this matter, and the bitter fruits of their folly and wickedness are coming home to then and their children. They boasted of their emity to slavery, and they have fallen into a condition of social and municipal demoralization too bidsons for description, and almost too monstrous for belief. (!) Slavery, at last, the best basis of a sound system of social morality, the people of the North wantonly repudiated, and now are astonished that the whole social edifice is fast going in pieces, like a house upon sand. No religion in Church-no patriotism in State-no justice in law-no honesty in trade-no mutual confidence in association : luxury, ostentation, vanity and extravagance on the surface : poverty and suffernt eavy and lawlessness surging beneath ; licentrueness polluting every class of society, and erime roaming high and low, in darkness and at mid-day; all the social ties relaxed or disrupted by fanaticism; all faith and confidence enervated by imposture and humbug; every mad folly that a merbid brain can develop finding ready and eager votaries; and all these evils magnified and agfravated by the presence of a huge mass of despe rate and destitute foreign emigrants, immersed in gnorance, sensuality and superstition. Such is the condition of the States which have rejected and diswened African slavery, and hugged free labor to their bosom! Know Nothingism is better than Abolitionism; but Know Nothingism won't do. The physic comes too late; burnt brandy won't sare the North now.

'In Mar' has arrived at Mobile. The Evening Vers of that city contains the following tribute to

and complete censure upon a work sent to us for the purpose of eliciting a notice. In the present instance, however, we feel it a duty we owe to our raders, to caution the public generally, as well as book dealers throughout the South, to beware of the publication titled as above. It contains the concentrated essence of abolitionism, in its most eductive and insidious form, and no Southern man or woman should, through curiosity, or from any other metive, be tempted to purchase a copy, as by doing so, they only help to swell the profit of the author of a vile and infamous publication. The publishers are reminded that they very much mistake the wants of Southern readers, and the faithfulness of the Southern press, if they think to pain off such stuff in this locality, or secure a puff which, to write, would be rank treason. We begue the favors towards ourselves may be discontinged.

SELECTIONS

REV. NEHEMIAH ADAMS ON SLAVERY.

From the Christian Examiner. A SOUTH-SIDE VIEW OF SLAVERY; or, Three Months at the South in 1854. By NEHEMIAH ADAMS, D.D.

The general object of this book seems to be to diminish the dislike which Northern people feel toward slavery: to show that, when well regulated, and properly managed, it is not so bad a thing after all: that there is nothing wrong in holding three millions of human beings in bond-age; that in the abstract it is right, and in the age; that in the abstract it is right, and in the concrete, beautiful; that, though there are some revolting things connected with it, these are all exceptional; and that, on the whole, the slaves are much better off as they are, than they would be if free. In accomplishing this laudable object, it gives us a collection of the same assertions and conjugate which Abstitionists, have been in the opinions which Abolitionists have been in the habit of hearing and answering, during the last twenty years. To produce a greater impression. Dr. Adams represents himself as being a thoroughgoing Abolitionist in feeling and sentiment last spring, and as having been entirely converted from pring, and as having been entirely converted from base opinions by a three months' tour through The slaves were well dressed!!! In the cities, the Southern States. He saw every thing there couleur de noir before going, and found every thing couleur de rose after he arrived. He represents himself not only as having been violently anti-slavery in his feelings up to last June, but also as having been singularly green and innocent as regards the whole subject. You would suppose from his first chapter that he was an Abelitionist

ances and friends not a little, to learn how inveterate have been his feelings hitherto against slavery; how he has 'preached and prayed and conversed about it' (p. 13); how his time was occupied, up to the last moment of his leaving the North, in signing remonstrances against slavery, and in giving money to redoom slaves from Southand in giving money to redeem slaves from South For, as it has happened, Dr. Adams has contrived to keep all these violent feelings sin-gularly to himself. Profound silence has been gularly to himself. Profound silence has been with him the 'flood-gate of the deeper heart'; and if there has been 'a thaw in his mind,' there has evidently been also 'a frost of the mouth.' Indeed, in this very book (p. 170), he is obliged to admit that he preached a sermon on Mr. Webster, which wound up with the moral, that the land was to 'have a Subath on the subject of slave. was to have a Sibbath on the subject of slave-ry; and that he forgot to put in, that this Sab-bath was to refer only to the mode of discussing it. We therefore imagine that this account of the Doctor's previous anti-slavery sympathies will seem to most persons only the count of the count of

The general substance of the book is this: Sla-They say that slave families are very seldom separated, that slaves never suffer from want, that they are very seldom ill-treated, and that they would be very sorry to be free. The rest of the book is filled with the usual general reflections on the plantations go in a compared to the selections on the plantations go in a compared to the selection of the select the evils done to the slaves by speaking against slavery; on the wise purpose of God in permitting slavery; the usual assertions about the South beslavery; the usual assertions about the South being apposed to slavery, and having intended to
abolish it. fill it was prevented by hearing that
some persons at the North were opposed to it too;
the usual terrors concerning the dangers of gmancipation; and the usual pious proofs out of the
Bible, that slavery is a Divine institution: a good
deal of talk about Onesimus; and some delicately
hinted aspirations for the revival of the slavetrade, and for the extension of players in this rade, and for the extension of slavery in this

of slavery might have gone on for ever, without any good result, had not God providentially sent him to spend three months at the South, with an invalid; but that by means of this event and this book, something is to be done to put a stop to such discussion. The North is hereafter to be silent, the South is to do as it chooses, and all is to go

Dr. Adams sets off for Georgia with very gloomy feelings, expecting to see nothing there but wrongs and woe. He sails past Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, in a steamer, and as yet (apparently to his surprise) he sees no slave. At last he enters the Savannah River, and he is very much stirred up at the expectation of hearing the simultaneous groans of three millions of slaves, and the 'confident expectation of seeing at the landing, or in passing through the Market Place, a fligure like the common touching vignette, or the naked negro on one knee, with manacled hands raised imploringly, and saying, "Am I not a man and a brother!"

He had two legs, and an old black hat, and he ab-solutely smiled. Dr. Adams was much moved, and felt impelled to speak to him, but had not the cou-

Chap. 2. On arriving at the landing, Dr. Adams was surrounded by slaves, and observing them attentively like a natural philosopher, he noticed that they 'lifted one leg in laughing.' He now ventured to speak to one of them, and asked him to lift a trunk. The experiment succeeded. The trunk was lifted, and the slare said, 'Anything more allowed. more, please, sir! Pursuing his observations, he saw some young women with turbans, and, beside the lifting of the leg, also saw a rhetorical side the lifting of the leg. also saw 'a rhetorical lifting of the arm.' A great revolution takes place in the Doctor's feelings and opinions concerning slavery. The slaves laughed! They touched their hats!! The nurses were turbans!!! There was a rhetorical lifting of the arms!!! Ergo (such is the Doctor's conclusion) they cannot 'be very much cowed down.'

Chap. 3. Dr. Adams sees a band of musicians, who are slaves, and one who were periscopic glasses.

who are slaves, and one who were periscopic glasses.

He saw a cane made of the frigate Constitution, and a locomotive named New Hampshire, and was much the interest of the thoughts of the relations.

He saw colored firemen : consequently his Abolition feelings were frost-bitten, and he conceived affection for the blacks and respect for their mas-

CHAP. 4. Dr. Adams inquired why the streets were so quiet at night, and was told, that, if a slave was out after eight o'clock without a pass, he was sent to the watch-house, and his master must pay fifty cents for his release. Dr. Adams's information to add, that, in case the money ant forgot to add, that, in case the money was not forthcoming, the slave was flogged, and that masters sometimes prefer to have them flog ged, rather than pay the money for their release. The Doctor thought this 'theoretically a usurpa tion, but practically benevolent, as keeping them out of mischief, and would be glad to have a similar law for the clerks in Boston or New York. He

indulged himself in thinking. 'Here is a strong government.' which was 'a tonic to his feelings.'

Next, he sees the slaves singing at church. One starts off 'with an explosive note.' Another is 'an elderly negro with white hair:' another, 'an intensely black man, in a Petersham coat.' And the Doctor's theory, that the slaves were perpetually unhappy, is overthrown. Better still, they did not go to sleep during the sermon, which to a Doctor of Divinity naturally appeared the

on Sunday, he saw them with 'broadcloth suits, well fitting and nicely ironed fine shirts, polished boots, gloves, umbrellas for sun shades, the best of hats, their young men with their blue coats and bright buttons in the latest style, white Marseilles vests, white pantaloons, brooches in their shirt bosoms, gold chains, elegant sticks, and some old men leaning on their ivory and silver-headed staffs. fresh from a constant reading of the Siberator.

And yet, he is so wholly ignorant in regard to slavery, that he parades through his back all the old arguments in its behalf, just as if they had not at once that such well-dressed gentlemen could been refuted a hundred times over.

It will no doubt surprise Dr. Adams's acquaint-

be put on the auction-block on Monday morning, and sold, clothes and all, to the highest bidder. Mrs. Stowe, who has omitted no feature of slavery, has described all this fine dressing in the servants of St. Clair, and the loss of clothes, with everything else, at St. Clair's death.

The Doctor informs us that Southern mistresses

take the same pride in dressing their servants, that Northern mothers take in dressing their children (p. 32). These elegantly dressed slaves were not city, but plantation slaves. The Doctor, there-fore, would have us believe that slaves through the South, house servants and field hands, are dressed Doctor's previous anti-slavery sympathies will seem to most persons only the usual trick of controversy, by which a proselyte endeavors to increase the importance of his conversion, by representing himself as having been before very strong the other way. more in travelling through the interior of every Southern State, tell us quite a different story. very is not so bad a thing, for I have spent three months at the South, and I have found that in some of the Southern cities, slaves laugh, and are often well dressed, and have churches, and sing Methodist bymns. This I have seen with my own eyes. Besides this, a number of Southern gentlemen have told me capital things about slavery. They say that slave families are very seldom septiments. while the millions on the plantations go in a cos-tume which no Boston beggar would condescend

him, remarkable concessions. He admits that ' life on the cotton plantations is, in general, as severe with the colored people, as agricultural life at the North.' He grants that in the rice swamps there is disease, and that in the sugar districts men must work at certain seasons night and day; and that even in the cotton region ' plantation life is severe. He goes so far as to tell us, that the negro cabins seem at first sight a little disagreeable, and as if

they might be made more comfortable.

Of course, however, there is a per contra to these concessions; and he tells some wonderful things, y way of showing us that there is no such great by way of showing us that there is no sately greater at the same of the same and the same as a same of the same liberty' in celebrating all the festivals of the Episcopal Charch. He brings up in our mind images of Spaniards taking comfortable siestas, and of Italians lounging in their market-places on their festas. He tells us that 'some slaves are owners of banks and railroad shares.' How this can be, when, by the laws of the State, everything is their master's, he does not condescend to inform us. He brings us a picture of a master in the marketplace of a city by the side of his slave, with disin-terested kindness belping his servant to dispose ofhoney-comba mops, melons, husk-mats—the pro-perty of the slave; and then, on the way home, going into the savings bank to enter, nine or ten dollars more in Joe's pass-book, which already shows several hundred dollars. All this, he exclaims, ' has not been so much as named on the platform of any society devoted to the welfare of the slave! Most extraordinary neglect, say we.
And if Dr. Adams will furnish us with the address
of this benevolent gentleman, and at the same time
explain how it is that Joe can be the legal owner of a single dollar, we will engage to have it mentioned in as many anti-slavery meetings as possible.

We are sorry, we confess, that Dr. Adams does not in some few instances take the trouble to authenticate his wonderful stories, by giving names, places, and dates. But this is nowhere done. places, and dates. But this is nowhere done. All the facts in this book float in the air, which very

a slave State, and have repeatedly known of slaves being killed, and never knew an instance of a white man being punished for doing sq. He mentions a case in which two white men were sentenced to death for the marder of a negro, but does not in-

form us whether or no they were hung.

He thinks that crime is prevented among the lower class of society, by means of slavery, and thinks 'it would be a benefit (p. 41) to some of our immigrants at the North, and to society, if government could thus prevent or reach disturbances through masters, overseers, or guarof the peace through masters, overseers, or guardians. But we cannot rival, in our police measures, the beneficial system of the South, in its distributive agencies, to prevent burglary and arson.'
That is to say, Dr. Adams would like to see the

That is to say, Dr. Adams would like to see the Irish enslaved, in order to keep them from getting into rows. This is logical and consistent, and we like him for it. If slavery is good for blacks, of course it is equally good for the whites. But as regards arson, has Dr. Adams never heard the reason why factories cannot be established in the Southern States! If he had asked his Southern friends, they might have told him that, sooner or later, they are hurned down by the slave. later, they are burned down by the slaves. Nor was he informed of the fact which we know to be universally true, that Southern households live in the constant terror of fire and of poison, the two the constant terror of fire and or poison, the two
weapons by which the slave revenges himself on the
whites. Arsenic is universally in the possession
of the negroes, but it is considered the part of wisdom, when families are poisoned, that the fact
should be kept as secret as possible.

Dr. Adams describes the meekness and spirit of submission which characterize the slaves; and hence derives an argument in favor of slavery which has produced such excellent results. Either way, therefore, he can prove that they ought to be slaves. If they behave well, then of course slavery is doing them good, and it will be a cruelty to them to set them free. Poor creatures! Your virtues and your vices equally furnish this Northern Christian minister with arguments against the breaking of vour voke.

Chapter fifth continues to give us favorable views of slavery; and in the first place we are told that it prevents mobs (p. 44). This is a striking fact, and an important discovery, if true. But, inasmuch as we remember a great multitude of transactions which very much resembled mobs, we must season for a while our admiration of this new heauty of slavery. We seem to remember something of persons being tarred and feathered, and driven out of Southern States, on the suspicion of being Abolitionists; of the South Carolina mob which rove away Mr. Hoar : of the other which broke into the Post Office, and destroyed Abolition news-papers; of the Vicksburg mob which hung the gamblers; of the St. Louis mob which burned Mackintosh; of Regulators, and other organiza-tions of mob-law; of Lynching and Lynch law, (a Southern invention.) and of the Baltimore mobs, which broke into the jail and murdered a Revoluwhich broke into the jair and the last war with Great tionary soldier during the last war with Great Britain; and those which, a few years since, continued for three days in the same city, when the houses of Reverdy Johnson, of the Mayor, and others, were gutted and set on fire. We happened others, were gutted and set on the.

to be ourselves present on this latter occasion, and
to be ourselves present on the the work of demingled with the mob, and saw

struction carried on.

The slaves have a great deal of personal liberty, and come and go at pleasure.—so the Doctor informs us (p. 45). He assures us that the masters forms us (p. 45). He assures us that the masters do not wish to keep a servant who runs away, but they are suffered to find other masters,'—a cuphemism we suppose, for selling them South. They are pursued, when they run away, he says, merely as property,—and we have no doubt that he is quite right in this latter statement.

Dr. Adams thinks that there are few popular delusions at the South, but 'far more faith' there than with us.' . There is more faith, less infidely,' at the South than at the North; so he says. college in Virginia, of Dr. Thomas Cooper, his college in Virginia, of Dr. Indias College, of Professor President of South Carolina College, of Professor Charles Caldwell, of Lexington, Kentucky, and of the Types of Mankind, lately published in Mobile. The difference between the North and the South is this: that at the South educated men are very fremently Deists, and at the same time indifferent to he whole subject of religion, and the women are often uneducated, trusting mostly in the doctrines of their own sect and preacher. At the North, all are interested in questions of religion and morals, and therefore differences of opinion are openly ex-pressed. Dr. Adams says that the white population of the South are readers of books, perhaps more generally than we.' This is curious, since. by the census, there is in the slave States one white person in every eleven who cannot read and write, while in the free States there is only one in forty-three. By the last census it appears that one fourth of the native white population of North Carolina over twenty years are unable to read and write. Comparing together a few of the Northern and Southern States, the results on this point are curious. Maine and North Carolina have each slave, in that State and in Missouri, until he was and Southern States, the results on this point are curious. Maine and North Carolina have each about 550,000 native white inhabitants. Of these there are in Maine 2,000 that cannot read and write,—in North Carolina 73,000. Massachusetts has a larger native white population than Tenneshese; in the former State there are 1,055 who cannot read and write,—in the latter there are 77,017 not read and write,—in the latter there are 77,017 not read and write,—in the latter there are 77,017 not read and write,—in the latter there are 77,017 not read and write,—in the latter there are 77,017 not read and write,—in the latter there are 77,017 not read and write,—in the latter there are 77,017 not read and write,—in the latter there are are 77,017 not read and write,—in the latter there are a latter there are a latter there are an agent of the West-west devoted himself chiefly to lecturing and objects the latter there are a latter there are a latter there are latter there not read and write, -in the latter there are 77,017 in the same predicament. Connecticut has 324,095 native white inhabitants, and 725 who cannot read

places, and dates. But this is nowhere done. All the facts in this book float in the air, which very much impairs their effect upon the mind. Dr. Adment into its three manual is the narrations of Munchausen or the experientiate the text of Gulliver. But he never condescends to give takes of Providence who is the father of all the head of a vase of flowers on his pulpit, and I thought that the ornament was fitly symbolical of the view he takes of Providence who is the father of all the head of the experientiate the takes of Providence who is the father of all the head of the view that the otherwise in Northern of the safe of the event. Traverence the self-demial and religion of the pulpit; but when your Gardiner Springs and Orville Doweys put themselves in the rank of the South and religion of the pulpit; but when said he would rather allow his own soni to go to perdition than touch the subject of slavery, my abhoreace is excited. Such a soul should. I think, be allowed to go its way. [Laughter and applause.] There is, too, another Northern elerginan, who lately endeavored to set the Northern against annoyances and injuries (p. 38). In Georgian the least of the second of the second of the said the beautiful sights in Nature. I reverence the text of the manuser of the manuser of the manuser of the manuser of the second of the sea

From the Vermon une IDA MAY.

