



There is another man who is quite a favorite with the less thorough portion of anti-slavery writers...

MISREPRESENTATION CORRECTED.

ANTI-SLAVERY ADVOCATE for January, 1855. The present number of this periodical contains a copious report of the proceedings of the Anti-Slavery Conference lately held in London...

MR. THOMPSON'S SPEECH AT THE LONDON ANTI-SLAVERY CONFERENCE.

Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON: Sir, previous to the amendment to the resolution before the Conference being withdrawn, permit me to say a few words in reference to it...

By insisting on it. Believing in the sincerity of those who counsel this course, I am willing to follow their advice; but if I do so, let me say it is with the full understanding that henceforth no man's or woman's co-operation is to be accepted...

LETTER FROM DR. S. G. HOWE.

MR. EDITOR:—My attention has been drawn to an article in your paper of yesterday, headed, 'THE LIBERATORS AGAINST MR. WENDELL PHILLIPS and REV. TADEUSZ PARKER.'

THE WISCONSIN FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.

The jury, in the case of Mr. S. M. Booth, who was tried for an alleged participation in the Milwaukee rescue case, has rendered a verdict against him of guilty, and accordingly he has been committed to prison...

A FELLOW PRISONER!!!

About half an hour after the key was turned upon us, JOHN BECKER was committed to jail on us, he having been sentenced after we left in with us...

family know that we were sentenced. But this reasonable request, which would not have occupied more than five minutes, was refused. Mr. Rycraft was sentenced to ten days imprisonment, and Two Hundred Dollars fine, and no costs.

LECTURE OF HON. A. BURLINGAME.

The tenth of the series of lectures on 'Slavery,' at Tremont Temple, was delivered on Thursday evening of last week, by HON. ALEXANDER BURLINGAME. The hall was well filled, and the lecturer was heartily cheered on his entrance.

THE HARTFORD REPUBLICAN SAYS.—

The Hartford Republican says.—The Marshal selected the most notorious enemies of Mr. Booth for jurors. This was proved in Court, but the Judge would not listen to the facts, but, trampling all law and precedent in the dust, marched to a verdict of guilty.

THE MADISON JOURNAL GIVES THE FOLLOWING DECISION OF THE COURT UPON THE QUESTION OF GRANTING THE WRIT.

On announcing the decision, Chief Justice Whitton remarked that they had decided to grant the prayer of the petitioners, and that the grounds for his decision would be given in his opinion after the trial.

MR. PARKER WOULD DOUBTLESS DELIVER A NOBLE LECTURE.

Mr. Parker would doubtless deliver a noble lecture, but he has not been invited to do so; and the writer trusts that his name was not in the programme, for he had that before him.

No Union with Slaveholders. BOSTON, FEBRUARY 9, 1855. Individual opinion produces little effect; but opinion brought into a focus is able to wrinkle up, and to make itself felt through even the toughest hide of a rhinoceros...

THE DAILY ADVERTISER AS COUNSEL FOR JUDGE CURTIS.

Whatsoever may have been the case, in times past, the notion, that courts and judges are not proper subjects of popular criticism and of public animadversion, is now entertained by a very limited number of very antiquated individuals. Considering the vast range taken by the judiciary; considering how much is involved in the interpretation and execution of the laws; considering that it rests with the judges to say whether they will recognize and execute, as binding constitutional enactments, the acts of the legislature; surely there is no department of the government that demands from the lovers of liberty, and the zealous advocates of human rights, such vigilant watchfulness, such perpetual oversight, such searching criticism, and,—where the intention is apparent to convert this great power into an instrument of despotism,—such bold and unsparring denunciation.

THE DAILY ADVERTISER, OR ANY OTHER NEWSPAPER, TO ATTEMPT TO PUT THOSE WHO ARE TO BE TRIED FOR RESISTING THE EXECUTION OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE ACT...

Had this attack upon the right of the public expression of feeling and opinion been hazarded in support of the most necessary and beneficent legislation, it could not have failed to provoke indignant condemnation; and how can any thing less be expected when it is resorted to in behalf of a piece of legislation so utterly abhorrent as the Fugitive Slave Act?