We have read this book. Would that all would We have read this book. Would that all would go and do likewise. We did not need to read, in the control of the desire of the de and Possible, under the workings of Southern bondage, has stirred all the old convictions anew, touched the feelings, blunted, as they must be, by the frequency and familiarity of the horrors of the system, and made us again sympathize with that intense expression of that veteran abolitionist, J. R. Giddings, who said he would rather see his hearthstone slaked in the blood of his wife and children, than to have another human being surrendered to his Southern task-master.' We are astonished at ourself, radical anti-slavery as we are, to find that we have, after all, so little feeling in regard to the 'peculiar institution.' How can it be that we Northern men can so readily work ourselves into a fever of sympathy with the oppres-sed Hungarian, the exiled Pole, the degraded Nea-politan, the abused Turk, and yet not have our blood curdle in our veine at the reflection that not maintain in our own country a despotism infinitely worse than any other, a bondage more cruel than

worse than any other, a bondage more cruei than any other the sun ever shone upon.

When will the conscience of this nation be aroused! How long will the avenging justice of the Almighty slumber!

Read 'Ida May,' if you would know what a lit-

tle of American slavery is; if you would see how it defies God, crushes bumanity, and outvies the devil in wickedness. Young man, growing up to the responsibilities of an American citizen, read this book, then go, and swear before God a lifelong enmity to slavery : promise against it 'war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt.' May God forgive the dough-faces of the North, those sleek, craven-hearted divines and sneaking politicians. and thoughtless freemen, who have so long allowed this monster iniquity to stand. For ourself, we glory in being an abolitionist, 'Republican,' any thing which will indicate our hatred of the abom-inable institution, and we pray that we may not die till we have seen it swept away, peaceably if it

may, violently if it must be.

We welcome any such book as 'Ida May,' for it will contribute to that regeneration of public sentiment which must precede the final victory of freedom. Now go to Whifing's bookstore, and buy the book. It has many other excellencies besides its anti-slavery sentiments, but we care less for those. The great lesson of the book is what we walk and it is well to the value, and it is well taught.

A PUGITIVE SLAVE TURNED AUTHOR.

SERTCHES OF PLACES AND PROPLE ABROAD. By William Wells Brown. With a Memoir of the Author. Bos-ton: John P. Jewett & Co. It is a new thing in this country for a slave to

become an author. A man who never had a day's schooling in his life, and who spent all the years traveller in foreign countries, a popular lecturer, a guest of eminent men, and the author of an interesting book. We had the pleasure of listening to him at the meeting held for his reception in this city a few months since; and the noble sentiments of the man challenged our admiration. task-master, here comes before us, as at once a of the man challenged our admiration. We find the utterances of his volume worthy of the high character which he displayed at that meeting. He comes before the public not alone as a fugitive slave, expecting our sympathies for himself, but as a representative of a race enslaved, to whose deliverance, moral and physical, he devotes himself for life. He has remarkable talents. The reader of this book will be surprised to find what a very respeciable production owes its paternity to one who, still a young man, was a slave at the South till the age of twenty, and who is also of a race said to be age of twenty, and who is also or a race said to be fit for nothing but servitude. The English critics speak very highly of his book, too highly; but it is at least a book which every lover of humanity will prize, a book well worthy of the type and binding. A good portrait accompanies the volume. -East Boston Ledger.

Wm Wells Brown. Our friend Stephenson, of the Meeting-street Grammar School, handed us an interesting volume a few days ago, entitled Sketches of Places and People Abroad: by Wm. Wells Brown. Mr. Brown is now lecturing in our

taining an education. He never went to school a day in his life. In 1849, he was sent to Paris, a delegate to the

native white inhabitants, and 726 who cannot read and write. Maryland has 366,650 native white inhabitants, of whom 17,364 cannot read and write. It is therefore certainly a little remarkable, if true, that 'the white population of the South are readers of books, perhaps more generally than we.'

PARKER, SPRING, DEWEY, ADAMS.

Cassius M. Clay recently delivered an effective anti-slavery lecture at the Tabernacle in New York, in the course of which he said—

'When I was in Boston, I heard a sermon from Theodore Parker. [Great applause.] I saw that he had a vase of flowers on his pulpit, and I thought that the ornament was fitly symbolical of the view he takes of Providence who is the father of all the human race, and whose bounties are expressed by all the beautiful sights in Nature. I reverence the self-denial and religion of the pulpit; but when your Gardiner Springs and Orville Deweys put themselves in the rank of the Southern minister who said he would rather allow his own soul to go to perdition than touch the subject of slavery, my abhorrence is excited. Such a soul should, I think, the life.

In 1849, he was sent to Paris, a delegate to the Peace Conference. He wasn't turned out, nor put into a nigger pew. He made a speech, which, though short, produced a profound sensation, and the open congratulations of Victor Hugo, the Abbe Duguerry, Emile de Sirardin, Richard Cobden, and other gentlemen. He was also invited to the soirce given by M. de Tocque-ville, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, and was received with marked attention. Returning to London, he was greeted very cordially by Britah philanthropists, and remained in the country five years, supporting himself by public lecturing and the sale of books. He travelled twenty-five thousand public meetings, lectured before twenty-three mechanics and literary institutions, and besides giving his services to many bonevolent associations on public occasions, found time to see almost everything that was to be seen, and to 'write a book.' How much of good w travels that we have read in several years. Mr. Brown was 'lionized' in En

Mr. Brown was 'lionized' in England, as the reader can guess from reading his sketches. But he is very careful to keep this fact as much out of sight as possible. He lauds British hospitality, but says little or nothing about himself. He was entertained by Lords and Dukes, and talked with great men and great women—with George Thompson, with Beranger, with Edward Bulwer Lytton, with Charles Dickens, with Tennyson, with Eliza Cook, with Harriet Martineau, and a host of poets and prose authors, whose names we have no room for. But he modestly passes over the honors con-

ferred upon himself, and sketches with a masterly pen, the qualities of those to whom he was indebt-ed for them. His descriptions of places are excel-lent; and entirely so, to our mind, because they are unlike what we have read in other books and in mewspapers; and his sketches of character are onits as good, seminals touthful and quite as good—seemingly truthful, and so grace-fully drawn, as to make us admire his style of writing quite as much as his thorough idea of the

en and women with whom he came in contact.
What most puzzles us is, that a man, black or what most puzzles us is, that a man, black or white, who has enjoyed so few opportunities of ac-quiring a knowledge of men, places, and books, can write so well—so correctly, so pleasantly, and so beautifully. There is scarcely a mark of sour-ness or bitterness in the whole work. Some strong facts are painted in bold colors; but there is nothing of hatred in the execution. The author is always a philosopher, save when he steps aside to become a humorist, or to give language to a soul-ennobling sentiment.—Providence Tribune.

A well-written memoir of the author opens this volume, and narrates in a plain, perspicuous style, the events of Mr. Brown's life, which are of exceeding interest. The author then sketches his trip from Boston to Liverpool; his visits to England. Ireland, France, and Scotland; and his return to America. We have visited many of the scenes and places he has described, and can testify to and places he has described, and can testify to his fidelity in portraying their features; we have grasped by the band many of the noble men and women of whom he has written, and pronounce his description of their personal appearance, and his estimates of their character and worth, to be remarkably accurate. These pages contain much that is amusing, much that is new: they interest, they charm they instruct. At the research time. they charm, they instruct. At the present time, a work like this has a special interest. Mr. Brown is intensely earnest in the matter: experience has given energy to his words, and their holdness and vigor will make them a powerful auxiliary in the great contest now at hand. Though he' never had a day's schooling in his life,' we know of but few works of foreign travel of a higher literary stamp.
A capital likeness of the author adorns the book. Jewett has done a good service in publishing these Sketches'; they will do more to refute the idea of the inferiority of the negro than could be done by any other means .- Prisoner's Friend.

This is a very interesting and attractive work, and particularly so from the fact that the author was an American slave until twenty years, of age, and that the education he has acquired was by his own exertions, he never baving had a day's schooling in his life. His book will not suffer by a coming in his life.' His book will not suffer by a com-parison with any sketches of travel that we have read. It is handsomely written, shows good taste, and a mind that reflected profitably on what he saw. It will be a rich treat to our anti-slavery friends, as mother proof of that cultivation of mind which the colored race are capable of acquir-ing when permitted to think and act for them-selves. We hall it as another pioneer in the sa-cred cause of friendom, by those who have hitherto cred cause of freedom, by those who have hitherto thought otherwise, that the colored man, when free, is able to elevate himself, in spite of obstacles. Our own author possesses great energy of character, and this lays the foundation for true greatness. It has made him what he is, and the greatness. It has made him what he is, and the same moving power is sufficient, when under the control of right moral principles, to elevate every man of his race, or of any other, to a high point of moral excellence, mental culture, usefulness and respectability.

We commend this book to all our readers with a

sincere desire that its perusal may lead them to feel more sympathy than ever for the down-trod-den and the oppressed children of Africa.—Hart-ford Religious Herald.

A volume of foreign travels by a Fugitire Slave This is something new 'under the sun.' A book of foreign adventures by a nigger. Luckily for poor Brown, it has been already reviewed in Europe. The great journals and quarterlies of Eng-land have noticed it favorably, and it has experi-enced, on the other side of the Atlantic, a large It will compare favorably with many of the best books of travel. It is written in a plain, unpretending style, and is full of exceedingly inter-esting matter. We have read it with great interest. Its descriptions of English people and places are graphic and amusing. We presume it will have a large sale.—Hartford Republican.

The author of this book is a fugitive slave, and this fact will give an interest to it beyond its mere literary merits. The 'Sketches' are prefaced by literary merits. The 'Sketches' are prefaced by the biography of the author, which abounds in scenes and descriptions which present the darkest aspect of slavery as a great social wrong. The author's travels were in France and Great Britain, principally in the latter country, where he was received with cordiality and even enthusiasm, and the sketches of places and people are not without interest, and, considering his previous opportunities, are highly creditable to their author.—Christian Register.

This is an American edition of an English vol-This is an American edition of an English volume issued some time ago, and now enlarged. It is interesting, as being the work of a fugitive slave, but it has a higher interest in its own intrinsic merit. It is lively and very readable, and may be perused with much advantage by those who are demonstrating their own baboonity by endeavoring to prove a physiological relationship between that animal tribe and the negro race. If Mr. Gliddon is yet alive in sufficient size to make it pay, we wish Mr. Jewett would mail him a copy.—Congregationalist.

The chief interest about this book is that it was written by a colored man who was born a slave, and continued such till he was twenty years old, when he became a fugitive, and who tells us he 'never had a day's schooling in his life.' Regarded in this point of view, the book is one of the many evidences that the enslaved people at the South—at least that portion of them whose color shows the progress of amalgamation—are fast becoming the equals of their masters in respect to intellectual capacity. Mr. William Wells Brown, (if we may judge from the engraved portrait which is given as a frontispiece,) betrays his descent on the mother's side from an African ancestry, in his complexion, in his slightly frizzled hair, in his somewhat distended nostrils, and in the just observable thickness of his lips: but his forehead, his cheekbones, his chin, and the lively and fiery expression of his countenance, are a sufficient corroboration of his claim to a descent, on his father's side, from the best blood of Kentucky. In proportion to the rapidity with which the fusion of races proceeds in the slaveholding States, the time is hastening when the continuance of slavery will be impossible.—N. Y. Independent. The chief interest about this book is that it was Many other favorable notices of Mr. Brown's

work have appeared in the newspapers.

A SOUTHERN PUPP.

We are seldom called upon to administer full

DEA O Inco Cho and the dre in inc

THE 'ENOW NOTHINGS' IN CONGRES

In the course of the debate in the House of Re In the course of the debate in the House of Re-resentatives on Thursday, the 4th inst., in co-mittee of the whole, on the discussion of the 1 for the relief of the persons connected with t purchase of swamp and over-flowed lands,—3 Sollers of Maryland took the usual advantage a speaker on the floor to talk of the Native Americ party, its principles and doings. A discursive bate followed, thus:—

Mr. Sollers wanted to speak of the triumphs that 'despised and objectionable sect, known Know Nothings—that wretched, deceitful par unworthy of the confidence of the American p ple, which seeks to violate the Constitution s harged. The gentleman from South Carol charged. The gentleman from South Carol (Mr. Keitt) objects to Know Nothingism, becahe chooses to say it originated in Massachuse: In his (Mr. Sollers's) opinion, it came from proper spot. Bunker Hill, Concord and Lexi ton are in Massachusetts, and the descendants those who there fought will not forget the feigners who battled against them in the contest liberty. This spirit of Know Nothingism has wept through New Jersey, Pennsylvania, N York and Delaware, to Maryland. He wonder politicians did not take a lesson from these gramerican demonstrations. So far from interferi with State rights, as charged by Mr. Keitt, he sa American demonstrations. So far from interferi with State rights, as charged by Mr. Keitt, he sa Know Nothings are for preserving strictly t rights of the States, and preserving the Union the States. If he knew anything, they look on t Southern fanatic and the Northern abolitionist the same unfavorable light, and would place the side by side, and hang them high as Haman.

Fanatics of both sections, if not in point of la-are in fact guilty of moral treason. In the eveare in fact guilty of moral treason. 'In the ever of a struggle between the North and the Sour Maryland would become a Marathon and Chapeake Bay the straits of Thermopyles.' We ever heard of a fanatic in Maryland! She go for the Constitution as it is, and for the Union of the Chapter which the Chapter of the Constitution as it is, and for the Union of the Chapter which the Chapter of the Constitution as it is, and for the Union of the Chapter which the Chapter of the Constitution of the Chapter o [Applause, which the Chairman of the Committe checked.] They (the Know Nothings) will less slavery where the Constitution placed it. Thare for the Union—the whole Union; against the constitution of the Union is against to the Union. cessionists on the one side, and pro-slavery mand abolitionists on the other. As Mr. Barry and Mr. Keitt had told the House what the Kho-Nothings will do, he (Sollers) would tell it wh they will not do. They will not dissolve the Union, but uphold it as the sheet-anchor of r publican safety. Another thing is, they will n say an appropriation for givers and harbors is co stitutional when the river passes through thr States, and unconstitutional when passing throughout one only. [Laughter.] They do not intend to pemit Southern nullifiers to assert a doctrine of second cession after submitting to the Supreme Court the United States for a decision regarding the co stitutionality of important questions. They do intend to quibble about the interpretation of the Constitution like a prude, and violate it like a pro-

Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina-I have a ring

Mr. Sollers-I expected to be interrupted. Mr. Keitt-Do you mean to be personal ! [Se

Mr. Sollers—I was not talking about Sou Carolina, and disclaim any such thing. He pr ceeded further to defend Know Nothingism, as as to the secrecy of the order, he said the Dem cratic party ought not to complain, as they la night held a caucus, or secret meeting, on the gre tariff question.

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, said that he understoo Mr. Söllers to say the Know Nothings will lead alayery where they find it. Will they restore fre Kansas 1

Mr. Sollers-I will never take the construction of the gentleman from Ohio on constitutional lav

[Laughter.] Mr. Giddings-Then you back out?

Mr. Sollers-I do not: but I most cheerfully tire from such a contest. [Laughter.] I shoul as soon think of entering into a contest—God for give me—with a pregnant woman. [Renewe merriment.] The Know Nothings, as a party, ar pledged to preserve the Union, and will do it a all hazards.

Mr. Giddings said he was sincere in asking the question of the gentleman from Maryland, bu the gentleman showed the white feather, and backed out. He was deserving of the name of . Know Nothing.' or 'Say Nothing.' [Laughter.] The people of the United States have a right to know the principles of this party. Publicity is for the express purpose of preventing the people from being deceived. He, (Mr. Giddings.) however, was a friend of the Know Nothings. He had courted their friendship, and liked them, as long as they acted with him. [Laughter.] Mr. Barksdale-Did not the Know Nothings

and anti-Nebraskaites unite in the last election in

Mr. Giddings-I did not know of a Know Noth ing or of a Know Nothing lodge in that State at the time of the election. If they voted for me. I take it for granted that they knew something. Mr. Stuart, of Michigan-Did not the gentleman

honor Michigan with a visit! In other words, did not a delegate do so! Had the Know Nothings in that State a single man on their ticket who was not voted for by the Abolitionists! Mr. Giddings-I do not know a Know Nothing

Mr. Stuart-Was not every candidate on the

State and Congressional ticket, put in nomination by the Whigs and Abolitionists, notoriously known in Michigan as a Know Nothing!

Mr. Giddings-I did address an intelligent audience in Michigan on the principles I profess, but, never heard any intimation that my hearers were Know Nothings. I want all parties, here or elsewhere, to avow and proclaim their sentiments without deception or fraud.

Mr. Keitt (alluding to Mr. Sollers' remarks about secession and abolitionism) said, as to nullification, it had been illustrated and expounded by the great intellects of his own State—Calhom, McDuffie. Hayne, Preston, and all other great men who swept, in a constellation of splendor, the sky of South Carolina. We, he said, fought the battle openly. The Nullification party of 1832 sought no subterranean hole to ferment in, and no Cataline was there to fostea midnight conspiracy. We offered to fight the government principle in open day; the government brought out its stars and stripes, but the sons of South Carolina were under their palmetto flag, in defence of their friends, and ready to perish for their rights. I was friends, and ready to perish for their rights. I was a member of the Secession party of 1850. The sons of that State are ready to give their blood when their country demands it, but if, in times of peace, the government strikes at our liberties, by Heaven! we will strike back! I owe allegiance only to my State, and through my State to the general government. When anything per-sonal is said, I shall answer by a monosyllable.

GENERAL CONVENTION AT CINCINNATI Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

[Sensation.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, 1854.

Several of the Southern members of the General Convention recently held by the Know Nothings at Cincinnati, are here on their return. They repat Condinant, are beings or work of the Conven-tion was harmoniously done, and that the leading feature of the policy of the Association is devotion to the peace and perpetuity of the Union. The Association will set its face against sectional Association will set its face against sectional disputes, and promote a proper American sentiment, serving to cement the Union. It is remarkable, that for this object a secret organization should be necessary; but the Know Nothings have some other objects which they look upon as means to effect their main purpose of securing to the United States the blessings of liberty and Union. They represent that some of the velicious denominations. They represent that some of the religious denominations of the South—the Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians—are all friendly to the objects of the order, as will be shown at the polls in Virginia, and elsewhere, next spring. It is claimed that the Know Nothings hold the balance in the Florida Legislature, now in session, and will con-trol the choice of United States Senator.

They will do more good than harm if they can control and overthrow the abolition organization in the North; and it is believed that they have done so, in a great measure, already.

GOV. GARDNER'S MESSAGE

The following extracts from the Inaugural Addre of Gov. Gardner, delivered before the Legislature of Massachusetts on Tuesday last, comprehensively indi-cate his views on the "Know Nothing" movement, on the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, on the Right of Jury Trial in the case of alleged fugitives from slavery, and on the subject of Temperance :-

To dispel from popular use every foreign lan-guage, so great a preserver of unassimilating ele-ments of character—to print all public documents ments of character—to print all public documents in the English tongue alone—to ordain that all schools aided by the State shall use the same language—to disband military companies founded on and developing exclusive foreign sympathies—to discourage imported political demagogues, the broken down leaders of insular agrarianism or continental red republicanism, whose trade here is to put themselves at the head of their deluded countrymen, to organize prejudice, to vitalize for-eign feeling and morbid passion, and then sell them-selves to the highest partisan bidder—to purify and ennoble the elective franchise—to adopt a carefully guarded check-list throughout the nation-to cultivate a living and energetic nationality—to develope a high and vital patriotism—to Americanize America—to retain the Bible in our common schools—to keep entire the separation of church and state—to nationalize before we naturalize, and to educate be-fore either—to guard against citizenship becoming cheap—all these constitute a work transcending the ordinary platform of party, and ranking with

the great movements that originally found nations.

The question of temperance will naturally receive your deliberate consideration. The evils of intemperance force themselves on the attention of intemperance force themselves on the attention of every statesman. They appear at the bar of our courts, they cry aloud from our prisons, jails and hospitals, and the wailings of our lunatic asylum are their voices. They drain our treasury, and swell the long catalogue of pauperism and suffer-ing. They are universally recognized as a legiti-mate object for legislation. They claim the deep attention of the law-giver, as well as of the phi-legithronist.

attention of the law-giver, as well as of the phi-lanthropist.

Our Supreme Court, a tribunal that has the just confidence of all, having pronounced unconstitu-tional some provisions of the present anti-liquor law, such sections should not longer remain on our statute book. Every citizen of the State, probably, concurs in the wish, that they be either repealed

Coming, as we do, fresh from the people, your deliberate conclusions will doubtless be a fair criterion for their wishes. Whatever measures you may perfect to prevent intemperance and check pauperism and crime, and which are deemed constitutional by myself and the officer whom the laws of the Commonwealth have provided as my legal adviser, shall receive my unhesitating sanction.

In defiance of the principles asserted by the

dominant national party in their last Presidential Convention, in disregard, too, of the pledges of the President in his Inaugural Address, sectional issues have been re-opened by the wanton violation of plighted national faith on the part of the Congress and the Executive, in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which fixed a northern limit to the extension of slavery. The first result of this pernicious action was to shock the moral sentiment f the community, and to excite fears that all constitutional and legal barriers against the diffusion of this acknowledged evil would, from time to time, be swept away. It has moved men's minds at the North to an extent no other political occurrence has done within the memory of the present generation. Its ultimate effect will and should be, to determine us, by the consideration of every sacred and holy duty, to manfully demand the restoration of this broken compact, and to jealously guard each and every right that belongs to Massachusetts.

While we acknowledge our fealty to the Constitution and the laws, the oft-repeated cry of dis-union heralds no real danger to our ears. While we honestly concede the common duties evoked by the articles of confederation, we will preserve inviolate the State Rights retained for each sovereign member of that confederacy. With fraternal feelings to all her sister States, and filial devotion to their common parent, yet with acknowledged rights and determination that they shall be maintained, there

stands Massachusetts.
Of those rights, the two cardinal ones are, the Habeas Corpus and the Trial by Jury. It is submitted to your deliberations, whether additional legislation is required to secure either of these to legislation is required to secure either of these to-our fellow-citizens. Scrupulously avoid such action as asserts or looks to the maintenance of any rights not clearly and constitutionally ours, but weave every safeguard you justly may round those primal birthrights, older than our national birthday, and dear as its continued existence.

THE SOUTH AT WORK.

andists of the South were more active than at this beautiful bronzes, specimens of Bohemian glass, and moment. The North, flattered by the late Antiscores of Dresden China. There was a fine copy, Nebraska excitement, is lulled to sleep, while the Nebraska excitement, is lulled to sleep, while the great issues of the fall and spring elections are almost forgotten even among us, in the more recent and overpowering whirlwind of Know Nothingism. Notwithsthnding the great Anti-Nebraska storm, Kansas in the preliminary election is lost to freedom. The pro-slavery Cabinet had its own will in the great and lightness to the furnishdom. The pro-slavery Cabinet had the own we from the appointment of its Governor, but he chanced to ing of French parlors.

One table was collected entirely in Switzerland, be so honest that he could not connive at such rascality as that which secured the trinmph of Whit-field in the Territory. The importation of hundreds plete assortment of that peculiar species of carved of Missourians for a single day to vote against regular southers, was a fraud too shamefully atrocious mous. Here were dolls in the dessess of the differto meet with the approbation of Gov. Reeder, and ent cantons; here were curiously-wrought paperhe therefore ranged himself on the side of the intelligent and honest anti-slavery settlers. The exquisite specimens of the enamel-painting for propaganda is consequently bent on his downfall. which Geneva is famous, and there were models of It demands a Governor willing to abet all its infa-mous schemes of fraud and violence, and the Ad-ministration will succumb to it. Frank Pierce, mind a remembrance of the invariable collections says the Journal of Commerce, asks a blessing every which meet him at every stopping-place and hotel in passing through Switzerland.

Supper, yet betrayed his Master. Frank prays, it seems, as well as connives at theft and outrage—the hypocrite!

But the Kansas outrage is but one of the schemes flag over the Republic, and goes on subjecting new poor couple took down from their walls a print countries, new territories and people to its despotic which was their only earthly superfluity, and gave it rule. How, in view of such a state of things, the anti-slavery men of the North can neglect a single opportunity to defeat these ruinous schemes, we cannot see.—Hartford Republican.

an, (F. W. CHESSON,) referring to the proceedings of

It is rather late in the day for me to say anything of the Anti-Slavery Conference held at the London Tarera, a fortnight ago. I attended the meeting as one of the deputation from the Manchester Conference. The proceedings were of a most interesting and practical character—comprising the affairs of the West Indies, Cuba and the French Colonies, &c., &c., (in so far as they bear upon the slavery question.) as well as the more important theme of American slavery. Upon the latter subject, Parker Pillsbury shed a wonderful flood of light. His speech was acknowledged on all hands to bave been the most effective and the tost eloquent. The Rev. James Sherman delivered a withering speech on the pro-slavery churches. Herman is my bean ideal of a Christian minister, and I was glad not to be disappointed in him on all was glad not to be disappointed in him on all was glad not to be disappointed in him on all was glad not to be disappointed in him on the latter christian mating of that feeling towards slavery which hand something of that feeling towards slavery which hand something of that feeling towards slavery which herman is my bean ideal of a Christian minister, and I was glad not to be disappointed in him on is occasion. The old 'Anti-Cora Law Rhymes,' is occasion. The old 'Anti-Cora Law Rhymes,' is felt in all other Christian nations! H. B. S. is felt in all other Christian nations! H. B. S. works are constant in the original proceeds to British India. L. A. Chamerovzow was ingent of the Woman's Rights Convention, held at Philastice to British India. L. A. Chamerovzow was ingent of the Woman's Rights Convention, held at Philastice to British India. istice to British India. L. A. Chamerovzow was ings of the Woman's Rights Convention, held at Philaret is to backward in the supply of interesting and varied information. Victori Schoeleher, Arago's under interestry of Marine, and the prime mover in the scretary of Marine, and the prime mover in the nancipation of slaves in the French colonies, ably interested the abolitionism of France. Samuel presented the abolitionism of France. Samuel property of the woman's Rights Convention, held at Philaret in October, occupy our last page, and will response to the Convention of the woman's Rights Convention, held at Philaret in October, occupy our last page, and will response to the Convention was held. They have only just come to hand.

REV. NEHERIAH ADAMS. In the last number of the Caristian Examiner is a scathing review of De Adams of the Woman's Rights Convention, held at Philaret in October, occupy our last page, and will response to the Woman's Rights Convention, held at Philaret in October, occupy our last page, and will response to the Convention was held. They have only just come to hand.

THE LIBERATOR.

No Union with Slaveholders,

BOSTON, JANUARY 12, 1855. PARTICULAR NOTICE.

The FINANCIAL COMMITTER OF THE LIBERATOR. hom its pecuniary interests are entrusted, have instructed the GENERAL AGENT to erase from the subscription book, on the first of April next, the names of all such subscribers as are owing from the 1st of January, 1854; and also to require payment IN ADVANCE of all new subscribers.

By direction of the Financial Committee, .. ROBERT F. WALLCUT. General Agent.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MASSACHU SETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Massachuserrs Anti-SLAVERY SOCIETY will be held in Boston on THURS-DAY and FRIDAY, Jan. 25th and 26th-to which all who take an interest in the anti-slavery movement. whatever may be their views on the subject, are cordially invited-the platform being free to all, in order that error may be exposed and the truth established. The members and friends of the Society, in particular, are expected to give a cheering attendance, animated by a spirit that knows nothing of weariness, unquenchable in its zeal, indomitable in its purpose, sagacious,

resolute, uncompromising. The meetings will be held in the MEIONAON, the first ession commencing on THURSDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The last session, on Friday evening, will be held in the

TREMONT TEMPLE, at 7 o'clock. In behalf of the Board of Managers, . FRANCIS JACKSON, President.

ROBERT F. WALLCUT, Rec. Sec.

THE BOSTON ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR We expect soon to be able to day before our readers

an official account of the late brilliant and highly successful Bazaar in this city. In the mean time, it gives us pleasure to copy from the New York Independent the following sketch of it, from the pen of Mrs. HAR-RIET BEECHER Stowe, who took a friendly interest in its prosperity, and contributed generously thereto, in behalf of the friends of the slave on the Continent :-

Among the attractions of Boston during Christmas week, none perhaps has excited more attention or drawn more visitors than the Anti-Slavery Fair on Winter street. The flag which it hung out an-nounced it as the twenty-first of its name and object which has been held in Boston. It commenced its existence years back, under the ban of all the fashion and so-called respectability of the city, and it has held on, from year to year increasing in its attractions and its popularity, till now it is decidedly the most fashionable shopping resort of the holidays. It is a singular feature of this fair, that the majority of its contributions are from Europe-free will offerings from foreign nations to the great cause of human freedom in America. This year, the foreign contributions have been so varied and brilliant s to make the fair a perfect museum of the most recherche articles of taste and fancy from the old

France was there, represented by two tables, filled with the choicest of those elegant trifles for which that country is so celebrated. One of these tables was furnished entirely by the efforts of the French was furnished entirely by the energy of the French Evangelical Christians; and there were dells and playthings, contributed by children in different schools, and accompanied often by touching expres-sions of the interest which these little ones feel in the sofferings of the American slave. There was splendid embroidery, sent by different ladies, an multitudes of graceful works of taste, each of which had its own little story of the feelings of the donor The letters that accompanied the collection on this table were so peculiar and interesting, that at some future time we may give some specimens of them to our friends—the readers of The Independent. The other French table, gathered in Paris under the superintendence of Mrs. Chapman, contained a rich assortment of articles of virtu. Among these were several genuine pieces of the China service of Louis Philippe, marked with the royal cypher, and a porcelain plate painted by the Queen of Wurtemberg, with her cypher as malled by the cypher as well as the company of the company of the cypher as well as the cypher as the cypher as well as the cypher berg, with her cypher enamelled by her own hand. The republican throng of visitors manifested great zeal to view these royal relies, and we understand that they met a ready sale at liberal prices, notwith-There never was a time when the slavery-propa- standing the hard times. This table contained

siding in Stuttgard. This same lady made a collection last year for the then fair, but the ship which But the Kansas outrage is but one of the schemes of the South. The Dominican Treaty is another—the Cuban acquisition is another yet, and the Kinney Central American project still another. While we either sleep or gaze at the unpleasant features of Popery, the South marches with rapid strides towards triumph. Slavery already unfurls its black all ranks of life have contributed, and states that a print.

sent which his mother has just sent him.

Time would fail me to speak of the English and LONDON A. S. CONPERENCE.

Time would fail me to speak of the English and Scotch boxes, rich in lace, embroidery, water-colored paintings, choice engravings, shawls, scarfs and ored paintings, choice engravings, shawls, scarfs and start in the London Anti-Slavery Conference, says—

It is rather late in the day for me to say any

res for Foreign Missions; and another about the American Anti-Slavery Society. But as my space ams's 'South Side View of Slavery,' the first portion a full, I will say something more about these storms of which may be found on our first page; and the remainder shall be given next week. It has been suggested that the Legislature should pass a law forbidding mend the wisdom of the Conference in excluding a separate endorsement of the American A. S. Society.'

DEATH OF CAPT. JOHN BUNKER.

TRIEND GARRISON; Will you allow me a small plan in your excellent paper to announce the triumphant de-parture from this sin-cursed earth of an old and tried friend of the slave and of his fellow-men, and more especially of the afflicted-Captain John Bunker, of Fair Haven, Mass., aged 70.

Capt. Bunker has been known by you as a friend of humanity for many years. He has taken great satisfaction in perusing the columns of THE LIBERATOR, and of entertaining the friends of the poor slave, and contributing freely his aid to the flight of the bondman to the enjoyment of his rights. He is now beyond the power of a Massachusetts Gran

Jury, we trust, listening to the glorious announce-ment, 'I was an hungered, and ye fed me; naked, and ye clothed me; a stranger, and ye took me in,' etc. Capt. Bunker was a Christian. This was exemplified in his spirit, sentiments, and life. He was an ornament to the Church, a blessing to his family and the community in which he lived-all of which have sustained loss by his removal; but their loss is his unspeakable

hind the western hills. Brother Bunker lingered with great bodily suffering, by that fell destroyer, Consumption; yet patiently he waited the arrival of the messenger to call him away

from earth to his reward on high. He has left a widow, (who must soon follow him,) and one daughter, togethr with a number of grand-children, to mourn his loss, May they all, when Christ comes to make up his jewels, be found among that number who have washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb! His funeral services were performed by the writer of this, on Thursday, 21st instant, in the presence of large circle of his friends and neighbors, who gave

evident marks of their attachment and kindly feeling towards the man who was frue to his faith. ISRAEL WASHBURN.

Fair Haven, Dec. 22, 1854.

JOHN M. PISK.

The readers of THE LIBERATOR are not unacquainted with the name of Col. Fisk. For many years, he was President of the Worcester Co. South Anti-Slavery So ciety, and, during that time, was one of its most ene getic and faithful friends. Col. Fisk, in embracing the anti-slavery cause, became aware of the pro-slavery character of the religious denomination to which he be-longed, and, after fruitless efforts on his part to induce it to take a different course, he came out from it. This act caused him to be much persecuted by those with whom he had formerly associated in the church. However, up to the day of his death, which took place on the 31st December, he maintained his position as a consistent Abolitionist, forgiving those who tried to injure him by the popular cry of Infidelity. No man stood better with his own neighbors than Col. Fisk. West Brookfield, his place of residence, is much indebted to him, for he was the most enterprising of its inhabitants. During the last four or five years, he has seldom appeared at public meetings of any kind, owing to ill health. But even in his retirement, he kept on doing good. All benevolent causes found in Col. Fisk a friend. His heart, his purse and his house were always open to those that were needy, and his uprightness, with all who knew him, gained him the name of . Honest John.

Being at Warren on Thursday last, and hearing that the funeral of this excellent man was to take place at Brookfield, I resolved to attend, and consequently went over. I was much disappointed in finding the corpse in the very church from which he had years before excommunicated himself, and I feared that the minister ond in this I was right. Had John M. Fisk been one of RY, in last week's LIBERATOR, there occurs an error the worst man that ever lived, this pro-slavery clergy- that needs to be corrected. In referring to the fact of man could not have made more apologies than he did my being expelled from the order popularly known as bones; but let them be a warning to you not to cause take. It was on motion of a son of John Pierpont, the dissension in the church.' Such were only some of no less faithful minister of Him who came to break the the slanders heaped upon the memory of this good bonds of the oppressor. man, whose relatives and friends the Rev. gentleman I have never met Mr. Channing in the order. Those them. Had Col. Fisk's feeling been consulted before to the church from which all benevolent causes have, for which I was expelled was voting against Jerome V for years, been excluded, and his funeral sermon C. Smith, the volunteer kidnapper, who, in the Burns preached by a man who, that week, had not only closed case, discharged his duty with so much alacrity. second opportunity to insult them.

Another correspondent, who was present at the funeral, writes us as follows :-

The religionists whom he had left for the slave's sake had attempted, during his illness, to reclaim him back to their fold, but without success. They, however, found, to their surprise, that he retained warm religious feelings, and therefore rumor was current awhile that he "had changed," "was coming back," &c. They, having called him an infidel, could not conceive that he could retain his religious views so fresh as he had done, and therefore supposed it a return to his old position. But they gave up their expectations before his final de-

· What his frame of mind, as to these matters, was pear the close of his life, is not known, as, from his fee ble situation, his friends and those around him refrained to bring them to his notice; but we have reasons ble assurance, and, so far as be expressed himself, we surance and faith in the principles that he had so long party for voting for an opposing candidate for Mayor, lived out. He experienced no change.