MR. BURLINGAME HAS TAKEN HIS SEAT, HERE WE GO.

When Mr. Burlingame had taken his seat, there were loud calls for Gen. Wilson, U. S. Senator elect, who sat upon the platform, and that gentleman came forward and said:—

MR. CHAIRMAN AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—

This is not the time nor the place for me to utter a word. I have listened to the eloquence of my young friend, and here to-night I endorse every sentiment he has uttered. In public or in private life, in majorities or in minorities, at home or abroad, I intend to live and to die with unrelenting hostility to slavery on my lips.

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We come now to another alleged slander, at which the Daily Advertiser is not less indignant, than at the construction of Judge Curtis. A phrase quoted two or three times over with special emphasis, and which that journal says 'is no less than a charge that the juror was packed by the Court for the purpose of procuring a conviction'.

PETITIONS FOR EQUAL SCHOOL RIGHTS.

The undersigned, inhabitants of the city of Boston, 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.

LEGAL VOTERS.

The friends throughout the State are requested to be diligent in circulating the above petition to the Legislature, and forward them at earliest convenience to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

ERRATA.

In the annual statement of the General Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, published in our last, the paragraph (in the last column) commencing 'To this note also,' was misapprehended. It should have stood in the preceding column, immediately following the letter to the Washington Chronicle.

THE REPORT OF THE LEOMINSTER ANTI-SLAVERY FELLOWSHIP.

The Report of the Leominster Anti-Slavery Fellowship, which was crowded out last week by the Annual Meeting business, we are again reluctantly obliged to defer for another week.

THE WHIG ALMANAC, FOR 1855.

The Whig Almanac, for 1855, has been sent to us, and is a useful manual for such as have occasion to refer to political statistics, election returns, &c. It is published in our last, the paragraph (in the last column) commencing 'To this note also,' was misapprehended. It should have stood in the preceding column, immediately following the letter to the Washington Chronicle.

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My Dear M... Although when you bring into my office...

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LETTER FROM REV. S. A. STEINTHAL.

Mr. Dear Mr. Garrison: I had the pleasure of hearing you speak when you last visited England, I had not the honor of being introduced to you; but yet I take the liberty of writing to you, wishing you, in the first place, a happy new year. May you be permitted, during its course, to do much for the oppressed of every clime and color. My special reason for addressing a letter to you is, that I wish, among other things, to reply to a letter which appeared in THE LIBERATOR of November 24, signed "George W. Putnam," which contained some general strictures on a former communication of mine. In the first place, I wish to say, that I never imagined in an intentional thing at Joseph Barker's re-assignment in an intentional thing at Joseph Barker's re-assignment in an intentional thing...