Although, on account of feeble health, he had retired for some years from his former active labors for the slave, yet he lost none of his interest for him or his friends, but made contributions to the cause, from time to time, as usual, and in the final disposal of his property, remembered this cause.

As a good citizen, an active friend of education temperance, and every good word and work; as a public-spirited, disinterested member of society, he commanded the respect and esteem of the whole communi ty in which he had lived.'

THE GENERAL COURT.

The Legislature of this Commonwealth assembled at the State House on Wednesday, Jan. 3d. The Senate was organized by the choice of H. W. Benchley, of Worcester, for President, by a vote of 86, (unan and the House by the election of Rev. D. C. Eddy, of Lowell, for Speaker, by a vote of 273, against 52 for all others. Peter D. Cox, of Lynn, was elected Clerk of the Senate, and Henry A. Marsh, of Pittsfield, Clerk of

On Thursday, 4th inst., on the ballot for Chaplain, it the House, Rev. THEODORE PARKER received one hunred and freenty cotes! Surely, the world moves.

On Wednesday last, Mr. George, of Boston, intro duced an order into the House that the Committee or the Judiciary be instructed to report an amendment t the Constitution, providing that in all criminal trials the jury shall be judges of the law as well as the fact The order was adopted.

We have received the Prospectus for a new vol me of 'THE UNA,' but are obliged to omit it this week . Communications for the paper should ddressed to Paulina W. Davis, Washington, D. C., and business letters to B. C. Hawarr, Boston,

PREEDOM IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The following petitions have been extensively circu-lated, and we hope will receive the signature of every one in favor of equal rights for all upon our soil, and who would preserve the old Bay State from the dese-crating tread of the slave-hunter :--

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives :

THE undersigned, citizens of _____, respectfully ask you to declare that any person who engages in arresting, holding or re-turning a fugitive slave, —either as United States Judge, Commissioner, Marshal, Dep-uty Marshal, or in any other capacity whatsoever — or even as a private citizen, — shall be forever incapable of acting as juror in any court of this State, or of holding any office of trust, honor or emolument, whether such office be a State, County, City or Town office - unless relieved from such merited disgrace by a pardon.

And we also ask you to pass a law which the aged veteran of the cross of Christ, after a long life shall punish with fine and imprisonment any the aged reteran of the cross of Christ, after a long life of usefulness and devotion to his God, passing away to shall, during his continuance in such office, that rest which remains for the good! Thus passed away our much esteemed and respected aid in any way in arresting, holding or refriend, as gently as the setting sun wends his way beare apparently done in virtue of his office or otherwise.

And also, to punish by fine and imprisonment any claimant of an alleged slave, or any aider or abettor of such claimant, who shall attempt to remove such alleged slave from this State, without his first having had a jury trial on the question of his slavery or freedom.

Petitions may be returned by mail to WM. I. Bow DITCH, 8 Railroad Exchange, Court Square, Boston The third clause may be struck out, if thought best.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives :

THE undersigned, inhabitants of respectfully request the Legislature to provide, by due legislation, some efficient means to prevent the colored children of Boston from being deprived of the equal privileges of the Common Schools of that city.

THE WRONG PERSON.

To the Editor of the Liberator : THE LIBERATOR of last week contains the following

entence, in a letter signed . Henry C. Wright' :-One man-our friend Rogers-a member of that one man—our friend Rogers—a member of that party in Boston, had the manliness to vote for a can-didate opposed to the Know Nothing nomination, and he was at once expelled from the order, on motion of a son of WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

Mr. Wright's arguments may be very eloquent, but hope, for the sake of his reputation, that his facts are usually better founded than the statement contained is I have never been a member of the Know Nothin

order, have never been in a Know Nothing Lodge, and know nothing whatsoever of the transaction above re ferred to,-even less, if possible, than Mr. Henry C Wright himself. If Mr. Wright had not seen fit to refer to me by m

relation to another, I should hardly think it worth while, on my own account, thus publicly to correct so inexcusable a blunder.

WM. F. CHANNING. Boston, Jan. 8, 1855. AN ERROR CORRECTED.

FRIEND GARRISON: In HENRY C. WRIGHT'S letter to PARKER PILLSBU on this occasion. 'You should overlook his errors; have charity for him; let his faults be buried with his of a son of William Ellery Channing!' This is a mis-

Boston, Jan. 8, 1855.

ns to have collected together that he might insult persons who know that true and earnest friend of the his death, I am confident that he never would have consented that his body, after his death, should be taken not from him, especially when they learn that the crime

The friends of freedom can hope for no good to com had even refused to read a notice of the lecture. This, out of this organization. The faint glimmerings of at least, should be a warning to the friends of reform in freedom which seemed to promise hope in some locali West Brookfield, for the future, and cause them to be ties, are to be crushed out. Already has this process on their guard, and not allow this pro-slavery priest a been applied in the municipal election of Boston, and the Free Soilers are openly told to expect no more favors from the City Councils.

The one hundred and twenty-two votes in the Hou of Representatives for Theodore Parker caused such wail in the councils of the order, as to be heard beyon the outside sentinel, and has caught the ear of many an outsider. The question has been raised by individual members, whether friend Slack should not have charges preferred against him, for voting for, and advocating, the election of Mr. Parker, who is not one of

Can an organization so jesuitical and despotic le control the spirit of freedom which seemed to be so universally diffused throughout the free States ? JOHN S. ROGERS.

CORRECTION. Bostos, Jan. 9, 1855.

DEAR GARRISON In THE LIBERATOR of last week, I stated that Mr. Rogers, of Boston, was expelled from the Know-Nothing just learned that the son of the man so justly beloved and honored had nothing to do with that proscriptive measure. Gladly do I embrace the first opportunity to correct that statement, made on the report of those who profess to belong to the order, and to know something of this matter. I am glad to learn that they are knownothings in this case, and I have only to regret that I ever trusted the report of those whose profession is to know nothing whereof they affirm.

May the day soon come when all political and religious parties, so prescriptive and intolerant, shall be

repudiated by every honest man ! HENRY C. WRIGHT.

LECTURE ON SLAVERY. The sixth of the series Lectures on Slavery, in Tremont Temple, was delivered on Thursday evening of last week, by Horace Greeker of New York. His peculiar topic was Slavery and La-bor, and their mutual influences upon each other. It was well received by a crowded assembly, and contain ed many valuable suggestions, mingled with some that were extremely visionary—such, for instance, as fre colored citizens colonizing themselves into distinct town ships, to show what capacities and powers they posses and white emigrants going from the North into th slave States, with a view to the subversion of the slave system by establishing common schools, by free labor, &c. &c. 'Who will bell the cat '?

THE ANNUAL MEETING. The supual meeting of th Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society is to be held in this city on Thursday and Friday, Jan. 25th and 26th, instead of Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 24th and 25th as advertised last week. As only two days are to be oc cupied, it is hoped that the attendance on the first day will be prompt and full. Friends of the cause, make your arrangements accordingly.

LETTER PROM KANSAR LAWRENCE, Kansas Ter., Dec. 24, 1854 Mr. GARRISON :

DEAR SIR, -Presuming that my numerous friends the East would be glad to hear from me respecting the far-famed land, and not being able to redeen by promises to address them individually, I humbly n quest of you a small space in your paper, which I as occupy for the above-mentioned purpose. First of all, allow me to disabuse our friends at & East of the idea that Kansas is to become a slave Sun

I speak not from hearsay, but from actual observation when I say that it is next to impossible for it to been a nominally slave State. My reasons are briefly as gi. a nominary started a slaveholder comes here, tage all the emigrants who are flocking hither. On the ca trary, slaveholders go the other way. Said a religi pro-slavery man in Kansas to me-one who was new quite a bluster about my being an Abolitionist, and man whose brothers owned several hundred slaves all man whose brothers of a going to make the terriary a free State, are you?' 'Yes, sir,' said I, 'we wan to. 'Well,' replied he, with emphasis, 'it will be free State in spite of fate.' 'Why so!' said L 'he cause,' replied he, 'three-fourths of the people they are in favor of freedom, and will contine to be · Well, said I, what are you going to do about it! Do about it?' replied he; 'nothing; we can't his it. For my part, I should much prefer it becoming slave State, but if the people there say it shall be fra we can't help it, and it is none of our business. young Virginian then spoke up, and said, 'Yes, Kes sas is bound to become a free State.' Said a very a telligent merchant of St. Louis to me, 'Nearly all fa merchants of this place, and about three-fourths of the slaveholders, are in favor of Kansas becoming a tra State. But I have travelled nearly four hubden miles in the territory, and made diligent inquiry is specting the inhabitants on this point, and of the whom I have seen, and it is almost the unaning oninion, that slavery cannot come here. Many person have travelled much more than I have, and have conto the same conclusion. Almost every body, let the come from what State they may, is opposed to the is troduction of alavery. One old gentleman from Masouri, whose son is a flourishing merchant in St. la seph, assured me that he went against slavery with al his soul, and should vote against its introduction, and that his son would do the same. The result of the recent election has nothing at all to do with the question.

Who does not know, that in every community a fee to peradoes can be found, who are willing to bargain via the rabble to do dirty deeds - such as were done at the last election ; but can any candid man rationally be lieve that these persons, known to be non-residents, all be voted for as members of the Convention that in form the State Constitution, or that such a bare-feet fraud will continue to be repeated for years, until or State Constitution is adopted ? Verily, we are not al fools out here, and you may depend upon it, it will to be easy, after this, for non-residents to vote at an eletion. As to their becoming residents, there is not und danger, for always, the children of this world as wiser in their generation than the children of light, and if they intended to settle here, they would not said calmly by and see the Abolitionists taking all thele land every where.

Then, hardly any slaveholder is satisfied with 16 acres. He needs 500 or 1000, at least; and no mi can get more than one claim at present, and at no time without purchasing it after it is paid for. Thes, agia, there is plenty of good land in Missouri, that there have, if they wish for more. I am told that the ten richest of land can now be obtained in Missouri for \$1.25 an sere, and that some can be got as low as 12 cts.; but emigrants do not go there, on account of sisvery. It is thought that the State of Missouri would be enriched immediately by abolishing slavery, as the lands would then rise rapidly in value.

But the greatest of all reasons why slavery vill a exist here, is, I am very sorry to say, a dreadful on but, nevertheless, a true one. Would you believe that multitudes of those who are such flaming Abitionists here, as they call themselves, are a mi gent kind of Abolitionist—a mongrel character, like has Ophelia, in Uncle Tom's Cabin. They are despensely opposed to slavery entering here—and why? Become they 'don't want the niggers about them.' Nor, my blood ran cold within me, when I first ascertained that this was the case; but now I feel quite certain, that the very people who will vote against the introduction of slavery, will also vote for a 'Black Law.' On bear our boat, at one of the meetings of our party, posed an amendment to our Constitution, so as to real. We recognise the right of every male citizen of the United States, without distinction of color, to own 160 acres of land,' &c., merely adding the words, 'withet distinction of color'; but it was almost unanimously negatived. I find but few who dare to say that the are in favor of allowing the colored man to come ben, and buy land on an equality with the white man. To common cry is, 'We want no slavery, and no signa Now, although this feeling is saturic, and, to my min quite as bad as slavery, yet it will effectually press slavery, in name, from existing here. Now, what w want is, radical Abolitionists to come out here, fina principle, and not from love of money. Over My the voters of this place, voted for a Nebraska-bill mai and among them was Dr. Robinson; and Mr. Les, the Orthodox clergyman, advocated the Nebraska mil election. So you see how much dependance is to put on Eastern anti-slavery men, eren, although, lu happy to inform you, 188 persons nebly 'spans the bribe,' and did not vote for the Pierce Democratic preferring poverty to riches obtained by striking bath with the Administration. But the spirit of pro-slaw is triumphant here. I have already been threstere! public men with a coat of tar and feathers, for art to say that the Emigrant Aid Company of Boston in misrepresented the state of affairs here. Non-read is also at a great discount. We have an army dist most valiant fighters in the world, second to not, cept the immortal hero of the windmills-Des Quint One poor man has been shot for attempting to est all tle timber on a claim which another man preferble # own, although the first man claims it also. Our ist my attention was arrested by observing a company persons marching into town in military array, sit bits of white cloth attached to the ends of siets which they appeared to wave in great triumph. I quired what great feat had been accomplished, sad va told that a man by the name of Taft, just return from the East, had had his claim 'jumpel,' and the this party had been pulling down the jumper's la and tearing up his tent. This is squatter law. man is allowed sixty days to put up a houst, and another man builds on the first one's claim, his bad ing, let it cost what it may, can be tern down and he stroyed. So, mob law is triumphant here, as in (6) fornia. Recollect, these squatter laws are any the that a few persons calling themselves an Associate choose to form. Our party were about all armel revolvers, guns, bowie-knives, &c. &c. -quite a plant company to carry the gospel to Kansas! O, my scale sick of such a state of things. I am much disappear

> All communications on the business of the Ira should be addressed to Samuer, May, Jr., 21 Corall Donations of money, for the Tract Fund, should be sent to Francis Jackson, Treasurer, Boston, or 10th Anti-Slavery offices in Philadelphia and New York

ed in the character of the New England emigra

money; but still, there are some decent people

and it is my prayer that the Lord will send more

Yours for reform, C. STEARNS

They come here, as men go to California, mainly and

T About four weeks since, a parcel of the Slavery Tracts, (new series,) containing two th tracts, was forwarded from this office to Salem (03)

We should be glad to know that it was received

STONEHAM, Jan. 8, 1855. Of that value to man is American Christianity? It of snat value of the Bible, the inceleates an Charch, the Sabbath, and other religious institutions, theres, son as water baptism, communion, Bible, Missionary sach as water Societies, and the AMERICAN UNION; and an the same time, hangs and shoots men, women and chilthe same cases, them with brute beasts, and sells them aren, and sells them is the shumbles. It makes man an appendage to his s the shamules. It reverences institutions more than man. The following, from the Middlesex Journal of Dec The following, those the state of the above state 20, 1804-18 a speer is edited by the orthodox ministers. ment last page. the Journal of Dec. 30 is an editorial signed 'W.' The the Journal of Ped Wendell Phillips lecture in the Tremon Tropic, walking seven or eight miles after the lecture to his home, between 9 and 1 o'clock at night. He to his nouse, speaks approvingly of the personal appearance and speaks appearance and loguence of Mr. Phillips, add as expressive of his

great admiration, says:

If he (Wendell Phillips) was only in the gospel minitys, with an enthusiastic love for the Bible, the Church idea, with an enthusiastic love for the Bible, the Church idea, with an unquenchable hatred of sin, in all its suntime, an unquenchable hatred of sin, in all its suntime, an unquenchable hatred of sin, in all its suntime, we can think of no living elergyman who would forms, we can think of no living elergyman who would guite equal him. He would be another George Whitefeld.

the tite. ton, time follows, tong tong tong tong ting d a said tory rant be a Benfere be? A Kanning a free, f the free f the grant tong those those

imous risons come them

Mis-L Jo-

th all

o, and

he re-

w des-

n with

at the

ts, will

at is to

e-faced til our

not all

rill not

in elec-

t much

rld are

light,'

the best

ith 160

no out

no time,

again,

iouri for

w aq 124

t of sla

would b

as thes

will not

Iful one

elieve it.

ig Aboli

i generia

ke Aunt

sperately Because

Now, my

ined that

, that the

iuction of On board

y, I pro-

on of the

without

animously that they

nan. The niggers. my mind,

y prevent , what we here, from eer fifty of a-bill man,

Lom, the

aska man's

ce is to be

ough, 1 am

Democrat, iking hands

pre-slavery restened by for daring

Besten has

n-resistance

nrmy of the to none, exto cut a litpretended to
One day,

company of array, with s of sticks, imph. I inhed, and was ust returned d,' and that

mper's house tter law. A

house, and if

lown and de-

re any thing a Association il armed with nite a glerious O, my soul is the disappoint a mainly after people here, and more.

STEARNS.

s of the Tracts, 21 Cornhillad, abould be ston, or to the New York.

l of the Anti

two thousand Salem (Ohio-received.

When I first read this, I could scarcely think the when did not intend to perpetrate a pleasant joke, or bit of irony-so puerile and absurd did it seem. But I an compelled, from the tone of the article, to believe that he was in sober earnest. He really thinks that an enthusiastic love for the Bible, the Church, the Sabbath, ' &c., would impart to Mr. Phillips's heart and tone a deeper tenderness, a more persuasive and subduing spirit, a loftier and more commanding influence. He cannot conceive that 'an enthusiastic love' for MAN can be a more potent inspiration in a public speaker than a similar love for the Bible, the Sabbath, the Cherch, and other institutions. He cannot understand that the love of husband and wife, of father and mother, of son and daughter, of brother and sister, of friend and neighbor, and of universal man, as a child of God and an heir of eternity, can fill and thrill the soul with thoughts and emotions more tender, more intense, more enthusiastic, more ennobling and efficient, than love for a mere book, church, or ceremony. The Bible, the Sabbut, the Church, an institution, a mere hat or boot is in his view, better adapted to inspire enthusiastic love, deep and holy reverence, earnest, impassioned eloquence, and more heroic and generous deeds; than

True, he would admit that man is made in the imag of God, but little lower than the angels, and crowned with giory and honor; he would tell you, as a dogma that Christ died for man, not for 'the Bible, the Church, the Sabbath'; he would tell you that the earth, with its mountains and vallies, its oceans and continents, and all its gay attire of verdure and flowers, and that the heavens, with their drapery of suns and stars, were all made for man, not for ceremonies and institutions, religious or political; yet, as a professed Christian minister, in his daily and hourly life, touching anti-slavery, non-resistance, total-abstinence, and practical reforms of all kinds, he would tell you that this same being, MAN, so exalted, so noble, so Godlike in his nature, his capabilities and his destiny, is less fitted to inspire 'enthusiastic love,' fervid, irresistible elequence, and incite to generous and martyr deeds, than ' the Bible, the Church, the Sabbath,' the Union. er other 'religious institutions.' God, in 'the Bible, the Church, and the Sabbath,' is an object of more ' enthusiastic love,' and of a deeper veneration and worship, than God in man.

Wendell Phillips a Christian minister! as this Mr. W, and the church and clergy generally understand it God save him from such a fall ! The idea is ridiculous! To ignore man to uphold institutions! to pass by man, wounded by slavery and war, lying bleeding and dying by the wayside, to go on the way, as a minister, deacon, or church member, to sustain the sanctity of 'the Bible, the Church, or the Sabbath' !! God save us all from such a desecration of our sympathies, affections, reverence, and powers of body and soul ! For one, I shall save myself, if nobody else will save me. from such a desecration.

Abolitionists are accused of disrespect for ' the Bible, the Church, the Sabbath,' &c. It may be true, in bigotel sense, for they regard them (at least, I hope they do) as incidents to man-contrivances of human ingenuity for human convenience. But who has accused us of disrespect to man? We honor man, and would save him from the utter degradation and ruin to which ' the Bible, the Church, the Sabbath, the Christian ministry. and religious institutions," as these are understood and sustained by the war-making, slaveholding and slavehunting Christians and republicans of America, have

Wendell Phillips shows by his life that he worshipe Gol in max-not in 'the Bible, the Church, the Sabbath, religious institutions,' nor in the Constitution nor in the Union; he sees God in immortality, in man not in the garment that covers him; therefore, hi heart is warm with enthusiasm, his mind illuminated by high thoughts, his whole soul swelling with sublime aspirations, and his lips eloquent for the elevation and happiness of humanity. Let him enter the 'gospel ministry,' and devote his powers to a vindication of the suntity of ' the Bible, the Church, the Sabbath and other religious institutions,' and the very life of hi seal, the fire of his eloquence, would be extinguished As a 'gospel minister.' (as Mr. W. seems to under stand this,) he would discourse about the Martyr of Calvary, who was crucified eighteen hundred years ago: but as the advocate of freedom, he can now tell us o the martyr of State street, crucified in Boston, June 21, 1854. As a 'gospel minister,' an enthusiastic lover and defender of the sanctity of 'the Bible, the Church and Sabbath, he could rebuke Herod, Pilate, the Pharisees and high priests of old, who mailed Jesus to the cross on Calvary; but as an advocate of four millions of men, women and children, now suffering before his eyes on the huge cross of American Republicanism and Christlanity, he can rebuke the Websters, Cushings, Everetts, Curtises, Lorings, Halletts and Freemans, [as he called for a pleas of water after having pro-nounced some of these n ares in a late lecture, so our types will call for a the agh rinsing after being used to spell the names of these traitors to humanity—Prs.] who hang them, and who thrust the spear deep into their hearts after they have nailed them to that bloody

'An unconquerable hatrest of sin in all its forms '.... What does he mean? I suppose Rev. Drs. Blagden, Adams, Lord, Spring and Stearns, who sustain slavery and wan as 'religious institutions,' have, in the view of Mr. W., an unconquerable hatred to sin in all its forms'-for these are the men with whom he is associated, as Christian ministers, and with whom he confederates to uphold the sanctity and authority of 'the Bible, the Church, and the Sabbath.' To possess and show 'an enthusiastic love for the Bible, the Church, the Sabbath, the gospel ministry, and other religious institutions,' is, in the vernacular of many of the cler W, to show an ' unconquerable hatred of sin, in all its forms,'-but to lay property, reputation and life on the alter of humanity, and give up all of earthly comfort and distinction to rescue man from the desecrations of slavery, war, the gallows, drunkenness, licentiousness, and all forms of popular, legalised iniquity-this is nothing—only a one-idea, a one-sided, trifling affair.

But who is the true minister of good to man? - the true God-appointed, God-inspired messenger of glad tidings of great joy to the weary, the heart-stricken and despairing? Who are sent of God to bind up the broken-hearted, to comfort the comfortless, and to guide the houseless, homeless, hunted wanderer to a haven

annointed ' with an enthusiastic love for the Bible, the Church, the Sabbath, the ministry, and other religious institutions'; or he, whose bosom swells with self-forgetting love for man, and an unquenchable seal, and a calm, determined, martyr resolution to rescue him Dovolass delivered a speech in Ohio, the closing par from the descerations and miseries of slavery and of which was reported in a Cincinnati paper as follows:times, places, books, stations, titles, sects, and parties?—
the good Samaritan, or the priest and Levite? Jesus
placed MAN above the Scriptures, the Sabbath, the
Church, the priesthood, the Temple, and its worship—
the man, bending over his wounded brother, and pouring in the oil and wine, above him who passed by on
the other side, to go on his way to worship in prayers and ceremonies. Jesus, in his life and death,

Thirteen years ago, he had left the Methodist
church to follow the Anti-Slavery Society. Previous to that time, he had thought that when the
world was regenerated, it would be all Methodist.
But by the counsel of Burleigh, Lucy Stone and
Abby Kelley, he had left the Methodist
burch to follow the Anti-Slavery Society. Previous to that time, he had thought that when the
But by the counsel of Burleigh, Lucy Stone and
Abby Kelley, he had left to Methodist.
But by the counsel of Burleigh, Lucy Stone and
Abby Kelley, he had left the Methodist.
But by the counsel of Burleigh, Lucy Stone and
Abby Kelley, he had left the Methodist.
But by the counsel of Burleigh, Lucy Stone and
Abby Kelley, he had left the Methodist.
But by the counsel of Burleigh, Lucy Stone and
Abby Kelley, he had left the Methodist.
But by the counsel of Burleigh, Lucy Stone and
Abby Kelley, he had left the Methodist.
But by the counsel of Burleigh, Lucy Stone and
Abby Kelley, he had left the Methodist.
But by the counsel of Burleigh, Lucy Stone and
Abby Kelley, he had left the Methodist.
But by the counsel of Burleigh, Lucy Stone and
Abby Kelley, he had left the Methodist.
But by the counsel of Burleigh, Lucy Stone and
Abby Kelley, he had left the Methodist.
But by the counsel of Burleigh, Lucy Stone and
Abby Kelley, he had left the Methodist.
But by the counsel of Burleigh, Lucy Stone and
Abby Kelley he had left in the Methodist.
But by the counsel of Burleigh, Lucy Stone and
Abby Kelley he had left in the Methodist.
But by the counsel of Burleigh, Lucy Stone and
Abby Kelley he had left in the Methodist.
But by the counsel of B war? He, who reverences man, or he who reverences the other side, to go on his way to worship in prayers and ceremonies. Jesus, in his life and death,
showed an 'enthusiastic love' for man—for the Foor,
the dumb, the blind, the halt and maimed—for the
outcast and down-trodden, and treated observances,
the death of the source of all light, that the
outcast and down-trodden, and treated observances,
the second Sabbaths combinations, specifies and books, creeds, Sabbaths, combinations, sacrifices and institutions, which the people regarded as sacred and God-ordained, with indifference or contempt as mere appendages to man. For so doing, he was denounced as a blasphemer, a traitor, an infidel, an atheist, and nailed to the cross.

Who, then, is the minister of Jesus? He who feels as Jesus felt, who speaks as he spoke, and acts as he acted. Down with all institutions, in Church and State, which cannot exist without crushing, enslaving and at Syracuse, in 1847, and see what kind of religion it killing men! This will be the one living, everlasting that the denounced, and held up to ridicule: test of every minister of God. When will the clergy Do not misunderstand my railing-do not class cease their prayers and sermons about the sanctity of

NO SECTIONAL SLAVERY. GREENWICH, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1854.

My DEAR MR. GARRISON :

. I rejoice that you have taken in hand the position of Sumner, Chase, Hale, and others, when they declare that the panacea for all the evils brought on the der, and traffic in human flesh here. I love land by slavery and the Slave Power is that the Gov- which makes its votaries do unto others as they ernment should return to the policy adopted by the framers of our Constitution—a policy adopted and carried out by a nation of slaveholders, to which alone we owe all the wrongs, misery and crime which these men deplore, and ought industriously to labor to remove. I the old sort, in the last five years. LaRoy Sunder honor the men above-named for much that they have land has explained all this away, so that Knapp done for freedom and the country. I would not, if I and others, who have converted men after that done for freedom and, the country. I would not, if some failed.

sort, have failed.

There is another religion. It is that which take ter; but they ought to know, and the country ought to know, that if the owners of 600,000 slaves were able to use the policy to which these gentlemen and their assources the policy to which these gentlemen and their assources.

There is another religion. It is that which takes off the fetters, instead of binding them on—that breaks every yoke—that lifts up the bowed down use the policy to which these gentlemen and their assources. ciates wish now to return and bring the country and religion. It spreads its table to the lame, the halt the government, in a way to spread slavery over every rood of this continent which promised advantage to themselves; if, in spite of this policy, they were enabled to secure, and, for more than sixty years, to wield the entire power of this government, and make the many the entire power of this government, and make the many the entire power of this government, and make the many the entire power of this government, and make the many the entire power of this government, and make the many the entire power of this government, and make the many the entire power of this government, and make the many the most abject condition. It goes down alter a long-neglected race. It passes, link by link, until it finds the lowest link in humanity's chain—humanity's most degraded form in the most abject condition. It reaches down its arm, and tells them to stand up. the government, in a way to spread slavery over every and the blind. millions of slaves from following out the system so ef- none of man in it. (Applause.) fectually begun, and so successfully carry forward the

and wrongs of the slave altogether. It proposes free- and that trafficked in human flesh. But mark what he dom to no one who is already a slave, now or ever. It says in 1853 :- He began to denounce it, [the Methdoes not object to surrender the government into the odist church or religion, which he had left,] and hold hands of slaveholders because it would be a wrong to it up to ridicule. And then he speaks of his having the slave, but because it might lead to the oppression of . learned again to look at the source of all light; ourselves. Be it so. He who would consent to enslave clearly implying that he had returned to a church or another must not complain if he himself is made to wear religion which he had denounced. But, inasmuch, as the chain. These gentlemen object to the extension of he emphatically denies, in 1847, that he is denouncing slavery, not because it would be a new wrong inflicted true Christianity, what other inference can we draw on the slave, but because it might be inconvenient to from his remarks, in 1858, than that he has reembraced themselves or their friends. Keep your slaves south of a false Christianity? Either he said what was not the compromise line, multiply them, work them as you true, when he said he had denounced the Methodist don't pretend to interfere with it. But we protest sort of religion which he did denounce, he has returned against your crossing the line with your slaves. You to a spurious and pro-slavery religion, such as he dehave our permission (say they) to hold them in Missou- scribes in 1847. Which horn of the dilemma will be take? i; but, in the name of God and humanity, we forbid It might be a very pertinent inquiry to put to Mr. you ever to bring a slave into Kansas. Why? Be- Douglass, whether he has been reconverted to that sort cause it is any worse for the bondman to live in Kansas of religion, to which, he believed it to be confessed in than in Missouri or Kentucky? Does he feel the lash 1847, 'there had not been a sensible man converted in any more sensibly in Kansas than in other regions? Is the last five years,' and whether he was reconverted Is freedom any more dear in Kansas than in Georgia? Is it more cruel to hoe corn or hemp in Kansas than to hoe cotton in South Carolina or sugar in Louisiana? Is it any worse to be torn from wife, husband, child or parent, and sent to Kansas to wear out a miserable ex- FRIEND GARRISON: istence, than to be thus torn from all the slave loves on earth, and sent to Texas, to wear out a like existence? Why, then, consent that slavery may run rampant over one half of this country, and yet claim a it. The large Railroad Hall was about full. I think it merit to ourselves when we protest against its further was the most interesting looking audience I ever say extension? Why, unless it be that at present it only convened in our city. The lecture was well delivered, injures the slave ; but extend it, allow it to enter Kan- and was well received. Such was the intense desire to sas, to live in Nebraska, and it will discommode us and catch every word of it, as it fell from the speaker our friends? We cannot consent to be thus inconve- lips, that the utmost silence was preserved during the nienced, nor can we consent to degrade ourselves and whole hour and a half which it occupied, except occa fields with the slave. I repeat, he who would fasten ly one of the many favorites of the people of Providence other should be fastened to his own. Cannot consent to disgrace themselves and children by working side by eide with the slave? In my judgment, he degrades make her an able advocate for down-trodden human own him any where. His title to his slave does not ry might be extended much further. Thanks to the come from human governments. If he has a title at God of heaven that woman is coming forward to the all, it is from God, and human governments cannot help of the Lord against the tyrant flesh-monger and give nor take it away. If he may not hold a slave in his abettors! May the number multiply and increase Kansas or Nebraska, who has the right to say he may and fill the earth! Man cannot do the work alone do so any where? When will this nation learn, that if Woman must help to break the slave's chains. F. they consent that slavery shall exist under this government any where, it will, in spite of the nation, go just where it please? They will learn it; but I fear when it will be too late to arrest or remedy the evil, ex-

tlemen occurred to me, and I wanted to thank you, and Telegraph of Wednesday says :- Yesterday morning say, Go on in that precise direction. It must do good, upon entering the capitol, many of the members of the and those whom you criticise will pause, think, examine, be convinced, and be converted. God spare your foot of the stairs leading to the assembly chambers,life, and continue your labors and usefulness !

cept in blood.

Truly and affectionately, your friend, LEONARD GIBBS.

A WORD ABOUT THE TRACTS.

Numerous calls reach us, from various parts of the tribution. Thus far four tracts have been stereotyped, and a large edition of each has been printed. Thise di-With regard to the distribution of the tracts, it is evidently desirable to choose the least expensive manner. Therefore we would suggest to our distant friends that they should, whenever possible, send to the anti-alayery offices (in Boston, New York or Philadelphia) by friends visiting these cities, for such tracts as they want, and thus avoid the cost attending other methods of transmission. It would absorb too much of the funds contributed for the publication of the tracts; were we to undertake to pay the cost, whether of postage or other carriage, of sending them to numerous and remote localities. But where no other convenient way offers, let calities. But where no other convenient way offers, let our friends make known their wants by letter, and they will receive as early attention as circumstances allow.

Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. Stevens, had taken the initative, and Philadelphia, address J. Miller McKin, 31 North afraid? Who is the minister of Jesus? He, who is sau Street; at Boston, Samuel May, Jr., 21 Cornhill being noted, the order was not introduced."

'A CHANGE OF HEART' (?) NEW YORK, Jan. 7, 1855.

To the Editor of the Liberator : DEAR STR -- Sometime in April, 1858, FREDERICA

'Thirteen years ago, he had left the Methodis let us give all the glory.'

It is quite apparent from the above, that Mr. Do glass means to be understood that he has returned to a Church, or reembraced a religion which he once denounced. So the Cincinnati Christian Herald understands him; for, in commenting on this same paragraph, it speaks of his having left his 'infidet' friends, and returned to his Heavenly Father, and found peace.

cease their prayers and sermons about the sanctity of the Bible, the Sabbath, the Church, the Priesthood, the Constitution, the Union, and 'other religious institutions,' and preach and pray about the sanctity of men, women and children, now being slain by war, and brutalized by slavery?

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

'Do not misunderstand my railing—do not class me with those who despise religion—do not identify me with those who despise religion—do not identify me with those who despise religion—do not class me with those who have all the price that the class me with those who have all the preligion of the control of the me with those who have all the prel christianity as this, I hate that of the priest and Levite, that with long-faced Phariseeism goes up to Jerusalem to worship, and leaves the oppressed and wounded to die. I despise that religion that can carry Bibles to the heathen on the other side of the globe, and withhold them from the heathen on this side-which can talk about human rights you revivals. I believe it to be confessed now, that there has not been a sensible man converted, after

It goes down after a long-neglected tion do their bidding in all cases and under all cir-cumstances, how do Messrs. Sumner, Chase and Hale suppose they are to prevent the owners of nearly four

Mr. Douglass surely will not pretend, that while he avowed object of the system, which is to bring this was laboring in the Anti-Slavery cause, under the aus-Government under the absolute control of the Slave pices of the American Anti-Slavery Society, he ever Power, and count its victims at the foot of Bunker Hill. denounced true Christianity; for, if he did, how came My objections to the plan of these gentlemen are, he, at that very time, to say that he loved it? Then that it affords no relief to the country now, and prom- what did he hold up to ridicule? A spurious, hypo ises no security from further aggressions in the future. critical Christianity, that had none of the love of man But, above all, it seems to me that it ignores the rights in it, that withheld the Bible from the heathen at home please, unquestioned by us-it is your right, and we Church and Methodist piety, or, by returning to that

unpaid toil any more bitter in Kansas than elsewhere? after that 'old sort of way,' which La Roy Sunderland has 'explained away.'

> LECTURE OF ANTOINETTE L. BROWN. PROVIDENCE, Jan. 4, 1855.

The sixth lecture of our course was delivered las evening, by ANTOINETTE L. BROWN. Subject : Slayery -Its influence on woman, and her duties in relation t our children by being brought to a level in the work- sionally some slight applause. The lecturer is evident one end of a chain on another's limb, deserves that the Her simplicity of manners and modest deportment, he himself and all identified with him, who consents that ty. Where is the father or mother who would not be a slave shall work any where, by the side of any body. proud of such a daughter, or brother that would not If the man may own a slave in South Carolina, he may feel it an honor to have such a sister? And this inqui-

BUTMAN AGAIN IN TROUBLE. "The way of the transgressor is hard." Asa O. But man, the miscreant who was concerned in the capture of poor Sims and the unhappy and doomed Burns, seem ept in blood.