and especially of the Fugitive Slave Law. For these things provide us to forcible resistance, the question is to be settled in each one's mind, whether the time has come for revolution and civil war. These two things are quite needlessly coupled together. It takes two parties to make a war, but only one to make a revolution; and the time for the latter had fully come. If not before, certainly when the ambassador of Massachusetts, on a strictly peaceful and legal mission, was ignominiously expelled from South Carolina. But listen to our critic's reason for still longer forbearance. "While the great remedy of the ballot remains, and while the press is free, we must not really believe that such a crisis has been reached. When it does come, if ever, let it be met, not by mobs in our streets, but by deliberate action in our State legislatures. What shall be done with a writer who talks about the legal freedom of the ballot, the press, and the State legislatures as a remedy for slavery, while all these are actually used to support slavery? What avails it that people are able, while they are not willing, to vote for freedom? What avails it that the conductors of the public press have the power, while they have not the disposition, to speak against slavery? Send to the Daily Advertiser an account of the manner in which kidnapping is practised by men of wealth and influence in Boston—will they publish it? Will any daily paper in this city publish it? The legal freedom of the press is worth little while its conductors pervert the truth, and exclude the statements of those who advocate different ideas and different measures. And the power of the Legislature to act is worth just as little, while it chooses to remain inactive, as it always has done hitherto. It is plain enough to those who are disposed to see, that while the mass of the people have no principle in their hearts leading them actively to oppose slavery, their servants, agents, and representatives will make no practical movement against it. The modern Ephraim, speaking by the mouth of his servant Dr. Gamett, said, some years ago, that the mission of Unitarianism towards slavery is silence. He now says, speaking through the writer in the Examiner, that though the Northern mouth must continue shut, the hand may be opened, and redeem a certain number of alleged slaves, by giving the kidnapper money to buy just as many more. What is to be done when the kidnapper, as in the case of Burns, refuses to sell, he does not tell us. To be sure he says, "Let public opinion require it of every lawyer, that he shall not consent to act for the claimant of a fugitive, but upon condition of being authorized to accept the price of the man's liberty, instead of the man himself." But he might just as well enlarge his wish a little, and say, "Let the masters emancipate their slaves! It is as easy to call three spirits from the vasty deep as two, and there are just as likely to come as two. Moreover, even if pro-slavery Boston should be so far reformed as to make such a requisition, and if Beth J. Thomas and Charles P. Curtis should become so far humanized as to heed it, can we suppose that a Fugitive Slave Law Commissioner would allow himself to be foiled for want of a lawyer? Zeal in the service of his master would help him over greater difficulties than that, apart from the stimulus of yet another fee in his pocket. There is another thing which the writer in the Examiner does not tell us, namely, what would be gained to the cause of humanity by supplying an additional market to the Virginian slave-breeder, and tempting other states to engage more largely in that particular department of manufactures, by insuring them a sale for their products at the North as well as at the South? Most slave-traders would have no more objection (the price being equal) to sell a man into freedom than into slavery. Indeed, the former would have these points of advantage, that the market could never be glutted, and that the worse a slave was treated, the more readily he would be bought. The little girl who bought caged birds for the purpose of letting them fly, had not come to years of discretion, and was obliged to learn by experience instead of reflection; but when she found that the same boy immediately set his trap again, and caught birds every day to bring her for sale, she understood that this system of operations was no more advantageous to the race of birds than profitable to herself, its only actual result being that she grew poor while the little kidnapper grew rich. In a country where slaves are raised for sale, like sheep and swine, the supply will be likely to increase with the opportunities of sale, and a person old enough to write for the Examiner ought to know at least as much as that. Whenever the slaveholders, as a body, shall really desire to get rid of slavery, and shall ask the help of the Northern people in accomplishing that work, we shall be very willing to take their request into consideration. As to the plan which Ephraim now proposes, it is sufficient to say, first, that in its best possible operation, it can only neutralize a part of the exuberance, or even beginning or leading to assault slavery; and next, that such a plan, like the Colonization scheme, by having "a name to live" while it is dead, by holding up the pretence of being and doing something against slavery, will quiet the consciences of those who give money without thought or examination into the use made of it, and thus obstruct the establishment and operation of really efficient measures, namely, those directed against the existence of slavery. C. K. W.

of rest, under the circumstances. But I neither wish to force others into my views, nor will I be forced into theirs. Let each be fully persuaded in his own mind; and those who feel that the relief of the fugitive is the best and principal object of an Abolitionist's labor, continue to set together for him; while I, who feel that that glorious few whom all future ages will delight to honor as martyrs of our time, the Pioneer Society, in the stone from David's sling which is to slay the monster Slavery—ought and must throw whatever influence I possess more unequivocally into sympathy with them, than to be always at the mercy of the majority of this Society, should they differ in judgment from me. I wish to enter into no contest with those dear friends, with whom I have so long labored, and who may not feel willing to go so far as I do. But, if I ever met in a Bazaar again, it will be in full sympathy with a Committee not unwilling to be known as connected with the American Society, aided by its co-operation, sympathizing with its trials, and, as far as is consistent, carrying out its measures. If we feel right, there is no reason why we should not do this; for theirs is the only true and safe way. "No Union with Slaveholders!"—No Compromise with Sin! SARAH OTIS ERNST.

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