Your notice of the speeches of the above-named gen- likely to realize the truth of the proverb. The Evening where he had been placed to keep the public generally from filling the House in their eagerness to hear the Governor's inaugular,—the nototious Asa O. Butman, so infamously known for his ready service in the slave cases of Boston. The information that that menial was thus employed soon rapidly spread among the members, country, for the anti-slavery tracts for gratuitous disfor removing him forthwith by a personal demonstra tion, while others surrounded the Sergeant-at-Arms and a sarge edition of each as second will soon be ready. ened to bring the insult to the attention of the House the moment it was called to order. One individual even drew up the following order, with the intent of presenting it as soon as the Speaker assumed the chafr

Whereas, it appears that one Asa O. Butman is in

Before the order could be presented, ho

ANTI-SLAVERY PAIR IN LEOMINSTER The third Annual Anti-Slavery Fair of Word North will be opened at Tilton Hall, Leo on Wednesday, Jan. 10, at 1 o'clock, P. M., and will

continue through Thursday and Friday. A great variety of rich and valuable foreign and do mestic articles from the Boston Bazaar will be offered

We cordially invite the active cooperation of ever friend of the cause in Leominster and vicinity. Friends can do the cause no better service than by contributing Refreshments. Bread, Butter, Milk, cooked Meats,

Pies and Cakes are particularly desirable. Vocal and instrumental music will be discoursed each

We confidently trust we shall be encouraged and cheered by the presence of all. Articles of refreshments may be sent to the Hall the morning of the 10th, or previously to either of the

undersigned Committee :-Frances H. Drake, Catharine A. Whitney, Lydia Walker, Hannah C. Field, Catharine C. Lane, Leominster; Dorcas Weld, Elvira Kimball, Margaret P. Snow, Emilie J. Weld, Louisa Joselyn, Filchburg; Caroline A. Cushing, Rebecca W. Reynolds, Lavina Abercrombie, Lunenburg; Sarah Perkins, Anna R. Gerrish, Mrs. Spooner, Shirley; Mary E. Thompson, Elizabeth Nash, Abby Hussey, Lancaster; Maria G. Phillips, Clinton; Sarah Allen, Catharine Goodnow, Sarah E. Stuart, Sterling; Sarah Mirick, Elizabeth Howe, Princeton ; Lucinda Miles, Mrs. Bigelow, Westminster ;

Catharine S. Brown, Caroline Walt, Hubbardston; Sa-

rah Lawrence, Martha Barker, Gardner.

THE LITTLE PILORIM-Edited by Grace Greenwo and devoted to the instruction of children, both big and little-commences the second volume with January. The best talent of the country is freely contributed to aid the accomplished editress; among which may be mentioned the names of Mrs. Sigourney, Mary Howitt, Mrs. Frances D. Gage, Miss Pardoe, Longfellow, Bayard Taylor, and others. Each number is illustrated with engravings by some of the best artists in the country. The terms are 50 cents per year for single copies. Address Leander K. Lippincott, 66 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

ett &-Co., and for sale by booksellers generally. It contains a new map of Boston, with many other inter- timated, in round numbers, at twenty-five mil esting features, and among the public buildings are sketches of the two new Normal School Houses.

The number of persons whose lives have been sacrificed by burning buildings is put down at one hundred

Gov. Grimes, of Iowa, who maintains slavery to be a local institution, and that Congress has no power to protect or establish it, declares, in his message to the legislature, that 'slavery has been legalized into the Territories, and that it now devolves upon the free people of the North to prevent its further extension. It becomes the State of Iowa,' says the message, ' the only free child of the Missouri Compromise, to let the world know that she values the blessings that Compromise has secured to her, and that she will never consent to become a party to the nationalization of slavery.

PARKER AND PHILLIPS. The Boston correspondent of the New York Christian

'The attempt to punish Theodore Parker for words spoken in defence of human liberty in Fancuil Hall, has already had the effect which I prodicted in a previous letter. I am told that since his arrest, his invitations to lecture have been multiplied to a degree far beyond his power of meeting

em. . Every Thursday night the Tremont Temple is not only crowded, but packed with people, to the naving music float on the midnight air from the towers number of at least twenty-five hundred, to listen to of churches on the last night of the year, was observed the course of anti-slavery lectures now going on in this city. We have only attended one, that by Wendell Phillips, on last Thursday evening. Was of course an able address, but specially remarkable for its great plainness. It was in this highest degree intelligible, and as some one remarks. "an aminantly partended last night of the year, was observed in Providence on the year. marks, "an eminently perpendicular affair." As boileau says, "He calls a cat a cat." and everybody is named, Quaker fashion, by his proper name. Yet, although highly personal, it was by no means coarse. And, if Judge Curtis, Edward Everett, or who was sleaning with her Mr. Sears, and some open and robbed of \$200. The robber entered the chamber of Mrs. Sears, gave her a blow which fractured her skull and killed a little child Yet, although highly personal, it was by no means coarse. And, if Judge Curtis, Edward Everett, or Edward Loring had been there, they might have been like the man who had his head taken off so skilfully, and by such a sharp blade, that he did not know that the feat was accomplished, until he shook himself a little. impelf a little

ANOTHER SLAVE CASE IN BOSTON.

We stop the press to announce that a warrant was issued this forencon by CHARLES LEVI WOODBURY, of this city, U. S. Slave Law Commissioner, for the arrest of a colored man named John Jackson, of late residing in this city, as a fugitive from 'service and labor' in Virginia.

Jackson has been employed on a coasting vessel from this port.

this port.

Although every preparation had been made for the

Although every preparation had been made for the capture of Jackson, it gives us pleasure to state that,—
thanks to the efforts of the Vigilance Committee!—he is now rapidly on his way to a land 'where the wicked cease from troubling.'

LET THE PRESENT LEGISLATURE IMMEDIATELY PASS A PERSONAL LIERRY BILL' Massachusetts should no longer be made the hunting-ground for human game!

— Telegraph, 10th.

In the Senate, on Saturday, the Joint Committee on the subject of votes for Governor reported that Henry J. Gardner had received 81,503; Emory Washburn. 27,279; Henry W. Bishop, 13,742; Henry Wilson, 6877; Charles Allen, 448; Bradford L. Wales.

ufacture.

In the House of Representatives, the newspaper question was settled, by the passage of an order directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to furnish to each member three papers per diem, one copy of the 'State Register,' and one copy of the 'Boston Almanac' or 'Cushing's Mannal'

Five Negroes Burned to Death.—Five little negroes, belonging to the Editor of this paper, were burned in the kitchen on his plantation, in Richmond County, on Thursday evening of last week; and the occurrence was the more affleting to him, because, by proper precaution, it might have been prevented. He had left strict injunctions that the children should not, under any circumstances be suffered to remain a single moment without some person with them, able to take care of them, in case of fire or other emergency. In disregard of his instructions, the nurse who had charge of them was sent off in the evening, together with a small boy, while the hands were at a distance at work, to drive upthe cattle—leaving six children under fire years of age in the house. The smoke was soon discovered; but before the relief could be brought, the roof of the house fell in, consuming five of the children! The eldest had made his escape.

It is hoped that this calamity may be a caution to a those who are in the employment of others when they the statement of the children when they the statement of the supplement of others when they Five Negroes Burned to Death .- Five lit-

those who are in the employment of others when they think of disobeying the instructions given them.

THE SLAVEHOLDERS' COMMERCIAL CONVENTION. This periodic exhibition is to come of in New Orleans on the second Monday in January. Will it be believed that the Council of that city has authorized the Mayor to appoint one hundred New Orleans delegates, (how those Southern fellows go it on numbers!) and to invite the Mayors of all Southern cities, and the Governors of ALL Southern States, to come to New Orleans, and abide there during the Convention!—Buffalo Dem.

**Ida May in England.—The English publishers of Ida May announce an edition with illustrations by the celebrated 'Alfred Crowquill.' Glover, that seen a form which contained a little more of the spirit of peace.

Another form has been issued by an English Bishop, which requests the Lord to endow the soldiers with the 'Spirit of Christ' while engaged in slaying their enemies! Such blaspheny is truly shocking.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post says the American merchants of Greytown, who lost their property by the bombardment, are now besieging the White House and the Departments for indemnification.

At a skating match recently held at Madison, Wisconsin, a mile was run in one minute and fifty-six seconds, starting included. It is said to be the quickest time on roord, and is equal to ordinary railments for indemnification.

Present to James Gordon Bennett,-The Present to James Gordon Bennett.—The merchants and mechanics of New York have presented to James Gordon Bennett, editor of the New York Herald, a magnificent service of silver plate, 'as a testimonial to the editor of the truly national newspaper of the American republic; the firm and unwavering supporter of the Constitution; the opponent of the spoils system of government; the ready and effective advocate of the rights of the people,' &c. The service consists of a silver salver, two water pitchers, coffee urn, creamer, tea pot, hot milk and cold water pitchers, sugar bowl and slop basin; and the set, which was manufactured by Ball, Black & Co., cost about \$1500. The box containing the gift was taken into the St. Nicholas Hotel, where Mr. Bennett boards; neither he nor the landlord dared open it, fearing it to be an 'infernal machine' of some nature.

Message of the Governor of Pennsylvania.—

The Governor's Message has been sent in to the Legislaure. It shows the aggregate receipts of the State for the year to have been \$5,656,000; expenditures \$5,425,000; leaving a balance in the Treasury of \$1,210,000. The receipts of the public works show an excess over expenses of \$736,000. The statistics show an expenditure during his term of office for the rent of docks of over \$3,000,000, yet the funded debt has been reduced a quarter of a million. He alludes to the vote by the people in relation to prohibition, and remarks that though the vote shows the people to be aversed to the measure proposed, it gives no reason for supposing that though the vote shows the people to be aversed to the measure proposed, it gives no reason for supposing them opposed to a reformation. He recommends a re-vision of the Licence Laws. The rest of the message is on the usual local topics.

The hiring of negroes for the year nearly, if not quite over, and a comparison of the present prices with those of the past year, shows that, considering the tightness of the times, the decline in the rates paid is by no means as great as was expected. Good hands have brought from \$150 to \$225 per annum, and house servants, cooks, &c., from \$75 to \$100 and upwards. Small boys have hired for \$9 per month. A number of negroes have been sold at tolerably fair prices.—Wilmington (N. C.) Herald.

According to a private telegraphic despatch, the Russians lost in a hurricane, thirty-five or forty vessels, traders, on the northern coast of the Sea forty vessels, traders, on the northern coast of the Sea of Azoff. It is rather less problematical that, in the awful storm of the 14th, on the Crimea, fifty or sixty English and French transports perished, and several of the noblest ships of war were wrecked or disabled: the mortality is reckoned at more than a thousand of the crews and passengers, and the destruction of property altogether at a million sterling.

The Crimes and Casualties of the past Year THE BOSTON ALMANAC, for 1855, by Damrell & Crimes and Casualties of the United States during the Moore and George Coolidge, is published by J. P. Jewett & Co., and for sale by booksellers generally. It

and seventy-one.

There have been one hundred and ninety-three railroad accidents, killing one hundred and eighty-six per-sons, and wounding five hundred and eighty-nine. There have also been forty-eeight steamboat accidents, killing five hundred and eighty-seven persons, and

killing, five hundred and eighty-five.

Daring the year six handred and eighty-two murders were committed, and eighty-four persons were executed. In the State of New York alone, there were seventy-four murders and seven executions, and in California sixty-Maine,-Anson P. Morrill was elected Gov.

ernor of this State by the Legislature on the 5th inst. In the House the vote stood as follows: Morrill 186, Reed 116. In the Senate Mr. Morrill received the unanimous vote, thirty in all. G Of the great army of emigrants that

have arrived at the port of New York during the past year, Ireland has contributed 70,004, Germany, 166,-723 and England 30,016. Twenty thousand persons died of cholera

Messina, between the 22d of August and the 10th o We learn that the German custom of

Rochester, Jan. 5.—Death of Hon. Ira Bellows.—Hon. Ira Bellews, of Pittsford, who has held many posts of honor in this State, died this evening while waiting for the cars to convey him home.

Mortality of 1854:-The Philadelphia Bul letin gives a table, prepared from the weekly reports, of the deaths during the year 1854 in the four chief cities of the East, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston. The totals are: Philadelphia, 11,811, New York, 28,458; Baltimore, 5,738; Boston, 4,418.

Consolidation .- The cities of Brooklyn and Williamsburg and the township of Brunswick, all on Long Island, have within a few days past been consolidated into one city by the pame of Brooklyn, and possessing a population of two hundred thousand; the new city is now the third city of the Union in point of

Nebraska .- At the election of delegate to Congress, from Nebraska Territory, on the 12th ult.
Napoleon B. Giddings, the Freedom candidate, was
chosen by about one hundred plurality over Johnson,
Independent, and of three to one over Bird Chapman,
the Pierce and Douglas candidate.

Wilson, 6877; Charles Allen, 448; Bradford L. Wales, 407; scat. 358. The vote for Lieutenant-Governor was as follows: SimonBrown had 81,921; William C. Plunkett, 7,151; Caleb Stetson, 13,769; Increase Sumner, 6878; Geo. F. Osborn, 393; scat., 178. Rev. Lyman Whiting, of Reading, was chosen Chaplain of the Senate; and an order was passed directing the Clerk to furnish no stationery for the use of members except of American manneral columns.

The Immaculate Conception .- This great

The Immaculate Conception.—This great question, which has called all the great dignitaries of the Catholic Church to Rome, has at last been settled. The London Globe has the following:—

'The number of votes was 576, including proxies, and about 120 Bishops actually present. Of these, 540 pronounced by acclamation for the new dogma; 32 voices questioned the appropriateness of such a discussion, just now; while only 4 votes protested against the dogma, and against the right of the Holy See to decide a question of that importance without a regular council.'

Destruction of a Church by Fire .- The Roger Williams Church, on Burgess street, Providence, was destroyed by fire, at two o'clock on the morning of the 5th inst. The church was valued at \$19,000, and had recently been improved. It was insured for \$5000 on the building, and \$1000 on the organ. Loss by Fire in Boston .- Boston has been

as compared with other large cities, favored in the matter of loss by are during the past year. The total destruction of property was \$219,000, which is nearly \$50,000 smaller than last year, and a less amount than for any year since 1849. The Boston Courier, with great truth

At a skating match recently held at Mad

new series of Tracte

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS To the American Anti-Blavery Bociety, in aid of the

J. H. Farnsworth, Eaq., Dans, Mass., Wm. O. Haskell, Boston Jonathan Mosher, New Bedford, " Samuel Watson," Willard Comy, E. Foxboro', ' (addition Chester Nash, Troy, Ohio, Proceeds of Wendell Phillips's Lecture at Cin nati, Ohio,

James Walker and wife, Peacedale, R. L.,
Proceeds of Wendell Phillipps's Lecture at Syracuse, N. Y., Moses B. Harrington, Piermont, N. Y., Moses B. Harrington, reliable, James Pierce, Pleasantville, Wesley Martin, Brady, Michigan, Rev. O. B. Frotbingham, Salem, Mass., Mrs. L. D. Bertody, Leicester, F. H. Morrill, Lawrence, Wm. Pope, Dorchester,

FRANCIS. JACKSON, Treasurer,

[Two errors occurred in last week's list of contribu-tions: Worcester Co. (North) A. S. Society should have been put down at \$30 instead of \$1; Ebenezer and Clarissa 'Hubbard' should be 'Hulburd.']

Motices of Meetings, &r.

OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY.

A quarterly meeting of this Society will be held at HANSON, in the Universalist Church, on Sunday, Jan. 14. WM. WELLS BROWN, NATHANKE H. WHITING, and probably other Speakers, will attend. It is highly desirable and needful that all the friends of freedom in the county should be present or be represented.

BOURNE SPOONER, President. SAMUEL DYER, Secretary.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER and ABBY RELLEY POSTER, Agents of the Mass. A. S. Society, are ex-pected to hold a meeting in FALL RIVER, on Sunday, Jan. 14.

RHODE ISLAND STATE CONVENTION. A State Anti-Stavery Convention will be held in the city of PROVIDENCE, on Thursday and Friday, Jan. 11 and 12.

Jan. 11 and 12.

WM: LLOYD GARRISON, WM. WELLS BROWN, STEPHEN
S. FOSTER, and ABBY KELLEY FOSTER, will be present.

ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE. The CANADA ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY have

opened an office, No. 55 King street, west end of Bay street, north side of the street, first flat up stairs, where all persons having business with the Society, or the Rev. J. B. Smith, are requested to call. Office hours: from 9 till 1, and from 3 till 6 o'clock. Toronto, Jan. 3, 1855.

HENRY C. WRIGHT will hold meetings in Leominster, on Sanday next, Jan. 14. Subject. Home and its influences: and in the evening—Slavery, and its bearings on the Domestic Relations of slaves and slaveholder.

AN OWNER IS WANTED for a pair of gold sleave-buttons, apparently of gentleman's wear, which were found in the ball of the Anti-Slavery Bazaar in Winter street. Application may be made to Mr. Max, at 21 Cornhill. WM. WELLS BROWN, an Agent of the Ameri-

can Anti-Slavery Society, will hold meetings in Ply-mouth County, as follows :-

Kingston ... Friday, Plymouth ... Sunday

JOHN C. CLUER., of Boston, will lecture, by invitation, in the old School-House in FELTONVILLE, on Sunday next, Jan. 14, morning, afternoon, and evening, at the usual time for religious service, on Slavery and other kindred reforms.

THE EMPIRE. FIRST-CLASS BRITISH JOURNAL, edited by

A FIRST-CLASS BRITISH JOURNAL, edited by George Thompson, M. P.

This English Newspaper is peculiarly suited to such American readers as desire to become amiliar with the policy, the politics and the institutions of England, and with European affairs, generally. It will be a faithful explication of popular progress, and the chronicler of all the important reformatory movements of the age. Constant and ample notice will be taken of the state of the Anti-Slavery question on both sides of the Atlantic.

The following extract from the Editorial Address embraces the fundamental principles of the Empire:—

· What I have been, during the whole course of my public life, that I shall inflexibly remain—the ardent friend and supporter of Free Trade and the rights of industry—of the absolute and perfect equality of industry—of the absolute and perfect equality of all religious sects—of the largest practicable increase of the independent political power of the people—of justice to our colonies, and especially to the conquered subjects of our vast Indian Empire—of the exercise of the moral influence of this nation in favor of the total and universal extinction of slavery and the slave trade; and, finally, of the Christian principles of peace—especially the substitution of pacific arbitration, in all international disputes, for the present senseless, absurd and bloody appeal to the sword; and the gradual overthrow of those gigantic military institutions of Europe, which menace the tranquillity of the world, are the strongest bulwarks of despotism, and the most formidable obstocles to the advancement of civilization, and the triumphs of pure and undefied religion.

The terms to American subscribers are Five Dollars.

The terms to American subscribers are Five Dollars per annum, to be paid in advance. Subscriptions will be received at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Conhill, Bos-

What Next?

AT this time, when Southern politicians are beginning to maintain the justice and morality of CHATTEL SLAVERY

and to consider Washington, Jerrenson and other ear-ly patriots as having been needlessly conscientious;— when the first principles of the

Declaration of Independence

are scouted on the floor of Congress, it becomes impor-tant to have reliable information as to the practical workings of a system that threatens to overshadow this oontinent.
Whoever wishes to know SOUTHERN LIFE AS IT IS,

both in the cabin and the parlor, and to trace the effects of negro slavery upon the character and manners of both classes, will not fail to read IDA MAY.

wherein the authoress ' testifies of that she has seen.

FREEMEN OF THE NORTH! read, and let your children read the story! Teach the coming generation not to view with indifference the extension of that system which (in the language of the author.) 'alike for master and servant, poisons the springs of life, subverts the noblest instincts of humanity, and even in the most favorable circumstances, entails an amount of moral and physical injury to which no language can do justice." PUBLISHED BY

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & COMPANY BOSTON.

AND FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS. Liberal terms are offered to Agents, to sell this work throughout the United States.

January 12.

Vegetarian Boarding House.

A YOUNG woman, who is well qualified for the undertaking, will establish a V E G E T A R I A N BOARDING-HOUSE in Boston, provided sufficient support is assured. Persons who would like to live in the most natural and healthful manner, are invited to address a note to M. E., at the Liberator office, within ten days.

J12 2w

BY A FRESH SUPPLY, 459 THE BIBLE DISCUSSION.

TOR sale at the Liberator Office, 21 Cornhill, and by Bela Marsh, 15 Franklin street, the 'Great Discussion on the Origin, Character and Tendency of the Bible, between Rev. J. F. Berg, D. D., of Philadelphis, and Joseph Barker, of Ohio, in January last.' Price, 37 cts. single—\$1.12 for 4 copies.

POETRY.

For the Liberator. THE ANGEL OF TRUTH

There's a white-winged Angel who walketh the earth, A dweller 'mong men, though her birth-place i

heaven-By the Father commissioned in mercy and love; This holy Evangel to us bath he given.

Every earth-child she visits her mission to tell, And where her white pinions are folded to rest, There mortal hath welcomed a heavenly guest.

Her teachings, though earnest, are noble and pure, And the soul that receives them grows strong to And with faith still unshaken walks trustingly on,

Nor shrinks from the contest till victory's wo Dark Error beholds her in dread and dismay, And from her bright presence in fear shrinks away; While Wrong, darkly frowning, still striveth in vain To rebind the strong links of his time-rusted chain.

With the Martyrs of old-time she walked 'mid the gloom,
And her presence illumined their path to the tomb; By the rack and the fagot still hovering near,

In the dark home of trial, the true heart to cheer. And he, the blest Teacher, the Nazarene mild, Who dwelt once on earth, by its sins undefiled, Walking ever beside him, this spirit of light Led his footsteps unfaltering up Calvary's height.

(And they who would follow the path which he trod, Must still bear the cross, and must bow 'neath the rod But if, like their Master, still faithful they're found, For the cross he will give them the Seraphim's crown We call this pure spirit the Angel of Truth:

It cheereth the aged, and guideth the youth; Oh, then in our hearts and our homes let it dwell-May we heed its blest teachings, and follow them well Barre, Mass. CARRIE.

NEW YEAR HYMN.

TRANSLATED FROM THE HOLLAND LANGUAGE. The sun takes up its course again, A year has passed the line-Wake, then, my soul, thy grateful strain, To sing of love divine ! The year that 's past, From first to last, I owned His ruling hand; And often found That grief profound, And Jlls howe'er distressing, Give way to joy and blessing. Why should I then court anxious fear,

Though years do close their pages ? God's grace, whate'er may disappear, Outlives all time-all ages. In heaven above. His boundless love Prepares for us a blessing-Those realms are there, Unchanging-fair-There angels pure His glory sing; The Lord Eternal, sovereign King. That self-same King, He rules below,

Directs our fate, our way-To him our praises then we owe, Who spared us till this day-Whose bounteous hand Protects our land, Our homes, our kindred, altars. Even evil He So turns that we Experience bles-ing, taste His love. Adore His guidance from above.

Oh! Father, with Thy love go on, To oheer thy children dear; As e'er thou didst since first the sun Shone on our earthly sphere ! All-blessing hand, Let thy command Be ever our delight ! Then cares or fear, How great, how near Shall never shake our trust in Thee, In life-death-or eternity.

WELCOME TO THE NEW YEAR.

Then let us hail The young Year as he comes, and banish doubt; For lavish Nature welcomes him with all Her million gems-each bare and leafless tree Gleams in the sunlight with a gorgeous sheen Most beautiful. Rach bending twig is bright With countless brilliants, and the long crisp grass, As the bleak winds flit o'er it, flashes back The rays of yonder orb, which smiles upon The first day of the year. The forests seem Like some enchanted scene of fairy land, Gleaming with magic beauty. The snow flakes, Falling from laden boughs, seem showers of light, Colored with dyes that mock the painter's art; And a low sound, as 't were of some fair harp, Woord by the breeze from all those ice-clad trees, Steals on the ear; and all the sadness now That lingers o'er the dark and dying year, Mid falling leaves and sighing woods, is gone-And Nature heralds, in her jewels dress'd, The New Year with a smile.

And thou, O Year! Who now hast come to light our paths a while, Deal gently with us ! And when jouund Spring, The first-born of thy love, trips o'er the earth, Hail her with smiles, that she may fling them forth, The fruits and flowers that slumber in her lap. May Summer breathe her warm and fervid sighs Kindly, yet softly, o'er the meadows green, Nor from the thirsting soil withhold the rains That fill the bubbling fountains to the brim, And yield abundance to the harvest home ! And when we wander forth at twilight dim-When all the music of the earth awakes, Our thoughts will go back to thy birth, young year, And we will bless thee from our inmost hearts! Will hope, that when the mellow Autumn comes. And thou dost fade away, his gales may be As balmy as an infant's first sweet breath-And music sweet as in the fabled dirge The dying swan chants with his latest breath, May hover o'er thee in the filmy air, And thou wilt pass so quietly away Amid the moanings of the winds at night, That all will weep for thee, when thou art gone !

REMEMBER THE PRIENDLESS.

When smilingly gather'd, as evening is closing, With friends and good cheer round the family hearth In the bosom of Love with the fond ones reposing Remember the friendless and homeless of earth : Fling open the door-though the keen blast may ente To Charity's circle its chill is unknown. Keep one verdant spot in the desert of Winter, To freshen the spirit when Autumn is gone.

THE OLD AND THE NEW YEAR. Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,

The flying cloud, the frosty light; The year is dying in the night; Ring out, wild bells, and let him die Ring out old shapes of foul disease, Ring out the narrowing lust of gold ; Ring out the thousand wars of old, Ring in the thousand years of peace.

THE LIBERATOR

PROCEEDINGS OF THE

PIPTH ANNUAL NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.

In accordance with a vote passed at the adjournm of the Woman's Rights Convention, held in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1853, the fifth annual National Woman's Rights Convention was held in Sansom street Hall, Philadelphia, Penn., on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 18th, 19th and 20th of Oct., 1854.

MORNING SESSION. At 104 o'clock, the Convention was called to order by FRANCES D. GAGE, of Missouri, President of the Convention held at Cleveland.

F. D. Gage read the Call for the Convention, and made some remarks explanatory of its objects and purposes. She then offered the name of ERRESTINE L. Rose, of New York, for President, which was unanimously accepted.

Mrs. Rose, on taking the chair, spoke appropriately upon the responsibility of the office, the importance of the subjects to be considered by the Convention, the necessity of deliberation upon the different interests involved, and advocated the free discussion of what she considered the most important reform of the age.

The President, on behalf of a preliminary meeting held the preceding evening, presented the following list of officers to serve the Convention during its deliberations. They were unanimously adopted :-

Vice Presidents. LUCRETIA MOTT, of Philadelphia. FRANCES D. GAGE, of Missouri. THOMAS W. HIGGINSON, of Massa MARTHA C. WRIGHT, of New York. THOMAS GARRETT, of Delaware. HANNAH M. TRACY CUTLER, of Illinois. ROBERT PURVIS, of Pennsylvania.

Secretaries. JOSEPH A. DUGDALE, HANNAH M. DARLINGTON. Business Committee.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, LUCY STONE, MARY P. WILSON, MYRA TOWNSEND. MARY GREW. LYDIA MOTT, Finance Committee. SUSAN B. ANTHONY, JAMES MOTT, REBECCA PLUMLEY. Retu Deanale.

J. A. DUGDALE read a letter from OLIVE STARR WAIT, of Greenville, Bond County, Illinois, giving her views of the measures to be pursued best calculated to advance the cause of woman.

LUCY STONE, from the Business Committee, present ed ten resolutions, which were accepted for consideration. Upon presenting these resolutions, Miss Stone reviewed the subject matter contained in them, and congratulated the Convention upon the advancement of the cause. She alluded to the equality of the sexes as organized by the Creator, spoke of the unity of the race, of their mutual dependance, and made a hopeinspiring appeal to those interested in this great cause to ! learn to labor and to wait."

1. Resolved, That we congratulate the true friend of woman upon the rapid progress which her cause has made during the year past, in spite of the hostility of the bad, and the prejudices of the good. 2. Resolved, That woman's aspiration is to be the

only limit of woman's destiny.

3. Resolved, That so long as woman is debarred from an equal education, restricted in her employments, denied the right of independent property married, and denied, in all cases, the right of controlling the legislation, which she is nevertheless bound to obey, so long must the woman's rights agitation be

4. Resolved, That in demanding the educational rights of woman, we do not deny the natural distinc-

of woman, we only claim that she should have a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, which is, however, impossible, while she is restricted to a few ill-paid avocations, and unable, if married, to control her own

our institutions must fall with it.

7. Resolved, That our present Democracy is an absurdity, since it deprives woman even of the political power which is allowed to her in Europe, and abolishes all other aristocracy, only to establish a new aristocracy movement, organization and newspapers were very im-

beauty and sacredness of the family, that we demand for woman an equal position there, instead of her los- able, at present, to establish a woman's rights organ ing (as now) the control of her own property, the custody of her own children, the freedom of her own personnexpediency of having an organ for the cause at any son, and finally her own legal existence, under laws future period. which have been well pronounced by jurists 'a disgrace even to a heathen nation.'

9. Resolved, That we urge it upon the women of every American State, first, to petition the Legislature for universal suffrage, and a reform in the rights of property; second, to use their utmost efforts to improve female education; and, third, to open, as rapidly as possible, new channels for female industry. .

10. Resolved, That in perfect confidence that what we desire will one day be accomplished, we commit the cause of woman to God and to humanity.

On motion of S. B. ANTHONY, it was voted, that season tickets be sold for 374 cents, admitting the purchaser to all the sessions of the Convention; 25 cent tickets admitting the purchaser to an evening session 10 cents admission to the morning or afternoon session

LUCRETIA MOTT explained the advantage of this arrangement; that by it we could obtain the means of defraying the expenses of the Convention upon more equal grounds than by voluntary contributions, which often pressed heavily upon a few individuals.

J. A. Dugdale read a letter from Many Wing, and other women of Missouri, expressing the deep interest they felt in the movement.

Mrs. Morr gave information of letters of sympathy and congratulation from Dr. H. K. Hunr, of Boston, P. W. Davis, of Providence, R. I., and others. These letters were interspersed with private suggestions, which rendered their being read in the Convention inappropriate.

H. T. Corner advocated the resolutions, and gave a history of the cause in Illinois, from its commence-

F. D. Gags discoursed eloquently upon the ground taken by the resolutions, advocating the different demands contained in them in language 'vivid and abundant with poetic thought.' She gave a descrip tion of the progress of women's rights in Missouri.

S. B. ANTHONY described the progress of the cause in New York State. She told of the labor which had been bestowed upon the cause by a few in that State and of the cheering prospect of obtaining legislative action in favor of some of the principles advocated by the friends of equal rights. She described her own experience in lecturing in several counties in that State. In many places, she met with cold receptions, but universally, wherever she could obtain a hearing, prejudice subsided, and woman's rights stock suddenly

H. T. Curtan wished to know whether or not wome were received as members of the National Educationa Society. She spoke forcibly upon the ability of woman to impart instruction, as admitted by Horace Mann and others, and impressed it on every lady present, that it she wished to fulfil her duties, she must demand her

L. Morr explained some of the action of the National Educational Society, but could not give all the infor mation detired. Adjourned,

President called the meeting to order at 8, P. M. The minutes of the morning session were read.

On motion, it was decided that the Convention hold three sessions each day, commencing at 10 o'clock, A M., and at 3 and 7, P. M.

On motion, JOHN O. WATTLES, of Indiana, and Gro SUNTER, Jr., of Canada, were added to the Vice Presi

E. L. Rose spoke of the change in public sentimer within the last eighteen years, and in an eloquent speech, reviewed the objections to the movement, the auses of those objections, and urged the necessity of a higher cultivation for woman, affirming that she must fill her mind with knowledge on important subjects and explained why she is so remiss in this particular She discussed the objections to woman using the ele tive franchise, the reasons why she should vote, &c.

D. Bustle proposed some interrogatories respecting he standard upon which the movement ought to be

WM. LLOYD GARRISON spoke impressively upon th objections to men and women being placed upon a equality. He drew a comparison between the slavery women and the slavery of the colored race, reviewed the arguments as applied to each-advocated the right of political and religious freedom to all-and closed by an allusion to the reward we would reap by our acting out our convictions of right and duty.

Susan Cox congratulated the Convention upon the access of true principles, and urged upon those present o pursue their course of duty. Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

President in the chair. Hall densely crowded. MATILDA E. GAGE, of New York, addressed the Con

rention upon the political disabilities of women. T. W. HIGGINSON, of Massachusetts, and EMMA P. Con, of New York, delivered able and eloquent addresses, embracing in their remarks the religious, moral and political arguments in favor of woman's rights—her inventive genius and practical ability—her need for enlarged educational opportunities—the injustice of sbutting her out of high schools and colleges, &c. These addresses were received by the large audience in attendance with profound attention throughout After a few remarks from H. T. CUTLER and E. L. Rose, adjourned.

SECOND DAY-MORNING SESSION. President called the Convention to order at 10

The Secretary read the minutes of the afternoon an

evening sessions of the previous day. On motion, the discussion of the resolutions presen ed by LUCY STONE was suspended, to introduce other

T. W. Higginson brought up the subject of estab lishing a national organ for the woman's rights move ment, by reading a letter from M. K. Ramedell, written by direction of P. W. Davis, (who was suffering from indisposition.) This letter advocated the establishin of a national paper. Mr. Higginson gave his reason for thinking it inexpedient to establish such a paper at the present time. He then offered the following reolutions :-

1. Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention it is not expedient, at present, to establish a newspaper, as the national organ of the woman's rights move-

2. Resolved, That it is expedient to appoint a co mittee who shall provide for the preparation and publication, in widely circulated journals, of facts and ar-

guments relative to our cause.

On motion, the resolutions were accepted for consideration, and were discussed by Lucretia Mott, W. L. Garrison, George Sunter, G. P. Davis, Lucy Stone, and Susan Cox.

L. Morr agreed with T. W. Higginson in his view tions of sex, but only wish to develop them fully and about establishing an organ. She alluded to the dis position in the community to ridicule our movement in 5. Resolved, That in demanding the industrial rights its commencement, and said that now the people were more disposed to hear and weigh our arguments in favor of important claims. She spoke of the difficulty of obtaining sufficient funds to conduct a paper, and advocated the holding of conventions, and the publishing of suitable matter in local papers, as better calculated, 6. Resolved, That in demanding the political rights under present circumstances, to advance the cause of woman, we simply assert the fundamental principle She complimented the Una for the able manner in of Democracy, that taxation and representation should which it was conducted, and encouraged the friends of and heard.

opinion that organization was a hindrance to progress. W. L. GARRISON did not agree with Lucretia Mott in her view of the matter. He considered organization essential to progress, and said that in the anti-slavery of sex, which includes all men and excludes all women. portant instrumentalities. If the anti-slavery newspa 8. Resolved, That it is because we recognize the persawere suppressed, there would be but little printed in the country against slavery. It might not be advis but he deemed it unwise for the Convention to assert the

T. W. HIGGINSON offered the following resolution : Resolved, That we regard it as the duty of the friends of the movement to give their encouragement to the periodicals which have been established by indi-

vidual energy in its support. The three resolutions were unanimously passed. ELIZABETH PAXON expressed her sumpathy in the

movement, and exhorted those engaged in it to be true to their convictions of duty. On motion of T. W. Higginson, a committee of five

was appointed by the Chair, to prepare and publish facts, as directed in the second resolution, namely-Lucy Stone, P. W. Davis, Elizabeth C. Stanton, T. W. Higginson, and Oliver Johnson.

LUCY STONE explained various ways in which per ons interested might aid the cause; that much might be done by circulating tracts, petitions, &c. She suggested the appointment of a committee to institute a plan by which prizes might be offered for the best essays and stories, calculated to illustrate the movement, and portray the various wrongs to which women are subject. In some States, a woman has no legal right to make a will. In other States, the mother has no right to the custody of her child. These would furnish thrilling themes for essays. She hoped some action might be taken that would promote the writing of original matter, to be printed in tract form.

W. L. GARRISON seconded Lucy Stone's proposition in a short speech. Mrs. Paisce, a colored woman of Boston, gave he

experience of the wrongs she suffered in New Orleans. and other places in the South and North. On motion, the subject of prize essays was referred

to the Business Committee.

S. B. ANTHONY advocated the circulation of tracts and explained the advantage of memorializing the Legielatures of the several States, asking for the elective franchise, and the repeal of such laws as are in force in the several States against the equal distribution of property, &c. In justification of a change in the laws, she related several touching incidents of wrong and cruelty that had come to her knowledge-of the dee sorrow women suffer from intemperate husbands, the necessity of their receiving legal protection from the wrongs frequently inflicted upon them by such part-

JOSEPH A. DUGDALE spoke of the injustice practise towards women by many men in the disposal of their property by will. He urged it upon those present to secure their wives from legal injustice, by making just wills without delay; and related some in facts about the disposal of property which came to his notice. These were told with thrilling effect.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Hall filled, and President in the chair at 3 o'clock The Secretary read the minutes of the morning ses

H. T. Curren read a letter addressed to the Conven- slaves. They were pampered or degraded, as the case tion from DAVID J. Joneson, M.D., Dean of the Fac-ulty of the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, 229 Arch street, Philadelphia, inviting the members of their elevation, they should engage in lucrative emthe Convention to visit the Museum, Laboratory, Displayments. Poverty, and the overbearing disposition pensary, and other departments of that institution.

Mrs. Cutler complimented Pennsylvania upon being the first State in the Union to establish a medical institution for women, and mentioned four colleges in Ohio that admitted females as graduates. These were some of the fruits of the present movement. The speaker stained that the wants of women in the literary and cientific departments demanded the opening of many pore institutions, where the students might reap the advantage of liberal instruction in the higher branches

ANN PRESTON, M.D., a Professor in the Female Medical College, made an earnest appeal in behalf of woman, asking for her more liberal instruction in the medical department. She argued the necessity of women being elevate themselves. equainted with physiology and bygeine, spoke of the growing desire among females for instruction in that epartment of science, and exhorted those present to an upward and onward course in the pursuit of knowl-

HENRY GREW brought up the Scripture argument against the equality of woman with man, and discussed the subject with ability and in a courteous spirit. He said he was an advocate for the rights of woman, so far be understood as rejecting true politeness; that would as it was consistent with divine revelation. The sphere always prompt the individuals possessing it to have in which man or woman should not was defined by the consideration for those around them. She thought Infinite. He could not accord that perfect equality the practice of requiring men to pay women's expenses which many of her advocates claimed for woman. He at places of amusement was not just. This ought to quoted several passages from Scripture to prove that alternate. Those who were the best able ought, as such a position would conflict with the divine law, as general rule, to be permitted to pay the fare, if they so there laid down. Thy desire shall be to thy husband, desired, without being accused of a breach of politeand he shall rule over thee '- Let your women keep ness. silent in the churches, for they are not permitted to speak,'-&c. He interpreted these to mean, that she tries, and adverted to the fact, that, among the Quamust be submissive to her husband, and that her voice kers, where the men and women were nearer on a should not be heard from the pulpit or in the churches. equality, every thing seemed to harmonize more fully Woman was told 'to go forth in the labors of the gos- than in other societies. Many women degraded them pel; use her influence in private for the promotion of selves by toiling incessantly for the body, sometimes t truth and righteousness. He desired that she should aid in supporting a drunken liusband, in the vain hope continue her labors of love in this capacity, but not of reforming him. soar too high. He hoped that he would not be misunderstood. He fully sympathized with woman in her tended that the coming of Christ did not restore man efforts to ameliorate the wrongs of humanity, and he and woman to their first condition. If that position could go heart and hand with her, so long as her move- was admitted, the Scripture must be set aside, that wo ment did not conflict with Holy Writ. He had not de- men were not to be permitted to preach. cided upon her right as a legislator or officer of government; but he could not see how this would accord with the Bible. He was open to conviction, and, as an meeting, where he was much shocked at hearing individual, he did not know that he could make choice between men and women ; government, it appeared to him, was a matter of justice, and not of sex.

H. T. Cutler responded to Henry Grew in an elohoped to live a true life in accordance with the rules of Bible history as recorded in Genesis, 'And God said, God created he him ; male and female created he them." She contended that God did not give the sovereignty of the earth to man alone. Eve was created, and to them he gave it. All creation was in harmony, and death was unknown, until Adam and Eve brought the blight, by their joint transgression, which destroyed the balance of the universe, and produced discord in their surroundings. As a penalty, woman was to bring forth in sorrow, and to man it was said, ' In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." The coming of Christ was the dawning of a new era, in which all things were to could only be brought about by a perfect equality be-

'God did not make woman from man's feet, that she should be trampled upon; nor from his head, that she should rule over him; but from his side, that she appearance before the world in the form of a Philadel-

The Apostle's injunctions were intended for the government of the churches of that day, influenced, no doubt, by the leaven of the Jewish dispensation.

MARY L. Cox said that Christ had himself sent forth the first female preacher, in charging the woman of Samaria to tell the things to her neighbors she had seen Adjourned.

The President called the Convention to order at 7. P. M. The hall was filled to its utmost capacity,

many of the audience being compelled to stand. The Secretary read a letter from Joseph A. Long-SHORE, Dean of the Faculty of the Ladies' Institute of knew her by her rich mental treasures. A well-stored the Pennsylvania Medical University, inviting the members of the Convention and strangers attending it to God. risit that institution.

THOMAS CURTIS briefly reviewed the Scripture argument presented at the afternoon session.

H. D. Gags spoke earnestly and forcibly of the needs of woman, maintaining that justice to the race required that she should have a healthy physical and mental training to enable her to discharge her maternal duties rightly. She described the different methods of treating children, and portrayed the happy influence of those mothers who were educated so as to enable them to perform the duty of mothers, in the various branches of physical, moral and intellectual culture, which were necessary to promote the full development of every child. She traced many of the vices of the age to the unfortunate influence of weak and ignorant mothers.

argument. She opposed H. Grew's position against equal in the sight of God, as to their rights and respon woman's equality with man. She would not submit to be governed by the precepts of St. Paul, which, in her suited to the progress of the present time. Suppose our forefathers had been governed by the text, 'Fear God and honor the King,' would the Declaration of Independence have been written? No, we would still be a nation, have precluded such an appeal by our Declaraprovince of Great Britain. We might bring forward tion of Independence, in which we assert the equality many other passages of Scripture, which we violate because they are not adapted to our state. If every page of Holy Writ had written upon it, 'Wives, be subject to rule of Confucius and of Jesus, 'Do unto others as ye greater than any book. If there is truth in the Bible would that others should do unto you."

the enlargement of her sphere would produce upon humanity. E. L. Ross reviewed the relative political position o

woman in this country and Europe, illustrating her remarks by a description of the horror of a Hungarian lady on discovering that, in this country, in the State of New York, she had no legal right to her children. Adjourned.

THIRD DAY-MORNING SESSION. President in the chair.

The Secretary read the records of the afternoon and vening sessions of yesterday.

Previous to the discussion of the resolutions, T. W. Higginson wished to give some statement of the labors of the committee appointed at the last Convention to prepare a report upon female industry in this country. They deferred making a report at this Convention, be cause they had not been successful in collecting the amount of statistics necessary for that purpose. They solicited help from any members of the Convention who were able to give it, particularly upon the agricultural and mechanical employments of women in the Western States. They hoped, in the course of a few months, to be able to make a full report.

The ten resolutions from the Business Committe were hen taken up for discussion. then taken up for discu H. M. TRACY CUTLER made a long speech, explain

ing the different causes which influence woman's degra-dation. Women were now placed in the condition of prophesied.

not treated as rational beings. As one great means of ence in remuneration of labor between men and we was a great evil. Kitchen labor was looked upon as degrading, and there was a scarcity of applicants for such stations. This was because of the poor pay.

F. D. Gage advocated the elevation of w bor, by increasing the remuneration. She said that kitchen help was too often confined to the kitchen and garret; they were not taken by the hand or permitted to eat at the same table with the family.

H. T. CUTLER hoped that women would engage in mechanical and agricultural business, and in this way

E. R. Con, in an eloquent speech, discussed the mo al platform upon which men and women should stand

in relation to each other. She considered gallantry as degrading to both sexes, and that a purely moral and cultivated man or woman would have consi humanity. The helpless of her sex, those who mos needed consideration, were now the last to receive attention from gallant gentlemen. She did not wish to

She reviewed the condition of women in different cour

H. GREW renewed the Scripture argument, and con

T. W. Higginson refuted H. Grew's argument. II told of a clergyman who chanced to stop at a Quaker woman preach. He thought Anti-Christ was bound rule in that church. He went home sorrowing, and for six weeks dwelt upon the degradation of woman as manifested in her public speaking. At the end of quent speech. She squared her ideas of religion by the that time, his daughter, a girl about sixteen (and a Bible, and accepted that book as divinely inspired, and good Greek scholar,) relieved her father's difficulties by pointing out the passage in her Greek Testament. faith and practice as there laid down. She took the that a friend of Paul of Philippi had four daughters who were destined to prophery-the word in Greek Let us make man in our image, after our likeness; and when translated, means to preach, and is so translated et them have dominion over the fish of the sea, &c. in other places. Before depending wholly upon Scrip-So God created man in his own image, in the image of ture, we ought to ascertain that the translations are correct, or that the words used do not admit of different

The speaker discoursed eloquently upon the necessit, of mental culture and healthy physical training for girls, to prepare them to discharge their life duties He urged the women present not to abolish any o those conventionalisms in society that tended to refine ment of manners, or be satisfied to tolerate from men the grossness and incivility they sometimes feel at liberty to practise towards each other. There was no necessary sacrifice of womanly refinement connected with be restored to their original purity and harmony. This the acquisition of her rights. He demanded for her the largest educational advantages, that her mind might be enriched and beautified by solid study-instead of catching a few accomplishments, as is some phia belle or a New York butterfly, to serve as a plaything to man, instead of a companion and helpmate. A little girl in our of the mountain counties of Massachusetts borrowed ten dollars of her father, gave him her note for it, went to the best school she could get ac cess to, until she expended it in her tuition, then taugh school until she made enough to pay her father, and had \$50 over. With this she went to Oberlin, paid her board by her work, and came out, not a Philadelphia

they saw before them. The speaker passed a beautiful eulogy upon Margaret Fuller, who, though possessing no peculiar personal attractions, won the affectionate interest of all who mind illuminates and beautifies the body. Beauty is of

He closed his speech by an eloquent tribute to mothers, and an earnest appeal to all true men for help in

this great reform. . Men of thought and men of action,

HENRY GREW said he did not consider his doctrine invalidated by the story of the four daughters.

W. L. GARRISON then took the floor, but, in conse nuence of the lateness of the hour, gave way for an adjournment.

AFTERNOON SESSION. E. L. Rose called the Convention to order at &

o'clock. Hall crowded. WM. L. GARRISON commenced his review of the Scripture argument. He believed men and women were fess to believe that the Bible comes from God, and that whatever that book decrees should be the rule of right. never yet settled any question. It has filled the world with theological discussions, growing out of the various interpretations given to the book. The human soul is She spoke of the intellectual, moral and physical the Bible has been used to support slavery and capital needs of woman, and explained the elevating influence punishment, while in the old countries, it has been used to support all manner of tyranny and persecution We must take things independently. We find woman endowed with certain capabilities; we must accept he as nature has endowed her. Would his friend Henry Grew deny Lucretia Mott the capacity to preach ?

LUCRETIA MOTT wished Henry's own daughter' name (MARY GREW) substituted for hers. W. L. GARRISON thought things ought to be tried by

book as absolute and conclusive authority. LUCRETIA MOTT spoke eloquently upon the argument, quoting many texts from the Old and New Testament, where women were recognized as equal with men. One of her quotations applied to Henry Grew personally, who had married a second time, notwithstanding the Scripture assertion that the married man careth for the things of the world, &c., and that, in

the apostle Paul's judgment, (who thought he had the

the eternal rule of right, and not by appealing to any

spirit of God,) those who had lost their companions had etter remain single. The directions to the prophets, that if any thing be

evealed to another, the first should hold his peace, was not regarded as obligatory by those who pressed Bible authority upon woman. The command to wash one mother's feet was not considered applicable to this country. The directions to the church of Corinth were given in a troublous time, when there were confusion and much questioning ; but in the same epistle, women

Paul's ideas of the subjugation of the wife were in was regarded; but no Scripture text was to be found making any advice of Paul's relative to the chard applicable to the present age. The translators had done injustice to woman. The word servant, applied to Phebe, should have been deaconess or minister. The 'wires of the deacons' should be rendered deaco As becometh women professing godliness, should be preaching godliness. 'Honorable women not a few were co-laborers with their brethren in the gospel, and were fully acknowledged by them. The false propheteeses, too, in olden time were rebuked, who sewed pillog to all armholes—while Huldah, the prophetess, was resorted to for advice by the princes of the provinces is their exigency-a Deborah was ruler in Israel-a Misiam united with Aaron in public rejoicing for victory, The same language applied to the wife, 'Thy desir shall be to thy husband,' &c., was also applied to Cain in reference to Abel; but that was not considered bind. ing on all men; nor should any portion of the Scrip-tures be received as binding which denies to woman be inalienable rights.

S. B. ANTHONY announced that a collection would be taken up by the Finance Committee, who would also receive pledges from those desirous of aiding the

W. L. GARRISON advocated petitioning the legislatures of the different States, asking for the elective franchise for women, and the equality of rights in pro-

LUCY STONE read the ten resolutions which were be fore the Convention.

On motion, they were passed by a large vote The Business Committee nominated Wendell Phillips. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Mary Higginson to const. tute a Committee to award prizes for the best original pieces, upon the subject of women's rights. On motion, they were unanimously chosen by the

Convention to perform that duty. LUCRETIA MOTT moved to consider the place of hold. ing the next year's Convention. Discussed by F. D. Gage, L. Mort, W. L. Garrison

E. L. Rose, and others. On motion of F. D. Gage, voted, that the next annual National Convention be held at Cincinnati

On motion, Lucy Stone was substituted for Antelnette L. Brown as Secretary of the Central Committee. A short letter was read from P. W. Davis, expressing the deep interest she felt in the cause, and her earner prayer for its success.

On motion of M. T. Cutler, * Resolved, That the possession of rights implies abigation to maintain their inviolability. Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The President called the meeting to order at 7 o'. clock. Hall closely packed with an attentive audience. Lucy Stone, on behalf of the Business Committee offered the following resolutions, which were adopted by a large vote :-

Resolved, That while remembering and gladly asknowledging the exceptional cases which exist to the contrary, we feel it a duty to declare, in regard to the sacred cause which has brought us together, that the most determined opposition which it is called to escounter is from the clergy generally, whose teaching and interpretations of the Bible are intensely inimical to the equality of woman with man.

Resolved. That whatever any book may teach the rights of no human being are dependent upon or medfied thereby, but are absolute, essential, equal and inalienable, in the person of every member of the baman family, without regard to sex, complexion or clime MARINDA B. RANDALL, of Vermont, read a short ad-

dress upon the medical education of women. E. R. Con addressed the Convention upon the legal consequences of marriage upon women. "Her speed was replete with argument and sound reason. St quoted the laws of different States, and explained their oppressive tendency in a way that carried conviction to her hearers, which was manifest by the attention and deep responses occasionally given.

MARY GREW referred to the protection required for wollen, in the different walks of life, and asked for the protection of a purer and more ennobling public sentiment, making the standard of morals for men as high as that required for women.

LUCY STONE, in her usual happy manner, spoke of the injustice of the laws, their effect upon woman, the necessity of legal, political and social equality to promote her full development; the influence of the elective franchise in producing more just and equitable legals-

These addresses were received with profound attention by the assembled crowd. The responses that were occasionally given furnished evidence of the favorable

impression made by the speakers. E. L. Rosz, before leaving the chair, made a shert speech, in which she gave thanks to the Convention for the order observed, and the interest manifested in the different subjects that had been before them during in

long sessions. OLIVER JOHNSON offered the following resolutions

which were adopted :-Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due, and are hereby conveyed, to Mrs. E. L. Rosk, of New York, for the courtesy, impartiality and dignity with

which she has presided over its proceedings. Resolved, That in the crowded and intelligent sudiences which have attended the sessions of this Convertion, in the earnest attention given to its proceedings from the commencement to the close, in the fair reports of the Press of this city, and in the spirit of harmon and fraternity which has prevailed amongst it members we see evidence of the rapid progress of our cause, and find incitement to renewed and more earnest efforts in

On motion, the Convention adjourned, sine die. ERNESTINE L. ROSE, President. JOSEPH A. DUGDALE, HANNAH M. DARLINGTON, } Secretaries.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.

The following letter from Jone Quincy Apars to CHARLES B. SEDGWICK, Esq., now of Syracuse, X. I., has never before been published. Mr. 8., at our request, has allowed us to take a copy of it. - Ed. Lib. WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1835.

DEAR SIR, -I believe that all the Presidents of the United States have been Professors of the Christian Religion ; whether any of them, except my father and myself, have been members of the Christian Church, do not know. My father, for nearly sixty years of his life, and at his death, was a member of the Congregational Church at Quiney, the place of his residence and I am at this time a member of the same church I must, however, admit that my own Christianity is not sectarian. In this city, I hold a pew in a Protest Episcopal Church, and one in a Presbyterian Church, and my attendance on public worship is sometimes at one and sometimes at the other of them. As a follower of the doctrines of Christ, I deem it a duty to live in charity with all men, and especially with such as are of the household of faith ; that is, with every denomination of Christians professing themselves such and I believe as I have been taught, that the neighbor of the Jew who had fallen among thieves was the Se maritan who had mercy on him, rather than the Priest and the Levite who came and looked on him, and passed on the other side.

I am, very respectfully, sir, Your obelient serv't, J. Q. ADAMS.

THE WORCESTER HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTION

WILL be closed for repairs from JANUARY 1st to APRIL 1st, 1855. S. ROGERS, M. D.

Worosster, Dec. 20, 1854.